**2020年7月大学英语六级考试真题组合卷-听力原文与译文**

**Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Conversation One**

**Question 1-4**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| M: Tonight, we have a very special guest. [1]Mrs. Ana Sanchez is a three-time Olympic champion and author of the new book To the Edge. Mrs. Sanchez, thank you for joining us.  W: Thank you for having me.  M: Let’s start with your book. What does the title To the Edge mean? What are you referring to?  W: [2]The book is about how science and technology has helped push humans to the edge of their physical abilities. I argue that in the past 20 years we have had the best athletes the world has ever seen.  M: But is this a fair comparison? How do you know how, say, a football player from 50 years ago would compare to one today?  W: Well, you are right. That comparison would be perhaps impossible to make. But the point is more about our knowledge today of human biochemistry, nutrition and mechanics. [3]I believe that while our bodies have not changed in thousands of years, what has changed is the scientific knowledge. This has allowed athletes to push the limits of what was previously thought possible.  M: That’s interesting. Please tell us more about these perceived limits.  W: The world is seeing sports records being broken that could only be broken with the aid of technology, whether this be the speed of a tennis serve or the fastest time in a 100-meter dash or 200-meter swimming race.  M: [4]Is there any concern that technology is giving some athletes an unfair advantage over others?  W: That is an interesting question and one that has to be considered very carefully. Skis, for example, went from being made of wood to a metal alloy, which allows for better control and faster speed. There is no stopping technological progress. But, as I said, each situation should be considered carefully on a case-by-case basis. | 男: 今晚, 我们有一位非常特殊的客人。安娜·桑切斯是三届奥运会冠军, 也是新书《走向边缘》的作者。桑切斯太太, 谢谢你参加我们的节目。  女: 谢谢你邀请我。  男: 我们从你的书开始吧。《走向边缘》这一标题是什么意思? 你指的是什么?  女: 这本书是讲述科学和技术如何帮助推动人类达到他们的体能极限。我认为, 在过去的20年中, 我们拥有世界上有史以来表现最出色的运动员。  男: 但这个比较公平吗? 比如说, 你怎么知道50年前的足球运动员该如何和今天的足球运动员比较呢?  女: 嗯, 你是对的。这样的比较也许是不可能的。但本书重点更多在于我们今天对人类生物化学、营养学和力学的了解。我相信, 尽管我们的身体几千年来没有改变, 但科学知识有所变化。这使得运动员能够突破之前被认为可能存在的极限。  男: 这很有趣。你能接着谈谈这些被认定的极限嘛?  女: 世界正在见证只有借助技术才能打破的体育记录被突破, 从网球的发球速度, 到100米短跑或200米游泳的最快成绩都是如此。  男: 有没有人担心技术会让一些运动员获得优势?这对其他人来说不公平。  女: 这是一个有趣的问题, 需要非常仔细地考虑。例如, 滑雪板从木制变成了金属合金制作, 以便更好地控制和得到更快的速度。技术进步不会停止。但是, 正如我所说, 应根据个案仔细考虑每种情况。 |

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

1. What do we learn about Anna Sanchez?

2. What is the woman’s book mainly about?

3. What has changed in the past thousands of years?

4. What is the man’s concern about the use of technology in sports competitions?

**Conversation Two**

**Question 5-8**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| W: I’ve worked in international trade all my life. My father did so too before me. So I guess you could say it runs in the family.  M: What products have you worked with?  W: All sorts, really. I’ve imported textiles, machinery, toys, solar panels, all kinds of things over the years. [5]Trends in demand come and go, so one needs to be very flexible to succeed in this industry.  M: I see. What goods are you trading now?  W: I now import furniture from China into Italy and foods from Italy into China. [6]I even use the same container. It’s a very efficient way of conducting trade.  M: The same container? You mean you own a 40-foot cargo container?  W: Yeah, that’s right. [7]I have a warehouse in Genoa, Italy, and another in Shanghai. I source mid-century modern furniture from different factories in China. It’s a very good value for money. I collect it all in my warehouse and then dispatch it to my other warehouse in Italy. Over there I do the same, but with Italian foods instead of furniture, things like pasta, cheese, wine, chocolate. And I send all that to my warehouse in China in the same freight container I use for the furniture.  M: So I presume you sell both lines of products wholesale in each respective country?  W: Of course, I possess a network of clients and partners in both countries. That’s the main benefit of having done this for so long. I’ve made great business contacts over time.  M: How many times do you ship?  W: I did 12 shipments last year, 18 this year, and I hope to grow to around 25 next year. That’s both ways, there and back again. Demand for authentic Italian food in China is growing rapidly. And similarly, sales of affordable, yet stylish wooden furniture are also increasing in Italy. [8]Furniture is marginally more profitable, mostly because it enjoys lower customs duties. | 女: 我一辈子都在做国际贸易。在我以前, 我父亲也是做国际贸易的。所以你可以说我们家都是做这个的。  男: 你做过哪些产品?  女: 各种各样, 真的。这些年来, 我进口过纺织品、机械、玩具、太阳能电池板等各种东西。需求的趋势来来去去, 所以需要非常灵活才能在这个行业取得成功。  男: 我明白了。那你现在在做什么生意呢?  女: 我现在从中国进口家具到意大利, 又从意大利进口食品到中国。我甚至就用同一个集装箱。这是一种非常高效的贸易方式。  男: 同一个集装箱? 你是说你有一个40英尺的货柜?  女: 是的, 没错。我在意大利热那亚有一个仓库, 在上海也有一个。我从中国不同的工厂采购世纪中叶的现代家具。这是物有所值的。我在我的仓库里储存所有的东西, 然后把它们送到我在意大利的另一个仓库。在那里, 我也做同样的事情, 但是用意大利食品代替家具, 比如意大利面、奶酪、葡萄酒和巧克力。我把这些货物都放在我用来装家具的同一个集装箱里, 运到我在中国的仓库。  男: 那么我猜你们在两个国家分别批发出售两种产品?  女: 当然, 我在这两个国家都有客户和合作伙伴。这就是长时间从事这项工作的主要好处。这些日子以来, 我已经建立了很好的业务联系。  男: 你们发了几次货?  女: 我去年运送了12批货, 今年18批, 我希望明年能增加到25批左右。这是双向的、有来有回的。中国对正宗意大利食品的需求正在迅速增长。同样地, 价格实惠又时尚的木制家具在意大利的销量也在增加。家具的利润略高一些, 主要是因为它享有较低的关税。 |

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

5. What does the woman think is required to be successful in the international trade?

6. What does the woman say is special about her way of doing trade?

7. What does the woman have in both Italy and China?

8. What does the woman say makes furniture marginally more profitable?

**Section B**

**Passage One**

**Question 9-11**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| “Too many people view their jobs as a five-day prison from which they are paroled every Friday,” says Joel Goodman, founder of the Humour Project, a humour consulting group in Saratoga Springs, New York. [9]Humour unlocks the office prison because it lets adults bring some of their childlike spirit to the job.  According to Howard Pollio, professor of psychology at University of Tennessee, Knoxville, an office with humour breaks is an office with satisfied and productive employees. [10]Pollio conducted the study that proved humour can help workers excel at routine production tasks. Employees performed better when they have fun.  In large corporations with a hierarchy of power, there is often no outlet for stress. “Every company needs underground ways of poking fun at the organisation,” says Lynn N Mark, the speaker on workplace humour for St. Mary’s Health Centre in St. Louis.  Kodak’s Rochester, New York branch discovered a way for its 20000 employees to uncork that bottled-up resentments. Their 1000 square foot “Humour Room” features “a toy store”. Among the room’s many stress-reducing gadgets, the main attraction is a boss doll with detachable arms and legs. [11]Employees can take the doll apart, as long as they put its arms and legs back in place.  Sandy Cohan, owner of a graphic print production business, created “The Quote Board” to document the bizarre phrases people say when under strict deadlines. “When you’re under stress, you say stupid things,” says Cohen, “now we just look at each other and say, that’s one for the Quote Board!” | “幽默项目”创始人乔尔·古德曼说: “太多人把他们的工作看成是一个刑期五天的监狱, 每周五他们获得假释。”该幽默咨询组织位于纽约萨拉托加温泉城。幽默打开了办公室的牢笼, 因为它让成年人把他们孩子般的精神注入工作中。  田纳西大学诺克斯维尔分校的心理学教授霍华德•波利奥认为, 拥有幽默休息时间的办公室, 员工也会有满足感、工作富有成效。波利奥开展的这项研究证实, 幽默能帮助员工出色完成日常生产任务。当员工心情愉悦时, 他们的表现会更好。  在权力等级森严的大公司里, 压力往往没有释放的出口。位于圣路易斯圣玛丽健康中心的职场幽默话题发言人林恩·N·马克表示: “每个公司都需要用独特的方式来取笑自己。”  柯达位于纽约罗彻斯特的分公司为2万名员工找到了发泄压抑的不满情绪的方法。他们1000平方英尺的“幽默屋”以“玩具店”为特色。在房间里众多的减压小工具中, 最吸引人的是一个胳膊和腿可拆卸的老板娃娃。只要员工能把娃娃的胳膊和腿放回原位, 他们就可以拆开它。  桑迪·科汉是一家平面印刷制作公司的老板, 他创建了“引用板”来记录人们在面临紧迫的截止期时说的古怪话。科恩说: “当你有压力的时候, 你会说一些愚蠢的话。现在我们只是看着对方说, 这是该记在引用板上的话！” |

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

9. What does the passage say about humour in the workplace?

10. What does the study by Howard Pollio show?

11. What can Kodak’s employees do in the humour room?

**Passage Two**

**Question 12-15**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| [12]Public interest was aroused by the latest discovery of a changed gene in obese mice. The news was made known by Rockefeller University geneticist Jeffrey Friedman. The researchers believe this gene influences development of a hormone that tells the organism how fat or full it is. [13]Those with the changed gene may not sense when they have eaten enough or if they have sufficient fatty tissue, and thus can’t tell when to stop eating.  The researchers also reported finding a gene nearly identical to the mouse obesity gene in humans. The operation of this gene in humans has not yet been demonstrated, however. [14]Still, professionals like University of Vermont psychologist Esther Rothblum reacted enthusiastically: “This research indicates that people really are born with a tendency to have a certain weight, just as they are to have a particular skin color or height.”  Actually, behavioral geneticists believe that less than half of the total weight variation is programmed in the genes, while height is almost entirely genetically determined. Whatever role genes play, Americans are getting fatter. A survey by the Center for Disease Control found that obesity has increased greatly over the last 10 years. [15]Such rapid change underlines the role of environmental factors like the abundance of rich foods in Americans’ overeating. The Center for Disease Control has also found that teens are far less physically active than they were even a decade ago. Excepting that weight is predetermined can relieve guilt for overweight people. But people’s belief that they cannot control their weight can itself contribute to obesity. | 最近在肥胖老鼠身上发现的一种变化基因引起了公众的兴趣。洛克菲勒大学的遗传学家杰弗里·弗里德曼公布了这一消息。研究人员认为, 这一基因会影响某种激素的发育, 这种激素则会告诉有机体它有多胖或吃了多饱。那些携带变化基因的老鼠可能感觉不到什么时候吃饱了, 或者它们是否有足够的脂肪组织, 因此不知道什么时候该停止进食。  研究人员还报告称, 他们在人体中发现了一种与老鼠肥胖基因几乎相同的基因。然而, 这种基因在人体中的作用尚未得到证实。尽管如此, 佛蒙特大学心理学家埃丝特·罗斯布卢姆等专业人士做出了积极的反应: “这项研究表明, 人们确实天生就可能注定有一定的体重, 就像他们天生就有特定的肤色或身高一样。”  事实上, 行为遗传学家认为, 不到一半的体重变化是由基因决定的, 而身高几乎完全是由基因决定的。不论基因起了什么作用, 美国人都在变胖。疾病控制中心的一项调查发现, 在过去10年里, 肥胖症人数大幅增加。如此迅速的变化突显了环境因素的作用, 比如美国人暴饮暴食中大量的高卡路里食物。疾病控制中心还发现, 青少年的体育锻炼远低于十年前。体重是预先确定的, 这可以减轻超重人士的负罪感。但是人们认为自己无法控制体重, 这本身也会导致肥胖。 |

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

12. What does the speaker say has aroused public interest?

13. What do we learn about the changed gene?

14. What does University of Vermont psychologist Esther Rothblum say?

15. What accounts for Americans’ obesity, according to a survey by the Center for Disease Control?

**Section C**

**Recording One**

**Question 16-18**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Qualities of a relationship such as openness, compassion and mental stimulation are of concern to most of us regardless of sex, but—judging from the questionnaire response—they are more important to women than to men. Asked to consider the ingredients of close friendship, women rated these qualities above all others. [16]Men assigned a lower priority to them in favor of similarity in interests, selected by 77 percent of men, and responsiveness in a crisis, chosen by 61 percent of male respondents. Mental stimulation, ranked third in popularity by men as well as women, was the only area of overlap. Among men, only 28 percent named openness as an important quality; caring was picked by just 23 percent.  [17]It is evident by their selections that when women speak of close friendships, they are referring to emotional factors, while men emphasize the pleasure they find in a friend’s company. That is, when a man speaks of “a friend”, he is likely to be talking about someone he does things with—a teammate, a fellow hobbyist, a drinking buddy. These activities are the fabric of the friendship; it is a “doing” relationship in which similarity in interests is the key bond. This factor was a consideration of less than 11 percent of women. Women opt for a warm, emotional atmosphere where communication flows freely; activity is mere background.  Lastly, men, as we have seen, have serious questions about each other’s loyalty. Perhaps this is why they placed such strong emphasis on responsiveness in a crisis—“someone I can call on for help.” Women, as their testimonies indicate, are generally more secure with each other and consequently are more likely to treat this issue lightly. In follow-up interviews this was confirmed numerous times as woman after woman indicated that “being there when needed was taken for granted.”  [18]As for the hazards of friendship, more than a few relationships have been shattered because of cutthroat competition and feelings of betrayal. This applies to both men and women, but unequally. In comparison, nearly twice as many men complained about these issues as women. Further, while competition and betrayal are the main thorns to female friendship, men are plagued in almost equal amounts by two additional issues, lack of frankness and a fear of appearing unmanly. Obviously, for a man, a good friendship is hard to find. | 无论性别如何, 我们大多数人都会关心一段关系的坦率、有同情心和精神鼓舞等品质, 但从调查问卷的答复来看, 这些品质对女性比对男性更重要。当被要求考虑亲密友谊的要素时, 女性认为这些品质优于其他所有品质。而男性则不会优先考虑这些, 77%的男性选择了相似的兴趣爱好, 61%的男性选择了危机时的反应能力。精神鼓舞是唯一重叠的区域, 在男性和女性中, 受重视程度均排名第三。在男性中, 只有28%的人认为坦率是一项重要品质; 只有23%的人看重关心他人。  他们所做的选择清晰地呈现出, 当女性谈到亲密的友谊时, 她们指的是情感因素, 而男性则突出他们在朋友的陪伴中找到的快乐。也就是说, 当一个男性说到“朋友”时, 他很可能指的是和他一起做事的人——队友、有共同爱好的人、酒友。这些活动是友谊建构的基础; 这是一种“行动”关系, 其中兴趣上的相似性是关键纽带。只有不到11%的女性考虑这个因素。女性喜欢温暖、感性的气氛, 这样可以自在交流; 活动仅仅是背景。  最后, 正如我们所见, 男人对彼此的忠诚度怀有疑虑。也许这就是为什么他们如此强调危机响应能力——“我可以求助的人”。正如女性的讲述所表明的那样, 她们通常对彼此更有安全感, 因此更有可能对这个问题掉以轻心。在后续采访中, 这一点得到了无数次的证实, 因为一个又一个女性表示, “在朋友需要的时候出现是理所当然的。”  至于友谊的危害, 很多关系因为激烈的竞争和感觉被背叛而破裂。这一点对男性和女性都适用, 但程度并不相同。比较而言, 抱怨这些问题的男性几乎是女性的两倍。此外, 尽管竞争和背叛是女性友谊的主要障碍, 而男性在几乎同等程度上还被另外两个问题所困扰, 即缺少坦诚和害怕显得不够爷们。显然, 对于一个男人来说, 好的友谊是不容易找到的。 |

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

16. What quality do men value most concerning friendship according to a questionnaire response?

17. What do women refer to when speaking of close friendships?

18. What may threaten a friendship for both men and women?

**Recording Two**

**Question 19-21**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| The partial skeletons of more than 20 dinosaurs and the scattered bones of about 300 more have been discovered in Utah and Colorado at what is now the Dinosaur National Monument. [19]Many of the best specimens may be seen today at museums of natural history in the largest cities of the United States and Canada. This dinosaur pit is the largest and best-preserved deposit of dinosaurs known today. [20]Many people get the idea from the massive bones in the pit wall that some disaster, such as a volcanic explosion or a sudden flood, killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in this area. This could have happened, but it probably did not.  The main reasons for thinking otherwise are the scattered bones and the thickness of the deposit. In other deposits where the animals were thought to have died together, the skeletons were usually complete and often all the bones were in their proper places. Rounded pieces of fossil bone have been found here. These fragments got their smooth round shape by rolling along the stream bottom. In a mass killing, the bones would have been left on the stream or lake bottom together at the same level. But in this deposit, the bones occur throughout a zone of sandstone about 12 feet thick.  The mixture of swamp dwellers and dry land types also seems to indicate that the deposit is a mixture from different places. [21]The pit area is a large dinosaur graveyard, not a place where they died. Most of the remains probably floated down an eastward flowing river until they were left on a shallow sandbar. Some of them may have come from faraway dry land areas to the west. Perhaps they drowned trying to cross a small stream, all washed away during floods. Some of the swamp dwellers may have got stuck in the very sandbar that became their grave. Others may have floated for miles before being stranded.  Even today, similar events take place: when floods come in the spring, sheep, cattle and deer are often trapped by rising waters and often drown. Their dead bodies float downstream until the flood recedes and leaves them stranded on a bar or shore where they lie, half buried in the sand until they decay. Early travelers on the Missouri River reported that shores and bars were often lined with the decaying bodies of buffalo that had died during spring floods. | 美国犹他州和科罗拉多州的恐龙国家保护区发现了20多具恐龙的部分骨骼和300多具散落的骨骼。今天可以在美国和加拿大最大城市的自然历史博物馆里看到许多最好的标本。这个恐龙坑是目前已知的最大、保存最完好的恐龙矿坑。许多人从坑壁中巨大的骨头得到启发: 一些如火山爆发或突发洪水等的灾难, 杀死了这个地区的一群恐龙。这是可能的, 但也可能并没有发生。  分散的骨骼和沉积物的厚度是产生不同看法的主要原因。在其他一些被认为是动物一起死亡的沉积物中, 它们的骨骼通常是完整的, 而且通常所有的骨头都放置在合适的位置。在这里发现了圆形的骨化石碎片, 这些碎片沿着河底滚动, 从而形成光滑的圆形。如果是大规模屠杀, 这些骨头应该会在同一水平线上一起留在河流或湖底。但在这一矿床中, 骨头遍布大约12英尺厚的砂岩地带。  沼泽生物和旱地类型的混合似乎也表明这些沉积物是来自不同地方的混合物。坑区是一个巨大的恐龙墓地, 而不是它们初始死亡的地方。大部分遗骸可能是顺着向东的河流漂流而下, 直到被留在了一个浅的沙洲上。其中一些可能来自遥远的西部干旱地区。也许它们在试图渡过小溪时淹死了, 在洪水中被冲走。一些沼泽生物可能被困在了最终变成它们坟墓的沙洲里。还有一些可能在搁浅前已经漂流了数英里。  即便在今天, 类似的事件也仍在发生: 春季洪水到来时, 羊、牛和鹿经常被上涨的水流困住, 淹死在水中。它们的尸体顺流而下, 直到洪水退去, 就被留在沙洲或岸边, 一半埋在沙子里直至腐烂。早期在密苏里河上的旅行者报告说, 岸边和沙洲上经常排列着春季洪水中死去的水牛腐烂的尸体。 |

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

19. Where can many of the best dinosaur specimens be found in North America?

20. What occurs to many people when they see the massive bones in the pit wall?

21. What does the speaker suggest about the large number of dinosaur bones found in the pit?

**Recording Three**

**Question 22-25**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| I would like particularly to talk about the need to develop a new style of aging in our own society.  [22]Young people in this country have been accused of not caring for their parents the way they would have in the old country. And this is true. [23]But it is also true that old people have been influenced by an American ideal of independence and autonomy. So we live alone, perhaps on the verge of starvation, in time without friends. But we are independent. This standard American style has been forced on every ethnic group, although there are many groups for whom the ideal is not practical. It is a poor ideal and pursuing it does a great deal of harm.  This ideal of independence also contains a tremendous amount of unselfishness. In talking to today’s young mothers, I have asked them what kind of grandmothers they think they are going to be. I hear devoted, loving mothers say that when they are through raising their children, they have no intention of becoming grandmothers. [24]They were astonished to hear that in most of the world, throughout most of its history, families have been three-or-four-generation families living under the same roof. We have overemphasized the small family unit—father, mother, small children. We think it is wonderful if grandma and grandpa, if they’re still alive, can live alone.  We have reached the point where we think the only thing we can do for our children is to stay out of their way. And the only thing we can do for our daughter-in-law is to see as little of her as possible. Old people’s nursing homes, even the best run, are filled with older people who believe the only thing they can do for their children is to look cheerful when they come to visit. [25]So in the end, older people have to devote all their energies to not being a burden.  We are beginning to see what a tremendous price we’ve paid for our emphasis on independence and autonomy. We’ve isolated old people and we’ve cut off the children from their grandparents. One of the reasons we have as bad a generation gap today as we do is that grandparents have stepped out. Young people are being deprived of the thing they need most— perspective, to know why their parents behave so peculiarly and why their grandparents say the things they do. | 我特别想谈一谈在我们自己的社会发展一种新的老年生活方式的必要性。  这个国家的年轻人被指责没有像一些历史较长国家的年轻人那样照顾他们的父母。这是真的。但老年人也确实受到了美国独立自主理想的影响。所以我们独自生活, 也许濒临饥饿, 最后没有朋友。但我们是独立的。这种标准的美国生活方式已经被强加于每个种族群体, 尽管对许多群体来说, 这种理想并不实际。这是一个糟糕的理想, 追求它会带来很大的危害。  这种独立的理想也包含着极大的慷慨。在与今天的年轻妈妈们交谈时, 我问过她们, 她们认为自己将来会成为怎样的祖母。我听那些慈爱的母亲们说, 当她们抚养完自己的孩子后, 无意成为祖母。他们惊讶地听说, 在世界上的大多数地方, 纵观其历史, 都是三代或四代人生活在同一个屋檐下。我们过分强调了以小家庭为单位——爸爸、妈妈和孩子。我们认为, 如果爷爷奶奶活着的话, 能够独自生活, 那就太好了。  我们已经到了这样的程度, 认为自己能为孩子做的唯一的事就是远离他们的生活。而我们能为儿媳做的唯一事情就是尽量少见她。所有的养老院, 甚至是最好的那些, 都挤满了老年人, 这些老年人坚信自己能为孩子做的唯一事情就是在孩子来看望他们的时候让自己看起来心情愉快。所以最后, 老年人不得不把所有的精力都用来避免自己成为负担。  我们开始发现, 我们为强调独立和自主付出了多么巨大的代价。我们孤立了老人, 我们也切断了孩子和祖父母的联系。我们今天有如此严重的代沟的原因之一是祖父母退出了孩子的生活。年轻人被剥夺了他们最需要的东西——正确认识, 去了解为什么他们的父母行为如此怪异, 为什么他们的祖父母言行一致。 |

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

22. What have young Americans been accused of?

23. What does the speaker say about old people in the United States?

24. What is astonishing to the young mothers interviewed by the speaker?

25. What does the speaker say older people try their best to do?

# 2020年9月大学英语六级考试真题试卷-听力原文与译文

**Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Conversation One**

**Question 1-4**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| M: You are a professor of physics at the university of Oxford. You’re a senior advisor at the European organization for nuclear research. You also seem to tour the globe tirelessly giving talks. And in addition, you have your own weekly TV show on sites. Where do you get the energy?  W: (1)Oh, well, I just love what I do. I’m extremely fortunate to have this life doing what I love doing.  M: Professor, what exactly is your goal? Why do you do all of this?  W: Well, as you said, I do have different things going on, (2)but these I think, can be divided into 2 groups, the education of science and the further understanding of science.  M: Don’t these two things get in the way of each other? What I mean is, doesn’t giving lectures take time away from the lab?  W: Not really. No. I love teaching and I don’t mind spending more time doing that now than in the past. (3)Also what I will say is that teaching a subject helps me comprehend it better myself. I find that it furthers my own knowledge when I have to explain something clearly, when I have to aid others in understanding it, and when I have to answer questions about it. Teaching at a high level can be very stimulating for anyone, no matter how much expertise they may already have in the field. They’re instructing.  M: Are there any scientific breakthroughs that you see on the horizon, a significant discovery on venture we can expect soon?  W: (4)The world is always conducting science and there are constantly new things being discovered. In fact, right now we have too much data sitting in computers. For example, we have thousands of photos of planet Mars taken by telescopes that nobody has ever seen. We have them. Yet nobody has had time to look at them with their own eyes, let alone analyze them. | 男：您既是牛津大学的物理学教授，又是欧洲核研究组织的高级顾问，还不知疲倦地在进行全球巡回演讲。此外，每周在网上您还需要录制自己的电视节目。请问您是从哪里获得的能量呢？  女：哦，我就是喜欢我的工作。我非常幸运这一生都在做自己喜欢做的事情。  男：教授，您的目标到底是什么呢？你为什么要做这一切呢？  女：嗯，就像你说的，我确实做着不同的事情，但我认为，我做的事可以分为两类，分别是科学教育和对科学的深入理解。  男：这两类事情不会互相妨碍吗？我的意思是，做演讲不会占用做实验的时间吗？  女：我觉得不会。我喜欢教书，我不介意现在比过去用更多的时间来教学。我还要说的是，教授一门学科也有助于我自己更好地理解它。我发现，它能增加我自己的知识储备，因为当我必须清楚地解释事情、必须帮助别人理解它，必须回答有关它的问题。无论人们在这一领域已经拥有多少专业知识，高水平的教学对任何人来说都是非常具有启发性的。他们是在传道。  男：您能预见到即将有什么科学突破吗？我们很快就能看到重大发现了吗？  女：这个世界在不断地进行科学研究，而且不断有新的发现。事实上，我们的电脑里现在就有大量的数据。例如，我们有成千上万张用望远镜拍摄的、但从没有人见过的火星照片。我们拥有这些图片。然而，没人有时间亲自去关注它们，就更不用说分析了。 |

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

1. Why does the woman say she can be so energetic?

2. What has the woman been engaged in?

3. What does the woman say about the benefit teaching brings to her?

4. How does the woman say new scientific breakthroughs can be made possible?

**Conversation Two**

**Question 5-8**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| M: Do you think dreams have special meanings?  W: (5)No, I don’t think they do.  M: I don’t either, but some people do. I would say people who believe that dreams have special meanings are superstitious, especially nowadays. In the past, during the times of ancient Egypt, Greece or China, people used to believe that dreams could foresee the future. But today, with all the scientific knowledge that we have, I think it’s much harder to believe in these sorts of things.  W: My grandmother is superstitious and she thinks dreams can predict the future. (6)Once she dreamed that the flight she was due to take the following day crashed, can you guess what she did? She didn’t take that flight. She didn’t even bother to go to the airport the following day. Instead, she took the same flight, but a week later, and everything was fine, of course. No plane ever crashed.  M: How funny. Did you know that flying is actually safer than any other mode of transport? It’s been statistically proven. People can be so irrational sometimes.  W: Yes, absolutely. (7)But even if we think they’re ridiculous, emotions can be just as powerful as rational thinking.  M: Exactly. People do all sorts of crazy things because of their irrational feelings. But in fact, some psychologists believe that our dreams are the result of our emotions and memories from that day. I think it was Sigmund Freud who said that children’s dreams were usually simple representations of their wishes, things they wished would happen. (8)But in adults’, dreams are much more complicated reflections of their most sophisticated sentiments.  W: Isn’t it interesting how psychologists try to understand, using the scientific method, something as bizarre as dreams? Psychology is like the rational study of irrational feelings. | 男：你认为梦有特殊的意义吗？  女：不，我不这么认为。  男：我也不这样认为，但有些人却是这样想的。我想说那些相信梦有特殊意义的人是迷信的，特别是现如今。过去，在古埃及、古希腊或古中国，人们常常相信梦可以预见未来。但今天，以我们拥有的科学知识，我认为很难相信这些事情。  女：我奶奶很迷信，她认为梦可以预测未来。有一次她梦见第二天预定的航班坠毁了，你猜她做了什么？她没有乘坐那趟航班。第二天她甚至都没去机场。而在一周后她乘坐了同一航班，当然一切都很顺利。没有一架飞机坠毁。  男：真有趣。你知道飞机实际上比任何其他交通方式都安全吗？统计数据已经证实了这一点。人们有时会非常不理性。  女：是的，就是这样。但是，尽管我们认为这些情感很荒谬，但却也可以和理性思维一样强大。  男：没错。人们做各种疯狂的事情就是因为他们的非理性的感觉。但事实上，一些心理学家认为，我们的梦是我们当天情绪和记忆的结果。我记得是西格蒙德·弗洛伊德说过，孩子们的梦通常是他们愿望的反映，是他们希望发生的事情。但对于成年人来说，梦是他们纷繁复杂的情感的更为复杂的反映。  女：心理学家试图如何用科学的方法来理解像梦这样离奇的事情，难道不是很有趣吗？心理学就像是对非理性情感的理性研究。 |

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

5. What do both speakers think of dreams?

6. Why didn’t the woman’s grandmother take her scheduled flight?

7. What does the woman say about people’s emotions?

8. What did psychologist Sigmund Freud say about adult’s dreams?

**Section B**

**Passage One**

**Question 9-11**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| While some scientists explore the surface of Antarctica, others are learning more about a giant body of water, four kilometers beneath the ice pack. (9)Scientists first discovered Lake Vostok in the 1970s by using radio waves that penetrate the ice. Since then they have used sound waves and even satellites to map this massive body of water.  How does the water in Lake Vostok remain liquid beneath ice sheet? “The thick glass here above acts like an insulating blanket and keeps the water from freezing.” says Martin Siegert, a glaciologist from the university of Wales. In addition, geothermal heat from deep within the earth may warm the hidden Lake.  (10)The scientists suspect that micro-organisms may be living in Lake Vostok. “Host off from the outside world for more than 2 million years, anything found that will be totally alien to what’s on the surface of the earth.” says Siegert.  Scientists are trying to find a way to drill into the ice and draw water samples without causing contamination.  Again, robots might be the solution. If all goes as planned, a drill shakes robot will melt through the surface ice. When it reaches the Lake, it will release another robot that can swim in the lake, take pictures and look for signs of life. (11)The scientist hope their discoveries will shed light on life in outer space, which might exist in similar dark and airless conditions.  Recently close-up pictures of Jupiter’s moon Europa showed signs of water beneath its icy surface. Once tested in Antarctica, robots could be sent to Europa to search for life there, too. | 当一些科学家探索南极洲的表面时，另一些科学家正在更多地了解冰层四千米以下的一个巨大的水体。在20世纪70年代，科学家通过使用穿透冰层的无线电波首次发现了沃斯托克湖。从那时起，他们就使用声波甚至卫星来绘制这片巨大的水域的地图。  沃斯托克湖的水是如何在冰盖下保持液态的？威尔士大学的冰川学家马丁·西格特说：“上面厚厚的冰盖就像是绝缘毯，防止水结冰。”此外，来自地球深处的地热可能会使隐秘的湖泊变暖。  科学家们怀疑沃斯托克湖中可能存活着微生物。西格特说：“与外界隔绝两百多万年，任何被发现的东西都将与地表存在的完全不同。”  科学家们正在努力寻找一种能在不造成污染的情况下钻入冰层并提取水样的方法。  同样，机器人可能是解决方案。如果一切按计划进行，钻机震动机器人将融化表面冰层。当它到达湖中的同时，将释放另一个可以在湖里游泳、拍照和寻找生命迹象的机器人。这位科学家希望他们的发现能为生命和外层空间带来曙光，因为这些生命和外层空间可能存在于类似黑暗和真空的条件中。  最近，（木星的卫星）木卫二欧罗巴的特写照片显示其冰面下有水的迹象。一旦在南极洲进行测试，机器人也可以被送到木卫二寻找那里的生命。 |

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

9. What did scientists first use to discover Lake Vostok in the 1970s?

10. What does scientists think about Lake Vostok?

11. What do the scientists hope their discoveries will do?

**Passage Two**

**Question 12-15**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| The idea to study the American Indian tribe- Tarahumara came to James Copeland in 1984, (12)when he discovered that very little research had been done on their language. He contacted a tribe member through a social worker who worked with the tribesmen in Mexico.  At first, the tribe member named Gonzalez was very reluctant to cooperate. He told Copeland that no amount of money could buy his language, but after Copeland explained to him what he intended to do with his research and how it would benefit the Tarahumara. Gonzalez agreed to help. (13)He took Copeland to village and served as an intermediary. Copeland says thanks to him, the Tarahumara understood what our mission was and started trusting us.  (14)Entering the world of the Tarahumara has been a laborious project for Copeland. To reach their Homeland, he must drive two and a half days from Houston, Texas. He loads up his vehicle with goods that the tribesmen can’t easily get and gives the goods to them as a gesture of friendship. The Tarahumaras, who don’t believe in accumulating wealth, take the food and share it among themselves.  For Copeland, the experience has not only been academically satisfying, but also has enriched his life in several ways. “I see people rejecting technology and living a very hard traditional life, which offers me another notion about the meaning of progress in the Western tradition.” He says. “I experienced the simplicity of living in nature that I would otherwise only be able to read about. (15)I see a lot of beauty and their sense of sharing and concern for each other.” | 1984年，詹姆斯·科普兰萌生了研究美洲印第安人部落塔拉乌马拉的想法，因为当时他发现对他们的语言几乎没什么研究。通过一名在墨西哥与部落成员一起工作的社会工作者，他联系到了一名部落成员。  起初，这位名叫冈萨雷斯的部落成员非常不愿意合作。他告诉科普兰，再多的钱也买不到他的语言，但科普兰向他解释了自己研究的目的，他打算用他的研究做什么，以及这将如何造福塔拉乌马拉，在此之后，冈萨雷斯同意为他提供帮助。他把科普兰带到村子里，并且成为科普兰和村民的中间人。科普兰说，多亏了他，塔拉乌马拉人理解了我们的任务，并开始信任我们。  对科普兰来说，进入塔拉乌马拉的世界是一项费力的工程。他必须从得克萨斯州的休斯顿驱车两天半才能抵达。他把部落人不容易买到的货物装上车，然后送给他们，以示友好。塔拉乌马拉人不看重积累财富，会把食物拿走然后自己享用。  对科普兰来说，这段经历不仅在学术上令人满意，而且在很多方面都丰富了他的生活。“我看到人们拒绝科技，过着非常艰苦的传统生活，这让我对西方传统中进步的意义有了另一种理解。”他说，“我体验到了生活在大自然中的简单，这之前我只能在书中读到。我看到了很多美，以及他们之间相互的分享和关心。” |

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

12. Why did James Copeland want to study the American Indian tribe Tarahumara?

13. How did Gonzalez help James Copeland?

14. What does the speaker say about James Copeland’s trip to the Tarahumara village?

15. What impresses James Copeland about the Tarahumara tribe?

**Section C**

**Recording One**

**Question 16-18**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| What is a radical? It seems today that people are terrified of the term, particularly of having the label attached to them. (16)Accusing individuals or groups of being radical often serves to silence them into submission, thereby maintaining the existing state of affairs and, more important, preserving the power of a selected minority, who are mostly wealthy white males in Western society. Feminism is a perfect example of this phenomenon. The Women’s Movement has been plagued by stereotypes, misrepresentations by the media and accusations of man-hating and radicalism, when the basic foundation of feminism is simply that women deserve equal rights in all facets of life.  When faced with a threat of being labeled radical, women back down from their worthy calls and consequently participate in their own oppression. It has gotten to the point that many women are afraid to call themselves feminists because of the stigma attached to the word. If people refuse to be controlled and intimidated by stigmas, the stigmas lose all their power. Without fear, which to feed, such stigmas can only die.  (17)To me a radical is simply someone who rebels against the norm or advocates of change in the existing state of affairs. On closer inspection, it becomes clear that the norm is constantly evolving and therefore is not a constant entity. So why then is deviation from the present situation such a threat when the state of affairs itself is unstable and subject to relentless transformation.  It all goes back to maintaining the power of those who have it and preventing the rise of those who don’t. In fact, when we look at the word radical in a historical context, nearly every figure, we now hold up as a hero, was considered a radical in his or her time. Radicals are people who affect change. They are the people about whom history is written. Abolitionists were radicals. Civil rights activists were radicals. Even the founders of our country in the fight to win independence from England were radicals. (18)Their presence in history has changed the way our society functions, mainly by shifting the balance of power that previously existed.  Of course, there are some radicals who’ve made a negative impact on humanity, but undeniably there would simply be no progress without radicals. That being said, next time someone calls me a radical, I will accept that label with pride. | 什么是激进分子？今天看来，人们似乎害怕这个词，特别是害怕被贴上激进分子的标签。指责个人或团体激进往往是为了让他们保持沉默，然后屈服，从而维持现有的状态，更重要的是，保留少数人的权力，在西方社会这些人大多是富有的白人男性。女权主义就是这一现象的一个很好的例子。妇女运动一直深受刻板印象、媒体歪曲的影响，被指责仇视男性，是一种激进主义，而女权主义最根本的基础只是认为妇女在生活的各方面都应该享有平等的权利而已。  当面临被贴上激进标签的威胁时，妇女会放弃她们有价值的呼声，从而回归到受压迫的状态。这种压迫已经到了这样的地步，许多女性不敢称自己为女权主义者，因为这个词被贴上了耻辱的标签。如果人们拒绝被污名控制和恐吓，污名就会失去所有的力量。如果没有恐惧的滋养，这样的耻辱只会消亡。  在我看来，激进分子只不过是那些反抗规范或主张改变现有状况的人。仔细观察一下，就会发现规范在不断演变，因此规范也并不是一个恒定不变的实体。那么在事态本身不稳定、处于不断变化的情况下，为什么与现状的偏差会被认为是一个威胁？  这一切都要追溯到维护权力拥有者的权力和阻止无权者的崛起两件事上。事实上，当我们从历史的背景来看待激进这个词时，几乎每个我们现在将其视为英雄的人，在他或她的时代都被认为是激进的。激进分子是影响变革的人。他们就是历史记述的人。废奴主义者是激进分子。民权活动家是激进分子。甚至在争取脱离英国独立的斗争中，我们国家的开国元勋也是激进分子。在历史上，他们改变了我们社会运转的方式，主要是通过改变以前存在的权力的平衡。  当然，有一些激进分子对人类产生了负面影响，但不可否认的是，没有激进分子就没有进步。既然这样，下次有人称我为激进分子时，我会自豪地接受这个标签。 |

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

16. What usually happens when people are accused of being radical?

17. What is the speaker’s definition of a radical?

18. What does the speaker think of most radicals in the American history?

**Recording Two**

**Question 19-21**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| (19)We are very susceptible to the influence of the people around us. For instance, you may have known somebody who has gone overseas for a year or so, and has returned with an accent perhaps. We become part of our immediate environment. None of us are immune to the influences of our own world and let us not kid ourselves that we are untouched by the things and the people in our life.  Fred goes off to his new job at a factory. Fred takes his 10 minute coffee break, but the other workers take a half an hour. Fred says, “what’s the matter with you guys?” Two weeks later, Fred is taking 20 minute breaks. A month later. Fred takes his half hour. Fred is saying, if you can’t beat them, join them.  Why should I work any harder than the next guy? The fascinating thing about being human is that generally we are unaware that there are changes taking place in our mentality. It is like returning to the city Smaug after some weeks in the fresh air. Only then do we realize that we have become accustomed to the nasty smells.  Mixed with critical people and we learn to criticize. Mixed with happy people and we learn about happiness.  What this means is that we need to decide what we want from life and then choose our company accordingly. You may well say that is going to take some effort. It may not be comfortable.  I may offend some of my present company.  Right. But it is your life. Fred may say I’m always broke, frequently depressed. I’m going nowhere. And I never do anything exciting. Then we discover that Fred’s best friends are always broke, frequently depressed, going nowhere and wishing that life was more exciting. This is not coincidence, nor is it our business to stand in judgment of Fred.  (20)However, if Fred ever wants to improve his quality of life, the first thing he’ll need to do is recognize what has been going on all these years. It’s no surprise that doctors as a profession suffer a lot of ill health because they spend their lives around sick people. (21)Psychiatrists have a higher incidence of suicide in their profession for related reasons.  Traditionally, 9 out of 10 children whose parents smoke, smoke themselves. Obesity is in part an environmental problem. Successful people have successful friends. And so the story goes on. | 我们很容易受到周围人的影响。例如，你可能认识某个出国一年左右回来的人，然后他回来时可能带着口音。我们变成了周围环境的一部分。没有人能幸免于外面世界对我们的影响，我们不要自欺欺人地说自己不会被生活中的事物和人所触动。  弗雷德去一家工厂从事一项新工作。他会休息10分钟来喝咖啡，但其他工人会休息半小时。弗雷德说，“你们是怎么回事？”两周后，弗雷德休息了20分钟。一个月后。他休息半个小时。弗雷德的例子意味着，如果你不能打败他们，那就加入他们。  为什么我要比其他人更努力工作呢？人类最具吸引力之处就在于我们通常没有意识到自己的心态正在发生变化。这就像是在呼吸了几个星期的新鲜空气后又回到了斯茂格市。只有到那时，我们才意识到自己已经习惯了难闻的气味。  和挑剔的人在一起，我们学会批评。和快乐的人在一起，我们了解了快乐。  这意味着我们需要决定自己想从生活中得到什么，然后相应地选择要加入的群体。你可以说这需要一些努力。这也可能让你不太舒服。  我可能会冒犯我现在的一些伙伴。  的确如此，但这是你的生活。弗雷德可能会说我总是身无分文，经常感到沮丧。我生活停滞不前，而且我从来不做任何令人兴奋的事。然后我们发现，弗雷德最好的朋友总是身无分文，常常情绪低落，生活停滞不前，却希望生活更精彩。这不是巧合，我们也不该对弗雷德说三道四。  然而，如果弗雷德想要提高他的生活质量，他需要做的第一件事就是认清这些年来发生的事情。以医生为职业的人会有很多健康问题，这一点不足为奇，因为他们的一生都是围绕着病人。精神科医生因职业相关原因自杀发生率也较高。  传统上，父母吸烟的孩子中，每10个中就有9个自己也吸烟。肥胖在一定程度上是一个环境问题。成功的人都有成功的朋友。故事还在继续。 |

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

19. What does the speaker say about us as human beings?

20. What does the speaker say Fred should do first to improve his quality of life?

21. What does the speaker say about psychiatrists?

**Recording Three**

**Question 22-25**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| (22)Virtually every American can recognize a dollar bill at a mere glance. Many can identify it by its sound or texture, but few people indeed can accurately describe the world’s most powerful, important currency. The American dollar bill is colored with black ink on one side and green on the other, (23)the exact composition of the paper and ink is a closely guarded government secret. Despite its weighty importance, the dollar bill actually weighs little. It requires nearly 500 bills to tip the scales at a pound. Not only is the dollar bill lightweight, but it also has a brief life span. Few dollar bills survive longer than 18 months.  The word “dollar” is taken from the German word “taler”, the name for the world’s most important currency in the 16th century. The taler was a silver coin first minted in 1518 under the reign of Charles V, Emperor of Germany.  The concept of paper money is a relatively recent innovation in the history of American currency. (24)When the Constitution was signed, people had little regard for paper money because of its steadily decreasing value during the colonial era. Because of this lack of faith, the new American government minted only coins for common currency. Interest-bearing bank notes were issued at the same time, but their purpose was limited to providing money for urgent government crises, such as American involvement in the War of 1812.  The first noninterest-bearing paper currency was authorized by Congress in 1862, at the height of the Civil War. At this point, citizens’ old fears of devalued paper currency had calmed, and the dollar bill was born. The new green colored paper money quickly earned the nickname “greenback”.  Today, the American dollar bill is a product of the Federal Reserve, and is issued from the twelve Federal Reserve banks around the United States. The government keeps a steady supply of approximately two billion bills in circulation at all times.  (25)Controversy continues to surround the true value of the dollar bill. American history has seen generations of politicians argue in favor of a gold standard for American currency. However, for the present, the American dollar bill holds the value that is printed on it, and little more. The only other guarantee on the bill is a Federal Reserve pledge as a confirmation in the form of government securities. | 几乎每个美国人只要看一眼就能认出美元钞票。许多人通过它的声音或质地就能识别出来，但很少有人真正能准确描述这种世界上最强大、最重要的货币。美元纸币的一面是黑色，另一面是绿色，纸张和墨水的确切成分是严格保密的政府机密。尽管美元钞票很重要，但实际上它的重量很轻。需要近500张钞票才能超过一磅。美元纸币不仅重量轻，而且寿命短。很少有美元钞票能存在18个月以上。  “美元”一词取自德语“塔勒”，这是16世纪世界上最重要的货币的名称。塔勒是1518年在德国皇帝查尔斯五世统治下首次铸造的银币。  纸币的概念是美国货币史上一个相对较近的创新。当宪法签署时，由于纸币在殖民时代不断贬值，人们对纸币几乎不屑一顾。由于缺乏对纸币的信心，美国新政府只铸造通用货币。同时发行了计息纸币，但它们的目的仅限于为紧急的政府危机提供资金，例如美国参与了1812年的战争。  1862年，在南北战争最激烈的时候，国会批准了第一种无息纸币的制造。至此，市民对纸币贬值原有的恐惧平息下来，美元纸币应运而生。新的绿色纸币很快就赢得了“美钞”的绰号。  今天，美元纸币是美联储的产品，由美国各地的12家联邦储备银行发行。政府一直保持着大约20亿张流通钞票的稳定供应。  围绕美元纸币真实价值的争议仍在继续。在美国历史上，几代政治家都在为支持美元金本位制而争论不休。然而，就目前而言，美元纸币拥有印在上面的价值，仅此而已。法案上唯一的其他担保是美联储承诺以政府证券的形式对其价值的确认。 |

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

22. What does the speaker say about the American dollar bill?

23. What does the speaker say about the exact composition of the American dollar bill?

24. Why did the new American government mint only coins for common currency?

25. What have generations of American politicians argued for?

**2020年12月大学英语六级考试真题（第1套）听力原文与译文**

**Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Conversation One**

**Question 1-4**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| M: Good morning, Safehouse Insurance. My name is Paul. How can I help you today?  W: Morning? I wouldn’t say that it’s a good from where I am standing. This is Ms. Wilson, and this is the third time I’ve called this week since receiving your letter about our insurance claim. [1]I’m getting a little fed up with my calls about my claim being completely disregarded.  M: Ms. Wilson, thank you for calling back. Can I take some details to help me look at your claim?  W: It’s Ms. May Wilson of 15 South Sea Road in Cornwall. [2] And the details are that our village was extensively flooded two months ago. The entire ground floor of our cottage was submerged in water. And five of us have been living in a caravan ever since. You people are still withholding the money we are entitled to over a bizarre technical detail and it’s not acceptable, Paul.  M: [3]Ms. Wilson, according to the notes on your account, the bizarre technical detail that you mentioned refers to the fact that you hadn’t paid house insurance the month before the incident.  W: That money left our account. And now that you should be paying out, you are suddenly saying that you didn’t receive it on time. I’m really skeptical about this claim.  M: The contract does say that any missed payment in a year will affect the terms and conditions of the insurance contract and may affect claims. Of course, I can pass you on to my manager to talk to you more about this.  W: [4]I’ve already spoken to him and you can tell him I’m furious now, and that your company has a lawsuit on its hands. You will be hearing from my lawyer. Goodbye. | 男：早上好，这里是房屋保险公司。我是保罗。今天我能帮您什么忙？  女：早上好？从我的角度来看，这没什么好的。我是威尔逊女士，自从收到你关于保险索赔的信，这已经是我本周第三次打来电话了。[1]我的索赔要求被完全忽视了，我已经有点受够了打这样的电话。  男：威尔逊女士，感谢您的回电。您能详述一些细节以便帮助我来查看您的索赔记录吗？  女：我是住在康沃尔市南海路15号的梅·威尔逊女士。[2]细节是这样的：我们村子在两个月前被洪水大面积淹没了。我们屋子的整个底层都淹没在水里。从那以后，我们五个人就一直住在房车里。你们这些人就因为一点古怪的技术细节，还扣着我们本该得到的赔偿款，这是无法接受的，保罗。  男：[3]威尔逊女士，根据您账户上的记录，您提到的古怪的技术性条款是指您在事发前一个月没有缴纳房屋保险。  女：那笔钱已经被扣掉了。现在到了你们该付钱的时候，你却突然说没有按时收到。我对这个说法真的表示怀疑。  男：合同上确实写到，一年内的漏缴都将影响保险合同的条款，可能会影响索赔。当然了，我可以将通话转接到经理来和您详谈此事。  女：[4]我已经和他谈过了，你可以告诉他我现在很生气，你们公司马上要打一场官司了。我的律师会给你打电话的。再见。 |

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

1. What is the woman complaining about?

2. What is the problem the woman’s family encountered?

3. What has caused the so-called “bizarre technical detail” according to the man?

4. what did the woman say she would do at the end of the conversation?

**Conversation Two**

**Question 5-8**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| W: How do you feel about the future of artificial intelligence? [5-1] Personally, I feel quite optimistic about it.  M: [5-2] AI? I’m not so optimistic actually. In fact, it’s something we should be concerned about.  W: Well, it will help us humans understand ourselves better. And when we have a better understanding of ourselves, we can improve the world.  M: Well, one thing is for sure, technology is evolving faster than our ability to understand it. And in the future, AI will make jobs kind of pointless.  W: [6] I think artificial intelligence will actually help create new kinds of jobs, which would require less of our time and allow us to be centered on creative tasks.  M: I doubt that very much. Probably the last job that will remain will be writing AI software. And then eventually, AI will just write its own software.  W: At that time, we are going to have a lot of jobs which nobody will want to do. So we will need artificial intelligence for the robots to take care of the old guys like us.  M: I don’t know. [7] There’s a risk that human civilization could be replaced by a superior type of digital life. AI will be able to completely simulate a person in every way possible. In fact, some people think we’re in a simulation right now.  W: That’s impossible. Humans can’t even make a mosquito. Computers only have chips. People have brains. And that’s where the wisdom comes from.  M: [8] Once it’s fully developed, AI will become tired of trying to communicate with humans as we would be much slower thinkers in comparison.  W: Well, I’m not so sure. A computer is a computer, and a computer is just a toy.  M: Computers can easily communicate incredibly fast. So the computer will just get impatient talking to humans. It’ll be barely getting any information out.  W: Well, I believe there’s a benevolent future  with AI. I also think you watch too many science-fiction films. | 女：你如何看待人工智能的未来？[5-1]就我个人来说，我持非常乐观的态度。  男：[5-2]人工智能？其实我不太乐观。事实上，这是我们应该关心的事。  女：嗯，它会帮助我们人类更好地了解自己。而当我们对自己更了解后，我们就能改善这个世界。  男：嗯，有一点是肯定的，技术的发展速度非常快，超过了我们理解它的能力。而在未来，人工智能将会让工作变得毫无意义。  女：[6]我认为人工智能实际上有助于创造新的工作种类，它将减少我们的时间消耗，使我们能够专注于创造性的任务。  男：我对此非常怀疑。给人类剩下的最后一项工作可能就是编写人工智能软件了。最终，人工智将能自己编写软件。  女：到那时会有很多没人愿意做的工作。所以我们需要人工智能，让机器人来照顾像我们这样的老年人。  男：我不知道。[7]人类文明有可能被一种更高级的数字生活所取代，这种风险是存在的。人工智能将能以各种可能的方式去完全模拟一个人。事实上，有些人认为我们现在正处于模拟之中。  女：这不可能。人类甚至连只蚊子都做不出来。电脑只有芯片，人类却有头脑。这就是智慧的来源。  男：[8]一旦它完全发展起来，人工智能就会厌倦和人类交流，因为相比之下，我们的思考速度会慢很多。  女：好吧，我不确定。电脑就是电脑，电脑只是个玩具。  男：电脑可以轻易地以惊人的速度进行通信。所以电脑和人类说话只会变得不耐烦。它几乎没法得到任何信息。  女：好吧，我相信人工智能会带来美好的未来。而且我觉得你科幻电影看得太多了。 |

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

5. What do we learn about the speakers from the conversation?

6. What will new kinds of jobs be like according to the woman?

7. What is the risk the man anticipates?

8. What is the man’s concern about AI technology?

**Section B**

**Passage One**

**Question 9-11**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| To achieve financial security, how much you save is always more important than the amount you earn or how shrewdly you invest. [9]If you’re under 30 years old, your goal should be to save 20% of your monthly income after tax deductions. This is irrespective of how much you earn approximately 50% should be reserved for essentials like food and accommodation. The remaining 30% is for recreation and entertainment.  But for many young people, it will be difficult to designate such a large proportion of the income for savings. [10]If you find it hard to save any money at all, start by cutting all unnecessary spending, allocate a tiny amount of 1 or 2 percent for savings and gradually increase that amount. Always keep that 20% goal in mind, prevent yourself from becoming complacent.  It can be challenging to stick to such a strict plan, but if you adopt the right mindset, you should be able to make it work for you. So what should you be doing with the money that you are saving? Some must be kept easily accessible in case you need some cash in an emergency.  The largest proportion should be invested in retirement plans, either through your employer or privately. And you can keep some money for high risk but potentially lucrative investments. Dividends can be reinvested or used to purchase something you like. [11]By following this plan, you should hopefully be able to enjoy your life now and still be financially secure in the future. | 为了实现财务安全，你的存款永远比你赚多少钱或你投资有多精明更加重要。[9]如果你的年龄在30岁以下，你的目标应该是存下每月税后收入的20%。无论赚多少钱，大约50%的款项应当留给食宿等必要开销。剩下的30%主要用于娱乐休闲。  然而，许多年轻人很难拨出这样大比例的收入用于储蓄。[10]如果你发现很难存下钱来，那就从削减所有不必要的开支开始，将1%或2%的小数额存储下来，然后再逐渐增加储蓄量。始终牢记20%的目标，以防自己变得自满。  坚持这样严格的计划可能会很有挑战性，但你如果采取了正确的心态，就能让它为你服务。那么，你该用自己存下来的钱做些什么呢？有些钱必须放在便于取用的地方，以防你在紧急状况下急需现金。  不管是通过你的雇主还是私人 投资，都应把最大的份额投入到退 休计划中。同时，你可以保留部分资金，进行一些高风险但潜在利润丰厚的投资。股息可以用于再投资或购买喜爱的东西。[11]通过这个计划，你既能享受当下的生活，也能在将来享有财务保障。 |

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

9. What are people under 30 advised to do to achieve financial security?

10. What should people do if they find it difficult to follow the speaker’s advice on their financial plan?

11. What does the speaker think is important for achieving financial security?

**Passage Two**

**Question 12-15**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| I work in advertising and I like to keep up with current trends mainly because I’m aware that we live in an image-obsessed world. [12-1]However, when I first started my job, occasionally I’d catch a glimpse of myself in the lifts and find myself thinking that I looked a total mess. Was I being held back by my choice of clothing?  [12-2]The short answer is yes, especially when clients are quick to judge you on your style rather than your work. [13]But no one can be unique with their outfit every day. I mean, that’s why uniforms were invented. So here’s what I did. I created my own uniform. To do this, I chose an appropriate outfit. Then I bought multiple items of the same style in different shades.  Now I never worry about what I’m wearing in the morning, even if I do get a bit tired of just wearing the same classic pieces. Overall, when it comes to work, you have to ask yourself: [14-1]Will looking smarter enhance my ability to do my job? For some, this question may not be an issue at all, especially if you work remotely and rarely see your colleagues or clients face to face. [14-2]But if your job involves interacting with other people, the answer to this is often yes.  [15]So rather than fighting the system, I think we should just do whatever helps us to achieve our goals at work. If that means playing it safe with your image, then let’s face it. It’s probably worth it. | 我就职于广告业，喜欢紧跟潮流趋势，主要是因为我明白我们生活在一个迷恋形象的世界。[12-1]然而，当我刚开始工作的时候，偶尔会在电梯里瞥见自己，发现自己看起来一团糟。是不是因为我被自己的着装选择拖累了？  [12-2]简单来说，答案是肯定的，尤其是当客户很快就根据你的风格而非工作来判断你的时候。[13]但没有人可以每天都穿着独特的衣服。我的意思是，这就是制服被发明出来的原因。因此我就这么做了。我做出了属于自己的制服。为此，我选择了一套合适的衣服，然后买了多件与之同款不同色的衣物。  现在，我从不担心早上该穿什么，即使我确实有点厌倦只穿同样的经典单品。总体来说，在工作的时候，你要问自己：[14-1]看起来更漂亮会提升我的工作能力吗？对于一些人来说，这可能根本就不是问题，尤其是如果你远程工作，很少与同事或客户面对面交流时。[14-2]但如果你的工作涉及到与他人互动，答案则往往是肯定的。  [15]因此我认为，与其与制度作斗争，还不如做任何有助于实现工作目标的事。如果这意味着在形象上保持妥当，那就让我们面对现实吧。这可能是值得的。 |

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

12. What do we learn about the speaker when she first started her job?

13. Why were uniforms invented according to the speaker?

14. What does the speaker say about looking smarter?

15. What does the speaker advise people to do in an image obsessed world?

**Section C**

**Recording One**

**Question 16-18**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Did you know that Americans were approximately three times the amount of space we had 50 years ago? Therefore, you’d think we’d have sufficient room for all of our possessions. On the country, the personal storage business is now a growing industry. [16]We’ve got triple the space, but we’ve become such enthusiastic consumers that we require even more. This phenomenon has resulted in significant credit card debt, enormous environmental footprints, and perhaps not coincidentally, our happiness levels have failed to increase over the same half century. I’m here to suggest an alternative that having less might actually be a preferable decision. Many of us have experienced at some stage, the pleasure of possessing less. I propose that less stuff and less space can not only help you economize, but also simplify your life. I recently started an innovative project to discover some creative solutions that offered me everything I required. By purchasing an apartment that was 40 square meters instead of 60, I immediately saved $200,000. Smaller space leads to reduced utility bills and also a smaller carbon footprint. [17-1] Because it’s designed around an edited collection and possessions limited to my favorite stuff, I’m really excited to live there.  How can we live more basically? Firstly, we must ruthlessly cut the unnecessary objects out of our lives. To stem consumption, we should think before we buy and ask ourselves, “will it truly make me happier?” [17-2]Obviously, we should possess some great stuff, but we want belongings that we’re going to love for years.  Secondly, we require space efficiency. We want appliances that are designed for use most of the time, not for occasional use. Why own a six-burner stove when you rarely use even three burners?  [18]Finally, we need multi-functional spaces and housewares. I combined a movable wall with transforming furniture to get more out of my limited space. Consider my coffee table. It increases in size to accommodate 10. My office is tucked away, easily hidden. My bed simply pops out of the wall. For guests, I can relocate the movable wall and utilize the foldable guest beds I installed. I’m not saying we should all live in tiny apartments, but consider the benefits of an edited life.  When you return home and walk through your front door, take a moment to ask yourselves, “Could I do with a little life editing? Would that give me more freedom and more time?” | 你知道吗？美国人拥有的空间是50年前的3倍。因此，你会认为我们有足够的空间来容纳所有的东西。在美国，个人存储业务如今是一个不断发展的行业。[16]我们现在拥有的空间是原来的三倍，但我们已然成为了如此狂热的消费者，以至于我们需要更多。这种现象导致了大量的信用卡债务、严重的环境破坏，也许并非巧合，我们的幸福水平在这半个世纪里未曾提升。我在这里提出另一种方案，即拥有更少的东西实际上可能会是更好的选择。我们中的许多人都曾在某个阶段体验过拥有少量东西的快乐。我认为，少用点东西、少占点空间，不仅可以节省开支，也可以简化生活。我最近启动了一个创新项目，旨在发掘一些创造性方案来得到我需要的一切。我买了一套40平米而非60平米的公寓，立即省下了20万美元。空间越小，意味着水电费和碳足迹也越小。[17-1]我真的很高兴能住在那里，因为那儿的装修让我对藏品与物品进行了取舍，只留下了我喜欢的东西。  我们怎样才能过上一种更精简的生活呢？首先，我们必须毫不心软地淘汰生活中不必要的物品。为了遏制消费冲动，我们在购物之前应先三思，扪心自问：“买了它真的会让我更快乐吗？” [17-2]显然，我们是该拥有些很棒的商品，但我们真正需要的是能够爱之多年的东西。  其次，我们需要较高的空间效率。我们想要的电器要能够高频使用，而不是偶尔用上一次。如果你连三膛炉都很少用，为什么要拥有一个六膛炉呢？  [18]最后，我们需要多功能的空间与家庭用品。我整合了移动墙和改造家具，让家中有限的空间得到更宽泛的利用。想想我的茶几。它的尺寸能伸展到足以容纳10个人。我的办公室十分隐蔽，能够很容易地被藏起来。我的床能直接从墙上弹出。如果有客人来，我可以重新安置移动墙，用上自己安装的可折叠客床。我不是说我们都应该住在小公寓里，但不妨去想想精简生活的妙处。  所以你这次回家、走进房门的时候，花点时间问问自己，“怎样将我的生活精简一些呢？那会带给我更多的自由和时间吗？” |

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

16.What has prevented American’s happiness levels from increasing?

17.What things should we possess according to the speaker?

18.What do we learn about the items in the speaker’s home?

**Recording Two**

**Question 19-21**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Now believe it or not, people sometimes lie in order to maintain a good, honest reputation, even if it hurts them to do so. At least, this is what a team of scientists is suggesting with evidence to prove it.  Picture this scenario: you often drive for work and can be compensated for up to 400 miles per month. Most people at your company drive about 300 miles each month. But this month you drove 400 miles. How many miles do you think you’d claim in your expense report? The scientists asked this exact question as part of the study we’re discussing today with surprising results. [19]They found that 12% of respondents reported the distance they drove as less than the actual figure, giving an average answer of 384 miles. In other words, they lied about the number of miles, even though they would forfeit money they were owed. The researchers believe this was to seem honest with the assumption being that others would be suspicious of a high expense claim. [20-1]But why would people fabricate numbers to their own detriment?  [20-2]The researchers explained that many people care a great deal about their reputation and how they’ll be judged by others. If they care enough, they’re concerned about appearing honest and not losing the respect of others, maybe greater than their desire to actually be honest. The researchers assert that the findings suggest that when people obtain very favorable outcomes, they anticipate other people’s suspicious reactions and prefer lying and appearing honest to telling the truth and appearing as selfish liars.  So why is this research important? Well, experts generally agree there are two main types of lie, selfish lies, and lies that are meant to benefit others. The first, as you may predict, is for selfish gain such as submitting a fraudulent claim to an insurance company, while the second involves lying to help others or not offend others. For example, telling a friend whose outfit you don’t like that they look great. But the researchers are suggesting a third type of lying: lying to maintain a good reputation. [21]Now, this hypothesis is new and some skeptics argue that this isn’t a whole new category of lie, but the findings seem intuitive to me. After all, one of the main motivations for lying is to increase our worth in the eyes of others. So it seems highly likely that people will lie to seem honest. | 无论你是否相信，人们有时会为了保持良好、诚实的名誉而撒谎，尽管这样做会给他们带来伤害。至少这一观点已经被科学家团队的证据所证明。  我们不妨想象一下这样的情形：你通常开车上班，每月可得到最多400英里的补贴。你们公司中的多数人每个月会开到300英里左右。但这个月，你开了400英里。在撰写费用报告时，你觉得你会申请报销多远的里程？作为我们今天所探讨的研究的一部分，科学家们提出了这个确切的问题，其结果令人颇感意外。[19]他们发现，12%的受访者上报的行程比实际公里数要少，平均的回答是384英里。换句话说，他们谎报了里程数，尽管这将使其得不到本该属于他们的补贴额。研究人员认为，人们坦然预设了他人会怀疑自己的高额报销费用。[20-1]但他们为什么会篡改数字来损害自己的利益呢？  [20-2]他们解释说，很多人非常关心自身名誉以及他人评价。如果他们足够在意，他们关心的是如何表现得诚实，如何不失去他人的尊重，也许比他们真正保持诚实的愿望更加迫切。研究人员声称，研究结果表明，当人们得到颇为满意的成果时，他们预设到他人的怀疑态度，因此更愿意撒谎，以显得十分真诚，而非说出实话，同时看上去像个自私的骗子。  那么，为什么这项研究很重要呢？专家们普遍认为主要有两种类型的谎言：自私的谎言，以及意在使他人受益的谎言。第一种是为了私利，正如你所想的那样，例如向保险公司提交欺诈性索赔，而第二种则是为了帮助或不得罪他人而撒谎。比如说，一个朋友穿着你并不喜欢的衣服，但你夸赞他很好看。但是研究人员提出了第三种谎言：为了保持良好的名誉而撒谎。在当下，这个假设是新颖的，一些怀疑者指出这不足以成为一个全新的谎言类别，但在我看来，这些发现似乎颇为直观。毕竟，说谎的主要动机之一就是为了提高我们在他人眼中的价值。所以，人们很有可能会为了显得诚实而去撒谎。 |

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

19. What did the team of scientists find in this study?

20. Why would people fabricate numbers to their own detriment according to the researchers?

21. What does the speaker think of other researcher’s findings?

**Recording Three**

**Question 22-25**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| [22-1]Why do old people dislike new music? As I’ve grown older, I often hear people my age say things like they just don’t make good music like they used to. Why does this happen? Luckily, psychology can give us some insights into this puzzle. Musical tastes begin to crystallize as early as age 13 or 14. By the time we’re in our early twenties, these tastes get locked into place pretty firmly.  [23]In fact, studies have found that by the time we turn 33, most of us have stopped listening to new music. Meanwhile, popular songs released when you’re in your early teens are likely to remain quite popular among your age group through the rest of your life.  That could be a biological explanation for this, as there’s evidence that the brain’s ability to make subtle distinctions between different chords, rhythms, and melodies deteriorates with age. [22-2]So to older people, newer, less familiar songs might all sound the same, but there may be some simpler reasons for older people’s aversion to new music. [24]One of the most researched laws of social psychology is something called the “mere exposure effect”, which in essence means that the more we’re exposed to something, the more we tend to like it. This happens with people we know, the advertisements we see, and the songs we listen to. When you’re in your early teens, you probably spend a fair amount of time listening to music or watching music videos. Your favorite songs and artists become familiar, comforting parts of your routine. For many people over 30, job and family obligations increase, so there’s less time to spend discovering new music. Instead, many will simply listen to old familiar favorites from that period of their lives when they had more free time. Of course, those teen years weren’t necessarily carefree. They’re famously confusing, which is why so many TV shows and movies revolve around high school turmoil.  [25]Psychology research has shown that the emotions that we experience as teens seem more intense than those that come later. And we also know that intense emotions are associated with stronger memories and preferences. Both of these might explain why the songs we listen to during this period become so memorable and beloved. So there’s nothing wrong with your parents because they don’t like your music. Rather, it’s old part of the natural order of things. | [22-1]为什么老年人不喜欢听新音乐？随着年岁增长，我经常听同龄人说，他们就是没法创作出像以前那样的好音乐了。为什么会出现这种情况？幸运的是，心理学可以让我们对这个难题有一些了解。人的音乐品味早在13、14岁时便开始定型。等到我们二十出头的时候，这些品味就已经完全确定了。  [23]事实上，研究发现，当我们年满33岁时，大多数人已经不再会去听新音乐。同时，在你的余生中，十几岁时发行的流行歌曲很可能在同龄人里仍然颇受欢迎。  这种现象可以获得一种生物学上的解释，因为有证据表明，大脑对不同和弦、节奏与旋律进行细致区分的能力会随着年龄的增长而退化。[22-2]因此，对老年人而言，全新的、不甚熟悉的歌曲听起来可能都一样，但老年人对新音乐的厌恶可能存在一些更简单的原因。[24]社会心理学研究最多的规律之一就是所谓的“纯粹接触效应”，它本质上意味着我们接触一样东西越频繁，我们会越倾向于喜欢它。这种情况发生在我们认识的人、看到的广告和听到的歌上。当你十几岁的时候，你可能会花相当多的时间来听音乐或看音乐录像。你最喜欢的歌曲和艺术家变得十分熟悉，能够对你的生活进行抚慰。而对于许多30岁以上的人来说，工作与家庭的责任都在增长，因而花在发掘新音乐上的时间就更少了。相反，当他们有更多空闲的时候，很多人只会听他们喜爱的熟悉老歌。当然了，那段青春期倒不一定是无忧无虑的。它们是出了名的混乱，这就是为什么那么多电视节目和电影都聚焦于高中生混乱的生活。  [25]心理学研究表明，我们在青少年时期所体验的情绪似乎比往后的更为强烈。而我们也知道，强烈的情绪与更强的记忆力和喜好相关。这些都可以解释为什么我们在这一时期听过的歌会变得如此令人难忘，如此惹人喜爱。因此，就算你的父母不喜欢你听的音乐，他们也没有任何过错。在某种程度上，这是事物自然秩序的一部分。 |

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

22. What does the speaker mainly discuss in this talk?

23. What have studies found about most people by the time they turned 33?

24. What do we learn from one of the most researched laws of social psychology?

25. What might explain the fact that songs people listen to in their teen years are memorable and beloved?

**2020年12月大学英语六级考试真题（第2套）听力原文与译文**

**Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Conversation One**

**Question 1-4**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| W: This is unbelievable. [1] Unlike any video game I’ve ever played before, it’s so boring, yet so relaxing at the same time. How did you hear about this driving simulator?  M: My brother introduced it to me last year. [2]I was surprised to find how educational and realistic it was. It’s called Euro Truck Simulator, but they have other versions as well for America and so on. I was really drawn to the scenery. The routes go through parts of the country you don’t normally see as a tourist.  W: Yeah, I can see that. It seems so simple, just transporting cargo from point A to point B, driving from one city to another. [3]But I really appreciate all the details that go into the game. It’s even given me a new appreciation for the logistics industry and traffic on the road.  M: I completely agree. My brother also introduced me to some videos of someone that streams their game online. It was fascinating to watch, really. This guy drove very carefully, obeyed all the road signs and traffic rules—such a contrast to most violent games.  W: Honestly, playing has inspired me to look into the industry more. I’ve read articles about how self-driving trucks may soon be available and could greatly impact cargo logistics. Considering all that goes into driving these larger vehicles, it’s amazing that we could soon have that kind of technology.  M: Ah. I’ve got one step further. I registered to take a safe driving course to improve my real life driving skills. In a way, I feel like I have a head start compared to other students in the class. Playing this video game has given me some maneuvering practice already.  W: I’m not sure how accurate the video game is compared to real life situations. [4]But if it results in more drivers looking both ways before entering an intersection, I’d say that’s a positive outcome. | 女：太难以置信了。这款游戏不像我之前我玩过的任何一款电子游戏，它明明很无聊，可是又让我非常放松。你是怎么知道这款驾驶模拟游戏的？  男：我弟弟去年介绍给我的。我发现这款游戏很有教育意义，又很贴近现实，这让我感到十分惊讶。这款游戏叫做卡车环欧游驾驶模拟，其实开发商还有环游美国以及环游其他地区的游戏版本。游戏里的景色让我着迷。环游的路线会穿越游客一般不会去玩的地方。  女：的确，我也是这么觉得。这款游戏看上去很简单，就把货物从A点运到B点，从一座城市驾驶到另一座城市。但是我更欣赏游戏里精心设置的种种细节。这款游戏甚至让我对物流业和公路交通运输有了新的理解。  男：我完全同意。我弟弟还给我看了其他玩家上传到网上的视频。真的是太值得一看了。这个玩家开车时非常小心，遵守了所有的路标提示和交通规则——这和大多数暴力游戏形成了鲜明的反差。  女：老实说，玩这款游戏让我有兴致去更多地了解这个行业。我已经读了些文章，说的是无人车的自动驾驶将会不久就成为可能，并极大地影响货物运输业。想想驾驶这些大型卡车得要多少本事，而我们马上就要拥有自动驾驶技术了，这真是太神奇了。  男：啊，我做得更多。我报名了一门安全驾驶课程，以此提高我生活中驾驶的技术。从某种程度上讲，比起班上其他同学，我感觉我自己的基础还不错。玩这款电子游戏已经让我练习了些驾驶技术。  女：我不确定这款电子游戏与现实生活场景有几分相似。但是如果它能让更多的司机在进入十字交叉路口时看看两旁的路况，我想说那就是一个好结果。 |

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

1. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

2. What does the man say about the driving simulator?

3. What does the woman say she really appreciates?

4. What outcome does the woman expect from the driving simulator?

**Conversation Two**

**Question 5-8**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| W: How do you like being self-employed?  M: [5] There are obvious benefits, though I don’t seem to have the freedom I anticipated as I just don’t seem able to decline work offers. And working alone, there have been times when I’ve found that money alone provides insufficient motivation. Have you experienced the same since you began working for yourself?  W: Sometimes, yes. Unlike the rest of the workforce who have managers to prompt motivation whenever they’re feeling lazy or bored, we self-employed workers perform our jobs without a manager to lift our spirits. There’s no one around to offer praise or initiate collaboration, no one to make greater use of our interests and talents.  M: That’s a fact. Not every manager behaves with such awareness and care, of course. [6]And certainly not all managers have a clue how to motivate people. Still, having a manager nearby at least indicates there’s an opportunity they’ll be decent enough to look out for you when your energy and focus begin to deplete.  W: [7-1] The motivator I value most is autonomy. I’ve learned not to sacrifice my prized autonomy by working all hours of the day and by saying to every client request.  M: [7-2] Yes. I need to remind myself that I selected this lifestyle for the independence. I don’t miss aspects of permanent full-time employment I disliked, such as the office politics, job insecurity, inflexible hours and so on. I wouldn’t mind a bit more in the form of praise though, praise which is on the record.  W: That’ll come with time. Relatedness is inevitably cultivated via human interaction. Engaging with clients, getting written testimony and recommendations, staying in contact with clients afterwards, these are things you’ll find will come in due course and provide you with motivation.  M: [8] You’re right. That’s an area I do need to put some more effort into—building closer relationships with those who engage my services and skills. | 女：你觉得做个体经营怎么样？  男：好处显而易见，尽管我可能不如自己原先估计的那样自由，因为我不见得会拒绝别人给我的工作机会。而且工作的时候孤零零的，很多时候我发现单靠赚钱已不能让我有足够的动力去工作了。当你开始给自己打工的时候有一样的感受吗？  女：是的，有时如此。不像别的打工人在自己犯懒或者无聊的时候还有经理激励他们，我们个体经营者工作的时候可没有经理让我们提振心气。周围没人表扬我们，也没人和我们合作，没人可以使我们更大限度地发挥自己的兴趣和才能。  男：事实如此啊。当然也不是所有的经理都有这样的意识，会这样关心员工。毫无疑问也不是所有的经理知道该如何激励员工。可是，有个经理能在旁边至少能够在你精力和注意力开始下降时，像模像样地提点下你。  女：我最为看重的工作动力是自主性。我已学会保有极其珍贵的自主性，那就是不要整天都用来工作，不要回应客户的每个要求。  男：是啊。我需要提醒自己我选择这种生活方式为了个人独立。我毫不留恋之前总是成天成日工作时的任何一点，我不喜欢那种工作方式，比如说办公室政治，工作不稳定，僵化的时间安排等等。但我完全不介意我得到的又能让我记起的表扬形式。  女：过段时间就会好的。人际关系不可避免地要通过人际交往来培养。与客户打好交道，得到书面证明和推荐信，接下来还要与客户保持联系，这些东西是到一定时候都需要的，也督促着你去工作，带给你源源不断的工作动力。  男：你说得对。在这方面我需要多加努力了——与那些需要我的服务和技能的客户建立更密切的关系。 |

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

5. What does the man say about his life of being self-employed?

6. What does the man say about managers?

7. What do both speakers value most about self-employment?

8. On what does the man agree with the woman?

**Section B**

**Passage One**

**Question 9-11**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Weather is a constant force in our lives, but there’s little marketing research on how it affects businesses. [9]Now, a new study reveals how sunny and snowy conditions influence consumer behavior. Those weather conditions trigger consumers to mentally visualize using products associated with the respective weather.  This leads to consumers placing a higher value on those products. That is, they’re willing to pay more money for them. But the correlation is only found with products related to being outside. How does this work? Researchers give the example of a beach towel. On a sunny day, consumers who see that product are not just looking at the towel itself. They are likely imagining themselves lying on the towel in the sun. [10]This mental picture of using the towel increases the value of the product in the consumer’s mind.  Researchers put forward the following hypothesis to explain their findings. They think the mental picture works in sunshine and snow because these weather conditions have a positive association with outside activities. The effect is not seen with rainy weather. Researchers assert this is because there aren’t many activities that are enabled by rain. Most products associated with rain, like umbrellas, are only used for protection from the weather, and not for any activities. Researchers believe that companies that sell a wide array of products online can benefit most from the insights this study provides. [11]Online sellers often use complex mathematical formulas to determine what products to feature and how to price those products. Incorporating more data about weather would allow them to make better decisions. This could bolster sales. | 虽然天气一直影响着我们的生活，可是有关天气如何影响商业生意的市场调查却很少见。现在，一项新的研究揭示了晴天与或者下雪天是如何对消费者行为产生影响的。这些天气条件会使得消费者脑海中呈现出不同天气下用不同产品的画面。  这就导致消费者更为看重这些（与天气条件适应的）产品。也就是说，消费者愿意为此花更多的钱。但这种关联性只发现于户外产品中。那么具体情况是怎样的呢？研究者用沙滩浴巾的例子来进行说明。天气晴朗的时候，来看浴巾的消费者不仅仅是在看浴巾。他们很可能想象着自己晒着太阳，躺在浴巾上的画面。这幅想象中使用浴巾的画面会增加消费者心中这款产品的价值。  研究者提出了如下假设来解释他们的发现。他们认为之所以晴朗与降雪的天气下脑海中关于不同产品的画面会影响消费者的行为，是因为这些天气条件会让人联想到有趣的户外活动。雨天可没有这种效果。研究者坚信这是因为很多户外活动在雨天是不能进行的。大部分和下雨有关的产品，比如伞，只是用来保护免受天气影响，而非用于活动。研究者认为，在网上销售各种各样产品的公司会从本次研究的见解上受益良多。网络卖家经常通过复杂的数学公式来确定产品的销售种类及如何定价。结合更多的天气数据来考虑，会让他们做出更好的决策。这能够显著增加产品销量。 |

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

9. What do we learn about the findings of the new study?

10. What does the passage say may increase the value of products for consumers?

11. How can the findings of the new study benefit online sellers according to the researchers?

**Passage Two**

**Question 12-15**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Setting the office air-conditioning at about 22℃ has become standard practice across the world. Numerous guidebooks across the world on heating, ventilation and air conditioning claim office performance peaks at 22 degrees. Many people indeed find relief from soaring summer temperatures in air-conditioned offices. [12]But recent studies had challenged the accepted wisdom that a cool office is more productive.  The reality is more complex. Researchers conducted a review of all studies relating to air conditioning and productivity. [13]They found that 22 degrees was probably a little chilly, even at the height of summer. For a person dressed in typical summer clothing, an optimal range would be between 23 and 26 degrees. [14-1]And people can even tolerate temperatures beyond this comfort zone as long as they can adjust their clothing and expectations. In fact, even on very hot days, it makes sense to turn the air conditioning up. People often chase just one optimum temperature, and this is understandable when people feel hot. [14-2] But there is a range of at least three to four degrees which does not have any adverse impact.  Another issue related to this is that people can become psychologically dependent on air-conditioning. [15]If they are used to the environment which is air-conditioned, they tend to prefer lower temperatures. But the studies found that almost all humans became accustomed to the new temperature. It was only at the extreme ends of the temperature range where people’s productivity suffered. This range was above 26 degrees and below 19 degrees. | 将办公室空调温度设置在22℃左右已成为世界各国的通行做法。世界上许多供暖、通风和空调使用方面的指南都主张办公室温度最高应设置在22度。开了空调的办公室确实让许多人免受了夏日高温之苦。但最近的一些研究挑战了人们公认的观点：在凉爽的办公室工作效率更高。  现实远比这个观点复杂。研究人员回顾了所有探索空调和生产效率关系的研究。他们发现即使是在夏天最热的时候，22度很可能还是有点儿冷。对于穿着夏装的员工来说，最佳温度区间应该是23度到26度之间。只要能够调整衣着和期望，人们甚至可以忍受超过这个舒适区的温度。事实上，即使是在十分炎热的日子，把空调温度调高也是合理的。人们经常只追求一个最佳温度。当人们感到很热时，这是可以理解的。但至少（舒适区间）还有三到四度的上下浮动范围，而这不会产生任何不利影响。  与此相关的另一个问题是，人们可能会对空调产生心理依赖。如果他们习惯了开空调的环境，他们往往会倾向于较低的温度设置。但是研究发现，几乎所有的人都会适应新的温度设置。只有在温度设置范围之外，人们的工作效率才会受到影响。这个范围在26度以上，19度以下。 |

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

12. What is the accepted wisdom concerning the office environment?

13. What did researchers find from their review of all studies relating to air-conditioning and productivity?

14. What do we learn about using a little less air-conditioning during hot weather?

15. What happens when people are used to an air-conditioned environment?

**Section C**

**Recording One**

**Question 16-18**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Psychology research has tended to portray solitude as negative experience. Studies conducted in the 1970s and 1990s suggested that people felt less happy when alone as compared to being with others. However, a new paper shows an alternative view of solitude, one in which solitude can be positive.  Let’s start by looking at the earlier research. It had a couple of shortcomings. First, it measured emotion on a scale from positive to negative, overlooking the possibility that our positive and negative emotions can fluctuate independently. [16]Also, it categorized emotions as simply positive or negative. It didn’t consider that emotions arouse us to different degrees, and that both positive and negative emotions can arouse us a lot or a little. That is, whether positive or negative, emotions can be either a high-arousal or low-arousal. High-arousal emotions include excitement on the positive side or anger on a negative side, while low-arousal ones include feeling calm on the positive side or lonely on the negative.  This new research attempted to overcome these shortcomings. Researchers began with the simple study. They asked participants to spend 15 minutes sitting alone without engaging in any activity, and measured how this solitude influences their emotional state. This experiment specifically aimed to determine the effect of solitude on high-arousal emotions. It looked at positive emotions such as being excited or interested, and negative emotions including being scared or distressed. The results were clear. [17]After 15 minutes of solitude, the participants showed reductions in both types of emotion. [18-1]A second study measured the effects of solitude on low-arousal emotions. These include both positive and negative emotions such as feeling calm, relaxed, sad or lonely. [18-2]That experiment found that all of these emotions were increased by time alone. Thus it seems past depictions of solitude were wrong. It doesn’t have a simple emotional effect that can be characterized as good or bad. Rather, it changes the intensity of our inner experience. It amplifies quieter emotion, but it diminishes the intensity of stronger feelings. It’s worth clarifying that these findings relate to relatively brief periods of solitude. This is distinct from prolonged loneliness. Research has demonstrated that the latter is correlated within an assortment of negative physical and psychological effects. How can people benefit from being alone? The findings here suggest that people can use solitude to regulate their emotions. Solitude can help us become quiet after excitement, calm after an angry episode, or simply feel at peace. | 心理学研究往往将独处描绘成消极的体验。二十世纪七十年代和九十年代进行的研究表明，人们独处时不如有人相伴时快乐。但是，最近一篇论文提出了另一种关于独处的观点，认为独处可以是积极的体验。  让我们先看一项早期的研究。它存在如下几个缺点。首先，它用等级来衡量情绪的积极与消极程度，忽视了一种可能，那就是波动的积极情绪和消极情绪可以互不影响地并存。此外，它仅仅是简单地把情绪划分成了积极情绪和消极情绪。它没有考虑到不同的情绪会让我们情绪波动程度不同，积极与消极的情绪都可以让我们情绪波动很大或者很小。也就是说，无论是积极的还是消极的，都可以是高唤醒情绪或低唤醒情绪。高唤醒情绪包括积极的兴奋或消极的愤怒，而低唤醒情绪包括积极的平静或消极的孤独。  这项新研究试图克服这些缺点。研究人员从简单的研究开始。他们要求参与者独自静坐15分钟，什么都不做，并测量这段独处的时间如何影响他们的情绪状态。该实验旨在确认独处对高唤醒情绪的影响。研究对象为兴奋或兴趣盎然等积极情绪，以及害怕或苦恼等消极情绪。结果非常清楚。15分钟独处之后，参与者的两种情绪都有所减少。第二项研究判定了独处对低唤醒情绪的影响。此类情绪包括积极和消极情绪，如镇定、轻松、悲伤或孤独。实验发现，所有这些情绪的强度都随着时间流逝而增加。因此，似乎我们之前对独处的描述是错误的。它不是可以简单定性为好或坏的情绪体验。相反，它改变我们内心体验的情绪波动程度。它让平静的情绪变得高昂，但却让高昂的情绪变得平静。需要澄清的是，这些发现建立在相对较短的独处时间之上。这与长期的孤独截然不同。研究表明，后者会引起各种消极的生理和心理影响。那么，人们如何从独处中获益？研究结果表明，人们可以利用独处来调节自己的情绪。独处可以帮助我们在兴奋之后安静下来，在生气之后平静下来，或者只是感觉到情绪的平和。 |

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

16. What is one of the criticisms directed at the early research on solitude?

17. What do we learn about the results of the new research?

18. What does the second experiment in the new research find about solitude?

**Recording Two**

**Question 19-21**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| In 1984, the World Chess Championship was called off abruptly, due to withered frame of a player who competing for the title. He wasn’t alone experiencing extreme physical effects of the game. Elite players can reportedly burn up to an absurd 6000 calories in one day. Does that mean that thinking harder is a simple route to losing weight?  [19]Well, when the body is at rest, we know that the brain uses up a startling 20%—25% of the body’s overall energy. This level of utilization actually makes the brain the most energy-expensive organ in the body, and yet it makes up only 2% of the body’s weight, overall. [20]So the more we put this organ to work, the more calories we’ll burn? Technically, the answer is yes, for cognitively difficult tasks. What counts as a “difficult” mental task varies between individuals. But generally, it could be described as something that the brain cannot solve easily using previously learned routines, or tasks that change the conditions continuously. However, deep thinking will not burn off calories gained from eating a sugary snack. Because in relation to the brain’s huge overall energy usage, which is devoted to a multitude of tasks, the energy required just to think harder is actually comparatively tiny.  We are unconscious of most of what uses up the brain’s energy. A lot of that activity is unrelated to conscious activities like learning how to sing or play the guitar. The brain is able to allocate blood and thus energy to particular regions that are being active at that point. [21]But the overall energy availability in the brain is thought to be constant. So, while there might be significant increases in energy use at localized regions of the brain when we perform difficult cognitive tasks, when it comes to the whole brain’s energy budget overall, these activities don’t significantly alter it. So why did the chess champion grow too skinny to compete in his chess competition? The general consensus is that it mostly comes down to stress and reduced food consumption, not mental exhaustion. Keeping your body pumped up for action for long periods of time is very energy demanding. If you can’t eat as often or as much as you can or would normally — then you might lose weight. | 1984年，世界国际象棋锦标赛突然叫停，原因是有个参赛选手身形枯槁。因为本项赛事而身体健康极大受损的选手不止他一人。据报道，精英选手一天会消耗高达6000卡路里的热量。这就意味着努力思考是一个简单的减肥途径吗？  我们知道当身体休息的时候，大脑也会消耗身体全部能量的20%到25%，这一点着实令人惊讶。事实上，能量消耗如此之大使大脑成为了全身消耗能量最多的器官，而同时大脑只占据了全身重量的2%。所以，我们大脑用得越多，我们就会燃烧更多的卡路里吗？理论上来讲，对于高难度的心智活动，答案是肯定的。而对于不同的个人来说，算得上“高难度的”的治智力任务也有所不同。但总的来说，这可以是大脑不能用曾经学过的一套办法轻轻松松解决的问题，也可以是不断改变条件的事情。然而，深度思考并不会燃烧掉吃甜点带来的热量。比起大脑处理许许多多事情要消耗的大量能量，深度思考所需的能量其实非常少。  我们几乎察觉不到大脑的能量都怎么消耗掉了。很多消耗能量的活动都与学唱歌或弹吉他这种有意识去做的活动不同。大脑能够分配血液以及能量到当时耗能活跃的区域。但是大脑能够获得的总能量是较为恒定的。因此，即便我们从事高难度的心智活动时，大脑某些区域会大量消耗能量，但是比起大脑总的耗能预算，这些活动不会显著改变大脑的能耗。那么，为什么那位象棋选手会因为太瘦弱而没办法参加比赛呢？普遍的共识是，这主要来自于压力和进食减少，而不是心力消耗。让你的身体长时间出于运动状态需要耗费大量能量。如果你不能尽力多吃东西或者保持正常饮食——那你才可能瘦下来。 |

**Question 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

19. What do we learn about the brain when the body is at rest?

20. What does the speaker say about the consumption of the brain’s energy?

21. What do we learn about the overall energy availability in the brain?

**Recording Three**

**Question 22-25**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| [22] “Tell me about yourself” may seem like an easy job interview question, but the open-ended nature of this question often leaves job seekers at a loss where to start. This common question is actually a critical test of a job candidate’s communication skills. So it’s important not to give an unprepared response or mess it up. “Tell me about yourself” is often the first question professional career coaches prepare people for when they give interview guidance. It is the opportunity for the candidate to take control of the narrative and tell their story in a way that really matters to the audience. It takes hard work and extensive preparation to answer this question well.  [23]When a person goes to a job interview, their interviewer has presumably read the résumé, so they don’t need to repeat the information. But that’s what most people will do, as it’s their instinct to recite things that are already on the résumé. It’s important for job seekers to do their homework on two crucial aspects.  First they’re not just telling someone a fact about themselves. They are telling a story. And stories take work to create. Coming up with a good story means getting reflective about what makes their career accomplishments—something they’re proud of, and what strengths those accomplishments highlight. Candidates shouldn’t pick a broad general strength to elaborate on, such as “I’m smart. I work hard and I get things done.” [24]To come up with multiple career accomplishments or examples for different interview questions, job seekers should talk with others, especially people who know them, partners, friends or co-workers, who will bring up different stories from the ones they remember.  [25]Secondly candidates should know what’s at stake with the company with this job opening. What they really are asking you is “tell me why you’re going to help me”. If the person is a prepared candidate, they should have already figured out those things. They read the job description and research the company on the Internet. What job applicants ought to be looking for is what the company is up to, what you’re trying to accomplish and what is preventing them from accomplishing those things.  How long should it take to answer? Around a minute. That’s about right for most people’s attention spans. Under a minute could seem rushed, while over two minutes, will start to feel more like a speech. But the length of the answer is not an exact science, and candidates need to keep the career story focused and tailor to their audience. | “介绍下自己”看似是个很容易的求职面试问题，但这个开放的问题往往让求职者不知要从哪里讲起。其实，这个耳熟能详的问题是对求职者沟通技巧的一次关键考验。所以千万不要给个没有准备过的回答或者搞砸了。专业的求职培训师给予面试指导时，首先会让求职者准备“介绍下自己”这个问题。求职者要想掌控叙述的导向，说出能够打动面试官的故事，这是个好机会。而要想答好这道面试题，求职者还得付出大量的努力、做好充分的准备。  面试官很可能已经看过简历了，所以求职者参加面试时，无需重复简历上的信息。但这恰恰就是大部分人会做的事情，因为背诵简历上已有的信息是他们的本能反应。求职者准备这个问题要从以下两个关键方面着手，这很重要。  首先求职者不是简简单单地告诉别人关于自己的事实。他们是在讲故事。故事需要费一番功夫才能讲好。能讲出一个好故事说明求职者已经仔细思考了是什么促成了他们的职业成就——也就是他们的得意之处，也已经仔细思考了这些成就突出表现了自己什么优点。求职者不应该选择宽泛的优点来大谈特谈，比如说“我很聪明。我工作勤奋，总能完成任务。”为了想出多个职业成就或者例子来应对不同的面试问题，求职者应该和别人多谈谈，尤其是那些了解自己的人，伴侣，朋友或者同事都可以，因为他们能够讲出不同的故事。  其次求职者应该明白这个职位空缺对于公司有何价值。面试官真正在问你的是“告诉我你为什么能够帮到我”。如果求职者准备良好，他就应该已经搞明白了这件事情。准备良好的求职者会仔细阅读职位描述，并到搜索这家公司。求职者要查找的是公司的发展情况，你需要努力达到的目标以及阻碍公司发展的原因。  这个问题应该回答多久？大约一分钟。这基本符合大部分人的注意力持续时间。短于一分钟，回答会有些草率，长于两分钟就像场演讲了。但是回答的具体时间长短不是一门精确的科学，求职者需要针对面试官讲出不同的故事，要紧紧贴合面试官的兴趣。 |

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

22. What does the speaker say about the job interview question “tell me about yourself”?

23. What will most people do when they come to a job interview?

24. Why should job seekers talk with partners, friends and co-workers?

25. What other important preparations should job seekers make before an interview?

**2021年6月大学英语六级考试真题(第1套) 听力原文与译文**

**Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Conversation One**

**Question 1-4**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| M: It’s my last day at work tomorrow. [1] I start my new job in 2 weeks. My human resources manager wants to conduct an interview with me before I leave.  W: Ah, an exit interview. Are you looking forward to it?  M: I’m not sure how I feel about it. I resigned because I’ve been unhappy at that company for a long time, but I’m not sure if I should tell them how I really feel.  W: To my way of thinking, there are two main potential benefits that come from unleashing an agitated stream of truth during an exit interview. The first is release. Unburdening yourself of frustration, and perhaps even anger to someone who isn’t a friend or close colleague can be wonderfully freeing.  M: And let me guess. The second is that the criticism will, theoretically, help the organization I’m leaving to improve, making sure employees of the future are less likely to encounter what I did?  W: That’s right. But the problem with the company improvement part is that very often it doesn’t happen. [2] An exit interview is supposed to be private, but often isn’t. In my company, the information gained from these interviews is often not confidential, and the information is used as dirt against another manager, or can be traded among senior managers.  M: [3] Now you’ve got me rethinking what I’ll disclose in the interview. There is always the chance that it could affect my reputation and my ability to network in the industry. It is a pretty small industry after all.  W: Anything you initially gained from the instant satisfaction of telling it like it is, you might lose down the track by injuring your future career prospects.  M: Right. [4] Perhaps it’ll be better getting things off my chest by going to one of those rate-your-employer websites.  W: You could. And don’t do the interview at  all. Exit interviews are not mandatory. | 男:明天是我最后一天上班。两周后我将开始新的工作。我的人事经理想在我离开之前跟我谈一谈。  女:啊,离职面谈。你期待吗?  男:我也不清楚自己作何感想。我辞职是因为在这家公司工作的很长一段时间都不开心,但我不确定是否应该告诉他们我的真实感受。  女:我觉得,在离职面谈期间释放情绪和说出实情可能有两个好处。第一个是释放情绪。卸下自己的挫败感,或者对朋友以及要好的同事之外的人表达愤怒,你都会感觉非常自由。  男:让我猜猜看。第二个好处是,从理论上讲,批评可以促进我要离开的这个公司做出改进,尽可能避免以后的员工经历同样的遭遇。  女:没错。但问题在于,公司往往不做改进。离职面谈本应该是保密的,但通常并非如此。在我的公司,从这些谈话中可获取到的信息通常都不是什么秘密了,日后这些信息都可以用作职业污点来打击另一位经理,或者用于高层管理者之间的交易。  男:现在我得重新思考我在离职谈话中该透露什么内容了。它的确有可能影响我的声誉,也会影响我在业内建立工作关系网。毕竟这个行业不大。  女:如果你一开始就把事情如实说出来,当时会有满足感,但这样可能危及你的职业前景,让你迷失方向。  男:没错。也许通过访问某个雇主评分的网站来抒发情绪是再好不过了。  女:你可以的。而且根本不需要离职面谈,因为这并不是强制性的。 |

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

1. What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

2. What does the woman think about the information gained from an exit interview?

3. Why does the man want to rethink what he will say in the coming exit interview?

4. What does the man think he had better do?

**Conversation Two**

**Question 5-8**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| M: Today, I’m talking to the renowned botanist, Jane Foster.  W: Thank you for inviting me to join you on the show, Henry.  M: [5] Recently, Jane, you’ve become quite a celebrity since the release of your latest documentary. Can you tell us a little about it?  W: Well, it follows my expedition to study the vegetation indigenous to the rain forest in equatorial areas of southeast Asia.  M: You certainly get to travel to some very exotic locations.  W: It was far from glamorous, to be honest. [6] The area we visited was accessible only by canoe and the living conditions in the hut were primitive to say the least. There was no electricity, and our water supply was a nearby stream.  M: How were the weather conditions while you were there?  W: The weather was not conducive to our work at all, since the humidity was almost unbearable. At midday, we stayed in the hut and did nothing. It was too humid to either work or sleep.  M: How long did your team spend in the jungle?  W: Originally, we planned to be there for a month. But in the end, we stayed for only 2 weeks.  M: Why did you cut the expedition short?  W: [7] Halfway through the trip, we received news that a hurricane was approaching. And we had to evacuate at very short notice.  M: That sounds like a fascinating anecdote.  W: It was frightening. The fastest evacuation route was through river rapids. We had to navigate them carrying all of our equipment.  M: [8] So overall, was the journey unsuccessful?  W: Absolutely not. We gathered a massive amount of data about the local plant life.  M: Why do you put up with such adverse conditions? W: Botany is an obsession for me. Many of the destinations I visit have stunning scenery, and I get to meet a variety of people from all over the world.  M: So where will your next destination be?  W: I haven’t decided yet.  M: Then we can leave it for another vacation. Thanks. | 男:今天,我要和著名的植物学家简·福斯特聊一聊。  女:谢谢邀请我参加你的节目,亨利。  男:简,最近,自从你最新的纪录片上映以来,你已经成名人了。能告诉我们一些有关这部纪录片的事吗?  女:嗯,这部纪录片拍摄了我在东南亚赤道地区考察热带雨林原生植被的情况。  男:你肯定会去一些非常有异国情调的地方旅行。  女:老实说,这一点也不令人向往。我们访问的地区得乘独木舟才能到,小屋的生活条件至少可以说是非常原始了。那儿没有电,我们的水源是附近的一条小溪。  男:你去的时候天气怎么样?  女:天气根本不利于我们的工作,因为潮湿情况几乎让人无法忍受。中午,我们待在小屋里,无所事事。太潮湿了,既不适合工作,也不适合睡觉。  男:你们的团队在丛林中待了多久?  女:最开始我们计划在那里待一个月。但最后我们只待了两个星期。  男:为什么缩短了探险时间呢?  女:在探险中途,我们收到了飓风即将来临的消息。我们不得不在短时间内撤离。  男:这听起来很有趣。  女:这太可怕了。最快的撤离路线是通过湍急的流河。我们不得不带着所有的设备导航越过急流河。  男:所以总的来说这次旅程是不成功的?  女:那倒不是。我们收集了大量有关当地植物的数据。  男:为什么要忍受这样不利的条件?  女:我痴迷于植物学。我去过的许多地方都风景迷人。我可以结识来自世界各地的各种人。  男:那么你的下一个目的地是哪里?  女:我还没有决定。  男:那我们可以把这个话题留到下一个假期。谢谢。 |

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

5. What does the man want Jane Foster to talk about?

6. Why does the woman describe her experience as far from glamorous?

7. Why did the woman and those who went with her end their trip halfway?

8. What does the woman think of the journey?

**Section B**

**Passage One**

**Question 9-11**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Scientists often use specialized jargon terms while communicating with laymen. Most of themdon’t realize the harmful effects of this practice. [9] In a new study, people exposed to jargon when reading about subjects like autonomous vehicles and surgical robots later said they were less interested in science  than others who read about the same topics, but without the use of specialized terms. They also felt less informed about science and less qualified to discuss science topics. It’s noteworthy that it made no difference if the jargon terms were defined in the text. Even when the terms were defined, readers still felt the same lack of engagement as readers who read jargon that wasn’t explained.  The problem is that the mere presence of jargon sends a discouraging message to readers. Hillary Shulman, the author of the study, asserts that specialized words are a signal. Jargon tells people that the message isn’t for them. There’s an even darker side to how people react to jargon. [10] In another study, researchers found that reading scientific articles containing jargon led people to doubt the actual science. They found the opposite when a text is easier to read, then people are more persuaded. Thus, it’s important to communicate clearly when talking about complex science subjects. This is especially true with issues related to public health, like the safety of new medications and the benefits of vaccines. Shulman concedes that the use of jargon is appropriate with scientific audiences. [11] But scientists who want to communicate with the general public need to modify their language. They need to eliminate jargon. | 科学家在与外行交流时经常使用专业术语。他们中的大多数人都没有意识到这种做法的坏处。在一项新的研究中,在阅读自动驾驶汽车和手术机器人等主题文章时,接触到专业术语的人称自己对科学的兴趣远不如那些阅读相同主题但不含专业术语文章的人。他们还觉得自己对科学的了解较少,不太有资格讨论科学话题。值得注意的是,在文本中是否定义出术语并没有什么区别。即使定义了术语,读者仍然会和阅读未解释的术语一样缺乏参与感。  问题是术语只要出现,就会传递出一种令人不悦的信息。这项研究的作者希拉里·舒尔曼断言,专业词汇是一种信号。术语向人们表明该信息并不适合他们。人们对术语的反应还有更为消极的一面。在另一项研究中,研究人员发现,阅读含有术语的科学文章会导致人们怀疑真正的科学。他们还发现,与之相反,当文本更容易阅读时,人们会更加信服。因此,在谈论复杂的科学话题时,清楚的交流十分重要。公共卫生相关的问题尤其如此,例如在探讨新药物的安全性和疫苗的益处方面。舒尔曼承认,术语适合科学领域的读者。但是科学家若想要与公众交流,就需要修改他们的语言,不再使用术语。 |

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

9. What does the passage say about the use of jargon terms by experts?

10. What do researchers find about people reading scientific articles containing jargon terms?

11. What does Shulman suggest scientists do when communicating with the general public?

**Passage Two**

**Question 12-15**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| At the beginning of the twentieth century, on the Gulf Coast in the US State of Texas, there was a hill where gas leakage was so noticeable that schoolboys would sometimes set the hill on fire. [12] Pattillo Higgins, a disreputable local businessman, became convinced that there was oil below the gassy hill. Oil wells weren’t drilled back then. They were essentially dug. [13] The sand under the hill defeated several attempts by Higgins’ workers to make a proper hole.  Higgins had foreca st oil at a 1,000 feet, a totally made-up figure. Higgins subsequently hired a mining engineer, Captain Anthony Lucas. [14] After encountering several setbacks, Captain Lucas decided to use a drill, and his innovations created the modern oil drilling industry. In January 1901, at 1, 020 feet, almost precisely the depth predicted by Higgins’ wild guess, the well roared and suddenly ejected mud and six tons of drilling pipe out of the ground, terrifying those present. For the next nine days until the well was capped, the well poured out more oil than all the wells in America combined.  In those days, Texas was almost entirely rural, with no large cities and practically no industry. Cotton and beef were the foundation of the economy. [15] Higgins’ well changed that. The boom made some prospectors millionaires, but the sudden surplus of petroleum was not entirely a blessing for Texas. In the 1930s, prices crashed to the point that in some parts of the country, oil was cheaper than water. That would become a familiar pattern of the boom-or-bust Texas economy. | 20世纪初,在美国德克萨斯州的墨西哥湾沿岸,有一座小山的天然气泄漏非常明显,以至于那里的小学生有时会放火烧山。当地声名狼藉的商人帕蒂罗·希金斯开始逐渐确信,这座充满天然气的小山下有石油。当时还没有钻油井。石油基本上是靠挖出来的。希金斯的工人几次尝试挖一个合适的洞,但山底下的沙子让他们感到挫败。  希金斯预测石油高度为1000英尺,完全就是一个虚构的数字。希金斯随即聘请了一位采矿工程师———安东尼·卢卡斯。几经挫折后,卢卡斯队长决定使用钻头,这一创新催生了现代石油钻探行业。1901年1月,几乎正是在希金斯预测的1020英尺的深度,油井轰鸣,突然喷出泥浆和6吨钻杆,让在场的人感到恐惧。在接下来的9天里,直到油井封顶,这口油井喷涌出来的油比美国所有油井喷涌出的石油总量还多。  在那时候,德克萨斯州几乎都是乡村,没有大城市,工业也完全没有发展。棉花种植业和牛养殖业是经济的基础。希金斯的油井改变了这点。石油钻探的繁荣使一些探矿者成为百万富翁,但石油的突然过剩并不完全是德克萨斯州的福音。20世纪30年代,市场油价暴跌,以至于在美国某些地区,石油比水还便宜。这将成为德克萨斯州经济繁荣或萧条的常见模式。 |

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

12. What did Texas businessman Pattillo Higgins believe?

13. What prevented Higgins’ workers from digging a proper hole to get the oil?

14. What does the passage say about Captain Lucas’ drilling method?

15. What do we learn about Texas’ oil industry boom?

**Section C**

**Recording One**

**Question 16-18**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Most people dislike their jobs. It’s an astonishing but statistical fact. [16] A primary cause of employee dissatisfaction, according to fresh research, is that many believe they have terrible managers. Few describe their managers as malicious or manipulative, though, while those types certainly exist, they are minority. The majority of managers seemingly just don’t know any better. They’re often emulating bad managers they’ve had in the past. It’s likely they’ve never read a management book or attended a management course. They might not have even reflected on what good management looks like and how it would influence their own management style.  The researchers interviewed employees about their managers, beginning with a question about the worst manager they had ever had. From this, the researchers came up with four main causes of why some managers are perceived as being simply awful at their jobs.  [17] The first cause was company culture, which was seen by employees as enabling poor management practices. It was specifically stressful work environments, minimal training, and a lack of accountability that were found to be the most blameworthy. Often a manager’s superiors can effectively encourage a manager’s distasteful behavior when they fail to discipline the person’s wrongdoings. Such workplaces are sometimes described as toxic.  The second cause was attributed to the managers’ characteristics. Those deemed to be most destructive were odd people, those without drive, those who allow personal problems into the workplace, and those with an unpleasant temperament or personality in general.  The third cause of poor management was associated with a deficiency of qualifications. Not so much the formal variety one obtains from a university. But the informal variety that comes from credible work experience and professional accomplishments.  The fourth cause concerned managers who’ve been promoted for reasons other than potential. One reason in particular why these people had been promoted was that they had been around the longest. It wasn’t their skillset, or other merits that got them the job, it was their tenure.  [18] A point worth making is that the study was based only on the perspective of employees. The researchers didn’t ask senior leaders what they thought of their frontline managers. It’s quite possible they’re content with how the individuals they promoted are now performing, merrily ignorant of the damage they’re actually causing, which might explain why, as the researchers conclude, those same middle managers are usually unaware that they are a bad manager. | 大部分人不喜欢他们的工作。这可能让人惊讶,但却是基于统计的事实。最新研究表明,员工不满的主要原因是许多人认为他们的经理很糟糕。很少有人说自己的经理恶毒又爱操纵人,虽然这类经理确实存在,但只是少数。大多数经理似乎只是不知道怎样做更好。他们经常模仿自己之前遇到的差劲经理。他们很可能从未读过管理类的书籍,也没上过管理课程。他们甚至可能没有考虑过良好的管理是什么样及对自己的管理风格有什么影响。研究人员采访员工,问他们对自己经理感觉如何,第一个问题就是关于他们遇见的最糟糕的经理。由此,研究人员提出了大家认为经理在工作中表现糟糕的四个主要原因。  员工认为导致管理不善的第一个原因是公司文化。尤其,最应指责的就是工作环境压力过大,培训少,缺乏问责制度。通常,上级经理如果没能按纪律处分员工的错误行为,就会令其他员工反感。员工们有时称这种工作场所是有害的。  第二个原因是管理者的性格特征。那些被认为最具破坏性的人很古怪,没有动力,公私不分,脾气秉性不好。  管理不善的第三个原因和管理者的资历不足有关。与其说是从大学获得的多样性形式不足,不如说是来自可靠的工作经验和专业成就的非正式多样性不足。  第四个原因涉及不依靠潜力提拔经理。提拔经理的一个特别原因是他们待的时间最长,他们得到这份工作凭借的是任期,而非技能或其他优点。  值得一提的是,这项研究仅是基于员工的观点。研究人员没有询问高层领导对一线经理的看法。很有可能,他们对自己提拔的人当前表现很满意,而对他们实际造成的损害一无所知,这或许可以解释为什么正如研究人员得出的结论那样,这些中层管理人员通常不知道他们在员工心目中是一个糟糕的经理。 |

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

16. What is a primary cause of employee dissatisfaction according to recent research?

17. What is one of the causes for poor management practices?

18. What do we learn about the study on job dissatisfaction?

**Recording Two**

**Question 19-21**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| With the use of driverless vehicles seemingly inevitable, mining companies in the vast Australian desert state of Western Australia are definitely taking the lead. Iron ore is a key ingredient in steel making. The mining companies here produce almost 300 million tons of iron ore a year. The 240 giant autonomous trucks in use, in the Western Australian mines, can weigh 400 tones fully loaded, and travel at speeds of up to sixty kilometers per hour. [19] They are a technological leap, transporting iron ore along routes which run for hundreds of kilometers from mines to their destinations. Here when the truck arrives at its destination, staff in the operation center direct it precisely where to unload. Vast quantities of iron ore are then transported by autonomous trains to ocean ports. Advocates argue these automated vehicles will change mining forever. It may only be five years before the use of automation technology leads to a fully robotic mine. A range of factors has pushed Western Australia’s desert region to the lead of this automation revolution. These include the huge size of the minds, the scale of equipment and the repetitive nature of some of the work. Then there’s the area’s remoteness, at 502, 000 square kilometers. It can sometimes make recruiting staff a challenge. Another consideration is the risks when humans interact with large machinery. There are also the financial imperatives. The ongoing push by the mining corporations to be more productive and more efficient is another powerful driver in embracing automation technology.  The concept of a fully autonomous mine is a bit of a misleading term, however. This is because the more technology is put into the field, the more people are needed to deploy, maintain and improve it. [20] The automation and digitization of the industry is creating a need for different jobs. These include data scientists and engineers in automation and artificial intelligence. The mining companies claim automation and robotics present opportunities to make mining more sustainable and safer. Employees will be offered a career that is even more fulfilling and more rewarding. [21] Workers’ union have accepted the inevitability of the introduction of new technology. But they still have reservations about the rise of automation technology. Their main concern is the potential impact on remote communities. As automation spreads further, the question is how these remote communities will survive when the old jobs are eliminated. And this may well prove to be the most significant impact of robotic technology in many places around the world. | 使用无人驾驶汽车已有必然之势,澳大利亚西部沙漠州的矿业公司无疑在这一行业处于领先地位。铁矿石是炼钢的关键原料。这里的矿业公司每年生产近3亿吨铁矿石。在西澳大利亚的矿山中,投入使用的240辆巨型自动驾驶卡车满载时重达400吨,行驶速度高达每小时60千米。把铁矿石沿着数百公里路线从矿山运送到目的地的行为标志着一项技术上的飞跃。在这里,当卡车到达目的地时,运营中心的工作人员会准确地指导车辆去哪里卸货。然后,大量铁矿石由自动驾驶列车运输到海港。支持者认为这些自动驾驶汽车将永远改变采矿业。只要五年时间就可以利用自动化技术实现完全由机器采矿。一系列因素促使西澳大利亚的沙漠地区引领了这场自动化革命。其中包括矿山和设备规模以及某些工作的重复性特点。然后因为该地区属偏远地区,面积达502,000平方千米,有时不好招聘员工。另一个值得考虑的因素是人类与大型机械互动时的风险,以及财务方面的迫切需求。还有一个采用自动化技术的强大驱动力就是矿业公司不断提高生产力和效率。  然而,完全自动化的概念多多少少有些误导性。因为投入到该领域的技术越多,负责部署、维护和改进的人就越多。该行业的自动化和数字化创造了对不同工种的需求。其中包括自动化和人工智能领域的数据科学家和工程师。采矿公司声称自动化和机器人技术可以让采矿工作更具可持续性和安全性。员工将拥有更充实、更有价值的职业。工会已经接受新技术引进的必然性,但他们对自动化技术的兴起依旧持有保留态度。他们主要担心这一技术可能影响偏远地区。随着自动化的进一步普及,问题是当旧工种被淘汰时,这些偏远地区将如何生存。这可能是证明机器人技术对大部分地区最显著的影响。 |

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

19. What does the passage say about the mining industry in Western Australia?

20. What is the impact of the digitization of the mining industry?

21. What is the attitude of workers’ union towards the introduction of new technology?

**Recording Three**

**Question 22-25**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| [22] According to official statistics, Thailand’s annual road-death rate is almost double the global average. Thai people know that their roads are dangerous, but they don’t know this could easily be changed. Globally, road accidents kill more people every year than any infectious disease. [23] Researchers at the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation in America put the death toll in 2017 at 1.24 million. According to the institute, the overall number of deaths has been more or less static since the turn of the century. But that disguises a lot of changes in individual countries. In many poor countries, road accidents are killing more people than ever before. Those countries have swelling young populations of fast-growing fleet of cars and motorbikes and a limited supply of surgeons. It is impossible to know for sure, because official statistics are so inadequate. But deaths are thought to have risen by 40% since 1990 in many low income countries. In many rich countries, by contrast, roads are becoming even safer. In Estonia and Ireland, for example, the number of deaths has fallen by about two thirds since the late 1990s. [24] But the most important and intriguing changes are taking place in middle income countries, which contain most of the world’s people and have some of the most dangerous roads. According to researchers in China and South Africa, traffic deaths have been falling since 2000 and in India since 2012, and the Philippines reached its peak four years ago. The question is whether Thailand can soon follow suit. Rob Mckinney, head of the International Road Assessment Program, says that all countries tend to go through three phases. They begin with poor, slow roads. In the second phase, as they grow wealthier, they pave the roads, allowing traffic to move faster and pushing up the death rate. Lastly, in the third phase, countries act to make their roads safer. The trick, then, is to reach the third stage sooner by focusing earlier and more closely on fatal accidents. How to do that? [25] The solution lies not just in better infrastructure, but in better social incentives. Safe driving habits are practices which people know they should follow that often don’t. Dangerous driving is not a fixed cultural trait, as some imagine. People respond to incentives such as traffic laws that are actually enforced. | 据官方统计,泰国每年的道路事故死亡率几乎是全球平均水平的两倍。泰国人知道他们的道路很危险,但他们不知道这种状况很容易改变。在全球范围内,每年道路交通事故造成的死亡人数超过任何传染病。美国健康指标和评估研究所的研究人员估算,2017年的交通事故死亡人数为124万人。该研究所称,自世纪之交以来,总死亡人数或多或少保持不变。但这掩盖了个别国家的巨大变化。在许多贫穷的国家,道路交通事故比以往任何时候造成的死亡人数都多。这些国家不断膨胀,年轻人口呈快速增长趋势,汽车和摩托车数量随之增长,而外科医生却很有限。但我们不可能确切知道这一点,因为官方统计数极其不充分。但据称,许多低收入国家的死亡人数自1990年以来增加了40%。相比之下,在许多富裕国家,道路变得更加安全。例如,在爱沙尼亚和爱尔兰,自20世纪90年代后期以来,交通事故死亡人数下降了约三分之二。但中等收入国家正经历着最重要和最有趣的变化,这些国家的人口数量和危险道路数量均在世界上占最大比重。据研究人员称,中国和南非的交通死亡人数自2000年以来一直在下降,印度的交通死亡人数自2012年以来也一直在下降,而菲律宾则在四年前达到顶峰。问题就是泰国能否很快效仿这些国家。国际道路评估项目负责人鲍勃·麦肯尼表示,所有国家都会经历三个阶段。他们会先从贫穷地区通行缓慢的道路开始着手。在第二阶段,随着国家变得更富有,他们会铺路,让交通更畅通的同时却提高了死亡率。最后,在第三阶段,各国采取行动提高道路安全性。那么,解决办法就是更早密切关注致命事故,从而更快地进入第三阶段。应该怎么做呢? 解决方案不仅在于提供更好的基础设施,还在于更好的社会激励措施。人们知道自己应该遵守安全驾驶规则,但他们通常不遵守。危险驾驶并不是像一些人想象的那样是一种固定的文化特征。人们会对实际实施的交通法规等刺激措施做出反应。 |

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

22. What does the speaker say about traffic accidents in Thailand?

23. What do we learn from an American institute’s statistics regarding road deaths?

24. What is said about middle income countries?

25. What else could be done to reduce fatal road accidents in addition to safer roads?

**2021年6月大学英语六级考试真题 (第2套) 听力原文与译文**

**Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Conversation One**

**Question 1-4**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| M: How are you enjoying your new job?  W: So far, so good. [1] I don’t miss having managers who deliver blunt, harsh feedback in the name of efficiency.  M: From the way you described your last company, no wonder they had a problem with high staff turnover.  W: Yeah. I couldn’t wait to get out of there once my contract expired. The problem with a company culture that prizes directness above all else is that it creates a toxic culture of brilliant jerks that drives people out and erodes itself from within.  M: [2] My company’s managers tend to be accommodating and kind, overlooking mistakes or issues, so as not to hurt feelings. Issues often get ignored there until they build up and reach a crisis point.  W: That’s not surprising. My new company seems to employ a feedback policy that combines compassion and directness. [3] Employees have the power to speak up, give feedback, disagree, and discuss problems in real time. It seems to help us to course correct, improve and meet challenges while also building teams that collaborate and care for one another.  M: But that would be based on an atmosphere of mutual trust, wouldn’t it? Otherwise, people might interpret feedback as some kind of personal attack.  W: True. Without an atmosphere of trust, feedback can create stress and self-doubt. But I think when we get feedback from someone we trust, we understand that the feedback isn’t some kind of personal attack, it’s actually a kind of support because it’s offered in the spirit of helping us improve. I think sometimes people need to shift their mindsets around how they receive feedback.  M: Yes. [4] Constructive feedback, after all, is how we learn and grow. It’s the basis for healthy parenting, lasting friendships, career development, and so much more. If we shelter our children, friends, and colleagues from information that might enrich and enhance their lives, we’re not being caring. We’re actually doing harm to them.  W: That’s exactly right. | 男:你喜欢你的新工作吗?  女:到目前为止,还不错。我并不怀念那些打着效率的旗号但实则讲话既直接又伤人的经理。  男:从你对上一家公司的描述来看,也难怪他们的员工流失率高。  女:是的,我的合同一到期,就迫不及待地离开了那里。崇尚直率高于一切的公司文化有这样的问题:一堆看似聪明的笨蛋形成了有毒害性的公司氛围,迫使员工离职,造成公司内部侵蚀。  男:我所在公司的经理们倾向于包容和善良,为了不伤感情而忽略错误或问题。他们往往忽视问题,直到问题堆积到一定的点,引发危机。  女:这并不令人惊讶。我的新公司似乎采用了将同情心和直率相结合的沟通方式。员工有权力发声,给出反馈,提出不同意见,并及时讨论问题。这也有助于我们纠正方向、改进和迎接挑战,同时也建立了相互协作和相互关心的团队。  男:但是这要基于相互信任的氛围。不是吗? 否则的话,人们可能会把反馈理解为某种人身攻击。  女:没错。如果没有信任的氛围,反馈会造成压力和自我怀疑。但我认为,当我们从自己信任的人那里得到反馈时,我们就会明白,这些反馈并不是某种人身攻击,它实际上是一种支持,因为它是本着帮助我们提高的精神而提出的。我认为有时人们需要转变心态,想想如何应对反馈。  男:是的。富有建设性的反馈是我们学习和成长的工具。它是健康育儿、长久友谊、职业发展以及其他许多方面的基础。如果我们不让我们的孩子、朋友和同事获得可能丰富和改善他们生活的信息,我们就不是在关心他们。我们实际上是在对他们造成伤害。  女:完全正确。 |

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

1. How does the woman describe her previous company’s culture?

2. What does the man say about his company’s managers?

3. What does the woman say the employees in her new company can do?

4. What does the man say about constructive feedback?

**Conversation Two**

**Question 5-8**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| W: How was your holiday? Not too many other tourists around, were there?  M: No, very few relatively. [5] But I found myself moving from one accommodation to another, trying to find the perfect place. It made me realize that indecision is a big problem for me. Instead of relaxing, I was looking for the best spot.  W: It seems you suffer from fear of better options. I’ve read about it. It describes this loop of indecision as part of our programming. [6] Essentially, we have this tendency to keep stretching out the decision-making process. Because as human beings, we are hard-wired to optimize. We have always looked to get the best things we can as a sort of survival of the fittest. Optimizing isn’t the problem, but rather the process that we go through.  M: Well, that makes me feel better. [7] But I think thanks to technology, we can make comparisons more easily and have more access to choice and customization. We can now see what we could have, how we might get it, and what others have that we might want. We keep looking over and return to the same options again and again.  W: Yes. Fear of better options offers little benefit. It’s an ailment of abundance. You must have choices to have that fear of missing out on better options.  M: Yes. I need to note when I’m worrying about inconsequential things, I guess. If I’m spending too much time worrying over what to have for lunch, I’m robbing myself of the energy to focus on the things that matter.  W: Exactly. [ 8] But for more important matters, I think gut instinct might be overrated. When you have 30 odd options, trusting your gut is not practical. What you need to do is research. Have a process, invest time exploring your options, and eliminate as many things as you can. The most toxic part of decision making is going over the same options time and time again. | 女:你的假期过得怎么样? 周围没有太多的其他游客,对吗?  男:对,相对来说非常少。但我不断从一个地方搬到另一个地方,想找到一个完美的地方。这让我意识到,犹豫不决是我的一个大问题。我不是在放松,而是在寻找最好的地方。  女:看来你害怕更好的选择。我读过相关的文章。文章说我们犹豫不决的过程是我们思考的一部分。从本质上讲,我们往往不断延长决策过程。我们人类的本性就是想要最优选择。我们总是希望得到最好的东西,这是适者生存的一种体现。优化并不是问题,我们所经历的决策过程才是问题所在。  男:好吧,这让我感觉好多了。但我觉得多亏了科技,我们才可以更容易地做比较,有更多的机会进行选择和定制。我们现在可以看到我们可以拥有什么,我们如何得到它,以及别人有什么东西是我们想拥有的。我们不断研究,一次又一次地回到相同的选择。  女:是的。害怕更好的选择没有什么益处。这是一种选择富足的病症。你得先有选择,才会害怕错过更好的选择。  男:是的。我想我需要注意自己在什么时候为无关紧要的事情担心。如果我花了太多时间担心午餐吃什么,我就浪费了自己的精力,而无法专注于那些重要的事情。  女:正是如此。但是在更重要的事情上,我们可能高估了自己的直觉。当你有30 多种选择时,相信直觉是不现实的。你需要做的是研究。要有一个过程,投入时间来研究你的选择,并尽可能多地排除一些东西。决策中最无益的部分是一次又一次地重复相同的选择。 |

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

5. What does the man say about his holiday?

6. What does the woman say people tend to do when making decisions?

7. What has made decision making increasingly difficult?

8. According to the woman, what should people do when making important decisions?

**Section B**

**Passage One**

**Question 9-11**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| The role of homework in classrooms is not a new debate. Many parents and teachers are ardent supporters of homework. But do all students benefit from homework? [ 9] A 2006 research paper suggested some correlation between the amount of homework done by a student and future academic achievement for middle and high school students, but not so much for younger kids.  A Stanford study in 2014, suggested the same was true for students in California’s affluent communities. The findings challenged the idea that homework was “inherently good”. The researchers concluded that there was an upper limit to the correlation between homework and achievement, suggesting that high school students shouldn’t be doing more than two hours of homework a night. And the most valuable kind of homework for elementary level children was simply assigned free reading.  The topic gets more complicated when we talk about the divide between rural and urban communities. [10] Studies found that in remote areas, the poor quality or lack of Internet access can put students at a disadvantage, because 70% of teachers in these areas assign homework that requires Internet access. But one in three households doesn’t have Internet. Experts assert homework requiring the Internet isn’t fair.  While the debate continues about the effect of homework on academic achievements, there are studies focusing on other benefits of homework. [11] A study in Germany found that homework could have an effect on students’ personalities, suggesting that doing homework might help kids to become more conscientious and independent learners. | 家庭作业在课堂上的作用不是一个新的辩题。许多家长和教师是家庭作业热衷的支持者,但是否所有的学生都能从家庭作业中受益?2006年的一篇研究论文表明,学生所做的家庭作业量与初高中的学习成绩之间有一定的相关性,但对年龄较小的孩子来说却并非如此。  2014年,斯坦福大学的一项研究表明,加州富人区的学生亦是如此。研究结果对“家庭作业本质上是好的”这一观点提出质疑。研究人员得出结论,家庭作业和成绩之间的相关性有一个上限,表明高中生每晚写作业的时间不应该超过两小时。而对于小学生来说,最有价值的家庭作业是进行简单的自由阅读。  当我们谈及农村和城市的差距时,这个话题变得更加复杂。研究发现,在偏远地区,网络信号差或没网会让学生处于劣势,因为这些地区70%的教师布置的家庭作业需要用到网络。但三分之一的家庭都没有互联网。专家认为,要求使用互联网完成家庭作业并不公平。  虽然关于家庭作业对学业成就的影响的争论还在持续,但也有研究关注家庭作业的其他好处。德国的一项研究发现,家庭作业可能对学生的个性有影响,表明做作业可以帮助孩子们在学习上更加认真和独立。 |

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

9. What did the 2006 research find about homework?

10. What do experts think of homework requiring Internet access?

11. What conclusion could be drawn from the study in Germany?

**Passage Two**

**Question 12-15**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Robert Goddard, an American born in 1882, is widely regarded as the world’s first rocket scientist.  At age 27, Goddard published his first book in which he hypothesized that a rocket launched from Earth could reach the moon. [12] Like many visionaries, the young scientist encountered numerous skeptics. In January 1920, the New York Times ridiculed Goddard’s theory that rockets could be utilized for space exploration. 49 years later, Apollo 11 reached the moon and the famed newspaper published an apology to Goddard. [13] Goddard launched his first rocket from an aunt’s farm in his native Massachusetts in March, 1926. His maiden rocket voyage lasted a mere 3 seconds. It scaled an altitude of only 12 meters. Nonetheless, it was a milestone in rocket science.  [14] Goddard later, consulted with a weather expert and determined that the climate of New Mexico was ideal for year-round rocket launches. In 1930, Goddard and his family relocated there to a remote valley in the southwest of the country. There, he established a laboratory and test range. However, the ambitious scientist received negligible support from the government. For four years, wealthy businessman Daniel Guggenheim provided Goddard with an annual $ 25,000 grant to pursue his dreams. Other rocket enthusiasts also raised funds for him. Over time, Goddard’s rockets grew more sophisticated and included the installation of instruments. In spite of his many successes, Goddard was never able to interest the US military in rocket-propelled weapons. [15] He was granted over 200 patents and continued to pioneer rocket technology until his death in 1945. | 罗伯特·戈达德,一位生于1882年的美国人,是公认的世界上第一位火箭科学家。  27岁时,戈达德出版了他的第一本书,其中他假设从地球发射的火箭可以到达月球。像许多有远见的人一样,这位年轻的科学家受到很多怀疑。1920年1月,《纽约时报》嘲笑戈达德发表的火箭可以用于太空探索的理论。49年后,阿波罗11号抵达月球,这家著名的报纸发表声明向戈达德道歉。1926年3月,戈达德在他的家乡马萨诸塞州的姨妈的农场里发射了他的第一枚火箭。他发射的火箭首次航程只持续了3秒,高度也只有12米。尽管如此,这依然是火箭科学的一个里程碑。  　　后来,戈达德咨询了一位气象专家,确定新墨西哥州的气候是全年发射火箭的理想地。1930年,戈达德和家人搬到了那里,在美国西南部的一个偏远山谷里。他在那里建立了一个实验室和试验场。然而,这位雄心勃勃的科学家从政府那里得到的支持却微乎其微。四年来,富商丹尼尔·古根海姆每年资助戈达德25000美元,助他实现梦想。其他火箭爱好者也为他筹集资金。随着时间的流逝,戈达德的火箭变得越来越复杂,还包括安装仪器。尽管取得了许多成功,但戈达德从未能引起美国军方对火箭推进的武器的兴趣。他获得了200多项专利,并继续探索火箭技术,直到1945年去世。 |

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

12. What do we learn about Goddard’s idea of using rockets for space exploration?

13. What does the passage say about Goddard’s first rocket launch?

14. Why did Goddard move to New Mexico?

15. What does the passage say about Goddard’s achievements?

**Section C**

**Recording One**

**Question 16-18**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| [16] Working for a new venture comes with a lot of risks—that is, instability, unclear responsibilities, and the need to be a master of all trades. But the primary benefit is usually the passion and excitement associated with playing a role in a promising new company. The person to thank for that passion and excitement is almost always the entrepreneur. There’s something about the founder’s energy and enthusiasm that infects the rest of the team. The willingness to take risks may inspire others to be more courageous. The optimism and positivity may motivate people to focus less on trivial and unimportant matters. The celebration of milestones may prompt staff to be more grateful about their own accomplishments and privileges.  [17] What becomes set in the firm’s culture is a contagious collection of affirmative and positive emotions, which are usually shared among the team. Science has already done a good job of proving the results that follow. These include better processes, greater team cohesion, reduced conflict and sharper alertness. But what is yet to be demonstrated is whether the founder’s passion leads to increased team performance. This was recently tested in research, which analyzed the teams of 73 new companies across a range of industries, such as IT, medicine, and energy. The CEOs were consulted once again, years after the initial analysis. And most shared their firm’s performance reports, so that their success could be more objectively measured.  Entrepreneurial teams generally progress through three phases. The first is inventing a product or service. The second is founding the venture to sell that product or service. And the third is developing the firm so it continues to grow. The researchers discovered that when the team is passionate about the third phase—developing a firm— there’s a clear link to performance, but the first phase—a passion for invention—is not a reliable indicator that the firm will still be open for business a few years later. Likewise, the second— a passion for founding the venture—doesn’t necessarily translate into great success. The solution to great team performance stems from a willingness to recruit others who could direct their passion towards the third phase of entrepreneurialism: developing the business.  Employing more staff can, in itself, be a risk for an entrepreneur, as is paying them big dollars to attract them. [18] On many occasions, the entrepreneurs reported not paying themselves a wage at all initially in order to cover salaries and expenses. | 为一家新的企业工作会有很多风险。比如,工作的不稳定性、责任不明确以及需要成为各种领域都可以胜任的万金油。但主要好处通常就是在一个有前途的新公司中发挥作用所带来的激情和兴奋感。有这种激情和兴奋感,要感谢的人几乎一直是企业家。创始人的能量和热情会感染到团队的其他成员。创始人愿意承担风险的话,可能会激励其他人更加勇敢地去做事。乐观和积极情绪可能会激励人们减少对琐碎和不重要的事情的关注。庆祝里程碑事件可能让员工更加感激自己的成就和特权。  公司文化中形成的是一种具有传染性的肯定和积极情绪的集合,这些情绪通常由团队共享。科学已经很好地证明了其带来的结果。其中包括更优化的流程、更强的团队凝聚力、更少的冲突和更敏锐的警觉性。但有待证明的是,创始人的激情是否会提高团队绩效。最近的研究对这一点进行了测试,该研究分析了73 家新公司的团队,其中涉及一系列行业,如IT、医药和能源。在最初分析的几年后,CEO 们再次受到采访。大多数人分享了他们公司的业绩报告, 以此更客观地衡量他们的成功。创业团队通常经历三个阶段。第一个阶段是研发产品或服务。第二个阶段是成立企业,销售该产品或服务。而第三个是发展公司业务,让公司持续发展壮大。研究人员发现,当团队对第三阶段,即发展公司业务充满热情时,跟绩效成绩明显挂钩,但第一阶段对研发产品的热情并不是一个可靠的指标,不能表明该公司几年后还会继续经营。同样地,第二阶段,对创办企业的热情也不一定能转化为巨大的成功。要团队表现优秀,就要愿意招募其他人,这些人可以将他们的激情导向创业的第三个阶段———发展业务。  雇佣更多的员工本身对企业家来说可能是一种风险,就像为吸引他们而向他们支付巨额费用一样。在许多情况下,创业者报告说,为了给员工支付工资和各种开销,创业初期是根本不给自己发工资的。 |

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

16. What does the speaker say about working for a new venture?

17. What has science demonstrated regarding the positive culture of a new venture?

18. What does the speaker say about entrepreneurs at the initial stage of a new venture?

**Recording Two**

**Question 19-21**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Ageing is a curious thing, and people’s desire to beat it and death has become an industry worth hundreds of billions of dollars. Despite the huge investment into research, ageing remains somewhat obscure, although there are certain things researchers do understand. They know that women tend to have longer life spans, living on average six years longer than men. [19] No one is really certain of the reason for this, although the speculation centers around the idea that women are more capable of surviving or handling disease than men. For virtually every disease, the effects are greater on men than they are on women. Some suggest that women’s immune systems benefit from their tendency to prioritize and nurture social connections. But for me, this explanation is hardly convincing.  Researchers also know to an extent what causes aging. For 60 years, it was believed that cells would continue to divide forever. It was only uncovered in relatively recent times that older people’s cells divide a smaller number of times than younger people’s. Only cancer cells in fact, are capable of dividing forever. [20] Human cells have a limited reproductive ability. To an extent, we can postpone the eventual stop of cells’ dividing through nutrition, exercise, good sleep, and even relaxation techniques. But we cannot stop the ageing process. And researchers are yet to answer the ultimate question of ageing. Why does the body ultimately fall to pieces? In the opinion of some of the world’s best scientific minds on the subject, part of the reason we don’t yet have any answer is because many researchers are looking in the wrong direction. [21] Many public health policymakers believe that the resolution of age-associated disease will tell us something fundamental about the ageing process, but, say some top scientists, “that’s completely erroneous.” The point to win the diseases of childhood were eliminated, but this did not provide any insight into childhood development. In the same way, the idea that the resolution of age-associated diseases like heart disease and stroke will inform us about ageing is not based on sound science or logic. At best, if the major causes of death in developed countries were eliminated, this would only add a decade to average life expectancy. But while there is money available to be spent on it, the search to understand the secrets of aging will be ongoing. | 衰老是奇怪的事情,并且人们渴望战胜衰老和死亡,这种渴望已经催生了一个价值数千亿美元的产业。尽管研究耗资巨大,研究人员确实了解一二,但衰老仍有些让人捉摸不透。他们知道女性的寿命一般更长,平均比男性多6年。尽管猜测是围绕“女人要比男人更有生存能力或更能应对疾病”这个中心观点,但并没有人真正知晓其中的原因。几乎每一种疾病,对男性的影响都比对女性的影响大。有些人认为,女性的免疫系统得益于她们优先考虑和培养社会关系的倾向。但对我来说, 这种解释很难让人信服。  研究人员也在一定程度上知道导致衰老的原因。60年来,人们认为细胞会一直进行分裂。只是在最近才发现,老年人的细胞比年轻人的细胞分裂次数要少。事实上,只有癌细胞能够永远分裂。人类细胞的繁殖能力是有限的。在某种程度上,我们可以通过补充营养、加强锻炼、保证良好的睡眠,甚至放松技巧来延迟细胞停止分裂的时间。但我们无法阻止衰老的过程。而且研究人员还没有回答衰老的终极问题。为什么身体最终会变成碎片? 在这个问题上,一些世界上最顶尖的科学家认为,我们无法解答的一个原因就是,许多研究人员找错了方向。许多公共卫生政策制定者认为,与年龄相关的疾病的解决方法会让我们基本了解衰老过程,但是一些顶级科学家说,这完全是错误的。战胜儿童时期疾病的这一点已经被消除了,但这并没有为儿童发育的发展提供任何启示。同样,认为解决与年龄相关的疾病,如心脏病和中风,会让我们了解衰老,这种想法也不合理、不科学,没有逻辑。如果消除了发达国家主要致死因素,充其量也只会增加十年平均寿命。然而,在不断向这方面投入资金的过程中,对衰老秘密的探究工作仍将继续。 |

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

19. What do we learn about the possible reason why women tend to live longer?

20. What is the recent discovery about human cells?

21. What do many public health policymakers believe?

**Recording Three**

**Question 22-25**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Good afternoon. In today’s talk, we will discuss how managers can get their staff to do what they are asked. [22] Much to their frustration, managers often struggle to get their staff to comply with even simple instructions. Often they blame their employees. “They don’t read emails, they don’t listen, they don’t care.”—that kind of thing. But according to recent research conducted in Australia, it looks like it’s not the employees’ fault, but the managers’. [23] It’s easy to understand why people sometimes disobey procedures intentionally. Occasionally, it’s because they’re pressured to finish in a short time. At other times, they may disagree with the spirit of the procedure—the effort demanded, the time consumed, the lack of potential effectiveness. And every now and then, they just don’t want to, maybe deliberately, or out of stubbornness.  So apart from that, what else gets in the way of procedural compliance? The research scholars surveyed 152 blue-collar workers from two separate sites in the mining industry. They asked the workers a range of procedure-related questions, such as whether they found the procedures useful, how confident they felt in their job, how comfortable they were to speak up in the workplace, and how closely they followed any new procedures set by their managers. They were also asked to rate the extent to which they perceived their supervisors to be helpful. [24] That last statement was the most instructive because as the researchers found, there was a remarkably strong correlation between how helpful supervisors were perceived to be and how likely their employees were to follow their directors.  Supervisors’ helping behavior was found to be motivational in nature. It increased employees’ perception of the likelihood of success in the attainment of job goals, and therefore fostered a willingness to dedicate their effort and ability to their work. In short, managers should be ongoing role models for the change. As the saying goes, do as I do, not as I say. To affect behavioral change, what’s most required is interaction and involvement— the human touch—and, naturally, processes that add value. Although procedures are designed to guide and support employees’ work, employees, it seems, can’t always be expected to comply with procedures that are not seen as useful. And of course, managers shouldn’t keep resending emails. [25] They’re an effective tool for the sharing of data reports, but they’re a hopeless tool if what a manager’s desiring is a change in behavior. | 下午好。今天,我们将讨论管理者如何让员工按要求做事。管理者们沮丧的是,哪怕是简单的指令,他们都很难让员工遵守。通常他们会责怪他们的员工。“他们不看邮件,也不听,也不上心”等诸如此类的话。但从最近澳大利亚的一项研究来看,错不在员工, 而在管理者。很容易理解为什么人们有时会故意不遵守程序,有时是因为他们不得不在短时间内完成工作。还有时,他们可能不认同程序的精神,即要求付出的努力和时间,以及也许并不好的效果。而有时候他们就是不想做,也许是故意的,或者是由于固执。  除此之外,还有什么妨碍人们按程序办事呢? 研究学者们调查了采矿业中两个不同地点的152名蓝领工人。他们向工人们提出了一系列与程序有关的问题,例如他们是否认为程序有用,他们对自己的工作有多大的信心,他们在工作场所有多大的发言权,以及他们在多大程度上遵守管理者制定的新程序。研究学者们还让工人对管理者起到的帮助作用的程度评分。最后一句话是最有启发性的,因为研究人员发现,管理者起到的帮助作用与其员工对指令的听从程度之间存在着明显的关联。  研究发现,管理者的帮助行为在本质上是一种激励。它让员工更加认识到成功实现工作目标的可能性,也就更愿意对工作投入精力,施展能力。简言之,管理者们应当一直在员工的变化过程中发挥模范作用。俗话说,随我所行,而非我所言。要改变行为,最需要的是互动和参与———人与人之间的接触,自然,还有增值的过程。尽管设计程序是为了指导和支持员工的工作,但似乎不能总是期望员工遵守那些他们认为没用的程序。当然,管理者也不应该一直重发电子邮件。它们是分享数据的有效工具,但如果管理者希望看到员工行为上的改变,它们就只能是一个无望的工具。 |

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

22. Why are managers often frustrated with their employees?

23. Why do employees sometimes disobey procedures intentionally?

24. When are employees more likely to follow instructions according to the researchers?

25. What does the speaker say about emails?

**2021年12月大学英语六级考试真题 (第1套) 听力原文与译文**

**Part II Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Conversation One**

**Question 1-4**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| W: Hi, David. (1) I haven't seen you in class for almost two weeks. We thought you had disappeared on holiday early or something.  M: Hi. Sarah. Well, it's a bit of a long story I'm afraid. I got a throat infection last week and had to go to the hospital to get some antibiotics as I really wasn't getting any better.  w: Oh yeah. There have been so many viruses going around this winter. The weather has been so awful for the last few weeks,  M: (2) And, on the way back from the hospital, I slipped on some ice and fell and then had to go to the hospital to get an X-ray because I basically thought I broke my wrist, although, thankfully, it's not broken. But I need to be careful with it for the next few weeks.  W: Oh, that's too bad! How unfortunate!  M: To make things worse, I managed to fall right in front of four girls from the ninth grade. So I was utterly humiliated. Plus, the laptop in my bag was broken too.  W: No, what a complete catastrophe! Is the laptop still under warranty? If it is, then you can easily send it back to the manufacturer, and they'll send you a brand-new one for free surely.  M: The warranty ran out three days before I broke it. And all my essays are in there, and I need to hand them in before we break for the Christmas holidays.  W: (3) Listen, I have the number of a really good, affordable computer repair shop at home. My dad has used this guy before and he can work miracles. (4) Let's go back to my house and we can call the repair shop, and you can have some tea and cookies too.  M: Wow. thanks, Sara! That would be great! Let me just call my mom and let her know I'll be home a little bit later. | 女：嗨，大卫。（1）我快有两个星期没在课堂上见到你了。我们还以为你提前离开去度假了还是干什么去了。  男：嗨，莎拉。嗯，恐怕说来话长。上周我喉咙感染了，不得不去医院买些抗生素，因为我的情况真的没有好转。  女：哦，是的。今年冬天到处都是病毒。最近几周天气一直很糟糕。  男：（2）在从医院回来的路上，我在冰上滑倒了，然后不得不去医院拍X光片，因为我以为我的手腕断了，不过，谢天谢地，它没有断。但是在接下来的几个星期里我需要小心一些。  女：噢，那太糟糕了！真不幸！  男：更糟糕的是，我在九年级的四个女孩面前摔了一跤。所以我真是脸丢大了。另外，我包里的笔记本电脑还摔坏了。  女：不会吧，真是一场彻底的灾难！笔记本电脑还在保修期内吗？如果是的话，你就可以很容易地把它寄回制造商，他们肯定会免费送你一个全新的。  男：在我摔坏它的三天前就到保修期了。我所有的论文都在里面，我需要在圣诞节假期前交上去。  女：（3）听着，我家里有个电脑修理店的号码，这家店特别棒，而且价格实惠。我爸爸以前用过这个伙计，他能创造奇迹。（4） 跟我回我家吧，我们可以打电话给修理店，你也可以来点茶和饼干。  男：哇。谢谢你，莎拉！那太好了！我打电话给我妈妈，让她知道我会晚一点回家。 |

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

1. What does Sara think David was doing for the last two weeks?

2. What happened to David on his way back from the hospital?

3. What does Sarah say they should do with the damaged computer?

4. What does Sarah say she is going to do?

**Conversation Two**

**Question 5-8**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| M: Welcome to this week's episode of Book Talk. With me today is Heidi Brown, (5) a historian who has written five critically acclaimed books about military history.  W: Thanks for having me, John. I'm so excited to talk about my latest book, which was published last month.  M: So this book is a novel, your first attempt at that genre. I thought it was a bit of a departure for you.  W: (6-1) I'd say it's a major departure as it's not just a work of fiction. It's set 200 years in the future.  M: Right. So how did that happen? You spent three decades writing about the past and focusing on the 18th and 19th centuries. And now you're speculating about the future.  W: Well, after years of researching soldiers and chronicling their lives during battle, I just started wondering about other facets of their lives, especially their personal lives.  M: I can see that. (6-2) Your novel is about soldiers and it focuses on their relationships, especially the bond between sons and mothers and men and their wives.  W: Yes. That focus came about when I still intended to write another book of history. (7) I started by researching soldiers' actual personal lives, studying their letters home.  M: So how did that history book become a novel?  W: Well, I realized that the historical record was incomplete. So I'd either have to leave a lot of gaps or make a lot more assumptions than a historian should.  M: But why write a novel set in the future when your credentials are perfect for a historical novel? As a historian, any historical novel you write would have a lot of credibility.  W: (8) I felt too constrained working with the past, like what I wrote needed to be fact as opposed to fiction, but writing about the future gave me more freedom to imagine, to invent.  M: Well, having read your book, I'm glad you made that choice to move into fiction. | 男：欢迎收看本周的《书评》。今天和我在一起的是海蒂·布朗，（5）一位历史学家，她写了五本关于军事史的书，都广受好评。  女：谢谢你邀请我，约翰。我很高兴能谈论我上个月出版的新书。  男：所以这本书是一本小说，是你第一次尝 试这种类型的作品。我觉得这对你来说是个新尝试。  女：（6-1）我认为这是个巨大的新尝试，因为它不仅仅是一部小说。这部小说的故事设定在200年后。  男：对。这是怎么做到的呢？你花了三十年的时间写过去，专注于18世纪和19世纪。现在你在猜测未来。  女：嗯，在长年研究许多士兵并记录了他们在战争中的生活之后，我开始思考他们生活的其他方面，尤其是他们的个人生活。  男：我看得出来。（6-2）你的小说是关于士兵的，它关注士兵的人际关系，特别是儿子和母亲、男人和妻子之间的关系。  女：是的。当我还打算写另一本历史书时候，我开始关注这个问题。（7）我开始研究士兵的实际个人生活，研究他们的家书。  男：那么那本历史书是怎么变成小说的呢？  女：嗯，我意识到历史记录是不完整的。所以我要么留下很多空白，要么做出有悖我历史学家身份的、更多的假设。  男：但是既然你的资历非常适合写历史小说，为什么还要写一部以未来为背景的小说呢？作为一名历史学家，你写的任何历史小说都有很大的可信度。  女：（8）我觉得与过去打交道太拘束了，就像我写的东西需要是事实而不是小说，但是写未来给了我更多的想象和发明的自由。  男：嗯，读了你的书，我很高兴你选择了小说。 |

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

5. What does the man say about the woman?

6. What does the woman say about her newly published book?

7. What did the woman do before writing her new book?

8. What does the woman say about her writing history books?

**Section B**

**Passage1**

**Question 9-11**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| (9) Whether it's in the hands of animated polar bears or Santa Claus, there's one thing you'll find in nearly all ads for Coca-Cola: the characteristic glass bottle. Most Americans don't drink soda out of the glass bottles seen in Coke's ads anymore. But this week, the company is celebrating a century of the bottle that's been sold in more than 200 countries.  Flash back to 1915, when a bottle of Coca-Cola cost just a nickel. (10) As the soft drink gained in popularity, it faced a growing number of competitors—counterfeits even trying to copy Coke's logo. So, according to Coca-Cola historian Ted Ryan, the company decided to come up with packaging that couldn't be duplicated.  A product request was sent to eight different glass makers. (11) Workers at the Root Glass Company got the request and began flipping through the encyclopedia at the local library, landing on cocoa seed. Though cocoa seed is not an ingredient of the soda, they designed their bottle based on the seed's shape and large middle. It won over Coke executives in Atlanta and would go on to receive its own trademark, spur collections and earn Coca-Cola an iconic image that made it part of American culture for a century.  It was 100 years ago this week that the bottle earned a patent. By World War II, Coke bottle sales had ballooned into billions. Americans mostly consume Coke out of aluminum or plastic today, but the glass bottle remains a symbol of America that's readily recognized around the world. | （9）无论是动画北极熊还是圣诞老人，在几乎所有的可口可乐广告中，你都会发现一件事：独特的玻璃瓶。大多数美国人不再用可口可乐广告中的玻璃瓶喝苏打水了。但本周，该公司正在庆祝瓶装可乐在200多个国家销售100周年。  回想一下1915年，当时一瓶可口可乐只要五分钱。（10） 随着这种软饮料越来越受欢迎，它面临着越来越多的竞争对手，它们甚至试图仿制可口可乐的商标。因此，根据可口可乐历史学家泰德·瑞恩的说法，该公司决定设计出一种不能复制的包装。  八家不同的玻璃制造商收到了可口可乐的生产请求。（11）Root Glass公司的员工接到请求，开始在当地图书馆翻阅百科全书，最后关注到可可籽。虽然可可籽不是可乐的成分，但他们根据可可籽的形状和中间部分比较大的特点设计了瓶子。它在亚特兰大赢得了可口可乐高管的支持，并将继续获得自己的商标，促进对其的收藏，为可口可乐赢得标志性形象，使其成为美国文化的一部分长达一个世纪。  100年前的这个星期，这个瓶子获得了专利。到第二次世界大战时，可乐瓶的销售额已经膨胀到数十亿美元。如今，美国人大多用铝或塑料来消费可乐，但可口可乐的玻璃瓶仍然是美国的象征，在全世界都很容易认出它。 |

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

9. What does the passage say appears in almost all ads for Coca-Cola?

10. Why did the Coca-Cola Company decide to have special packaging designed?

11. What do we learn about the Coca-Cola bottle designed by the Root Glass Company?

**Passage Two**

**Question 12-15**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| (12) Research shows that a few moments of conversation with a stranger creates a measurable improvement in mood. But most of us are reluctant to start these conversations because we presume the opposite.  In an experiment, commuters who talked to nearby strangers found their commute more enjoyable than those who didn't. They were asked to predict whether they'd enjoy the commute more if they conversed with other people. Intriguingly, most expected the more solitary experience to be more pleasurable.  Why is this? (13) Social anxiety appears to be the problem. People's reluctance to start conversations with nearby strangers comes partly from “underestimating others' interest in connecting”. The sad thing is that people presume that a nearby stranger doesn't want to converse and don't start a conversation. Only those who forced themselves to chat because it was required by the experiment found out what a pleasant experience it could be.  Human beings are social animals. Those who misunderstand the impact of social interactions may not, in some contexts, be social enough for their own well-being. You should be chatting with the strangers you encounter. (14) You may occasionally have a negative encounter that might stick in your memory. This is because the human brain is biased to dwell on negative events. But starting conversations with strangers is still well worth the risk of rejection.  It may surprise you that conversing with strangers will make them happier too. (15) The pleasure of connection seems contagious. People who are talked to have equally positive experiences as those who initiate a conversation. | （12）研究表明，与陌生人交谈几分钟可以显著改善情绪。但我们中的大多数人都不愿意开始这些对话，因为我们以为正好相反。  在一项实验中，与附近的陌生人交谈的通勤者发现他们的通勤比没有交谈的人更愉快。他们被要求去预测如果与其他人交谈，他们是否会更享受通勤。有趣的是，大多数人都以为更孤独的经历更令人愉快。  为什么会这样？（13）社交焦虑似乎是问题所在。人们不愿意与附近的陌生人开启对话，部分原因是“低估了其他人对建立联系的兴趣”。可悲的是，人们会假设附近的陌生人不想交谈，也不想开始交谈。只有那些因为实验需要而强迫自己聊天的人才能发现这是多么愉快的经历。  人类是群居动物。在某些情况下，那些误解社会互动影响的人可能没有足够的社交能力让自己身心健康。你应该和你遇到的陌生人聊天。（14） 你可能偶尔会有一个负面的遭遇，可能会留在你的记忆中。这是因为人类的大脑倾向于关注负面事件。但与陌生人开始对话仍然值得冒被拒绝的风险。  与陌生人交谈也会让他们更快乐，这可能会让你感到惊讶。（15） 联系的乐趣似乎具有传染性。被谈话的人和发起谈话的人同样有积极的经历。 |

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

12. What does research show about a conversation between strangers?

13. What prevents people from starting a conversation with strangers?

14. Why does a negative encounter with strangers stick in one’s memory?

15. What does the passage say the pleasure of connection seems to be?

**Recording One**

**Question 16-18**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| The Caribbean islands are divided into two worlds, a rich one and a poor one. (16) This tropical region's economy is based mainly on farming. Farmers are of two types. One is the plantation owner who may have hundreds of thousands of acres. In contrast, the small cultivator is working only a few acres of land. Most visitors to the Caribbean are rich, like the plantation owner. They do not realize or do not want to realize that many farm families barely managed to get by on what they grow.  (17) The Caribbean produces many things. Sugar is the main product. Other export crops are tobacco, coffee, bananas, spices and citrus fruits, such as orange, lemon or grapefruit. From the West Indies also come oil, mineral pitch and many forest products. Jamaica's aluminum ore supplies are the world's largest. Oil comes from Trinidad, Aruba and Curacao. But for many of the smaller islands, sugar is the only export. Rum, a strong alcoholic drink, which is distilled from sugar cane, is also an export. The world's best rum comes from this area. Local kinds vary from the light rums of Puerto Rico to the heavier darker rums of Barbados and Jamaica. American tourists enjoy stocking up on inexpensive high quality Caribbean rum while they're on vacation. In Curacao, the well-known liquor of that name is made from the thick outer skin of a native orange.  Ever since America's colonial days, the Caribbean islands have been favorite places to visit. Since World War II, tourism has increased rapidly. Because great numbers of people go there, the islanders have built elaborate resorts, developed harbors and airfields, improved the beaches and have expanded sea and air routes. Everything is at the resort—hotel, beach, shopping and recreation. The vacationer never has any reason to explore the island.  As in most places, those who have money live well indeed. Those who don't have money live at various levels of poverty. But here the poor greatly outnumber the wealthy. A visitor will find rich people living in apartments or Spanish houses at the seaside or in the countryside. Their servants might include a cook, a maid, and a nurse for their children. (18) Most of the people live well below the poverty level. In towns, they live crowded together in tiny houses. Islanders make the best they can of what they have. Their homes are quite shabby. Sadly, most tourists never see the side of the Caribbean. | 加勒比群岛分为两个世界，一个富人的和一个穷人的。（16）这个热带地区的经济主要以农业为基础。农民有两种类型。一个是种植园主，他可能拥有数十万英亩的土地。与此相反，小的耕农只耕种几英亩土地。加勒比海的游客大多很富有，就像种植园主一样。他们没有意识到或不想意识到，许多农场家庭仅能靠自己种植的作物勉强度日。  （17）加勒比海出产许多东西。糖是主要产物。其他出口作物包括烟草、咖啡、香蕉、香料和柑橘类水果，如柑橘、柠檬或葡萄柚。西印度群岛还出产石油、矿物沥青和许多林产品。牙买加的铝矿石供应量是世界上最大的。石油来自特立尼达、阿鲁巴和库拉索岛。但对许多小岛屿来说，糖是唯一的出口品。朗姆酒是一种烈性酒精饮料，由甘蔗蒸馏而成，也是一种出口产品。世界上最好的朗姆酒来自这个地区。当地的种类从波多黎各的浅色朗姆酒到巴巴多斯和牙买加的深色朗姆酒不等。美国游客在度假时喜欢囤积低价优质的加勒比朗姆酒。在库拉索岛，一种同名的名酒是由一种本地橙子厚厚的外皮制成的。  自从美国殖民时代以来，加勒比群岛一直是人们最喜欢去的地方。自第二次世界大战以来，旅游业迅速发展。因为有大量的人去那里，岛上的居民建造了精心设计的度假胜地，开发了港口和机场，改善了海滩，扩大了海上和空中航线。度假酒店、海滩、购物和娱乐设施一应俱全。度假者从来没有任何理由去探索这个岛。  和大多数地方一样，有钱人确实生活得很好。那些没有钱的人生活在不同程度的贫困之中。但在这里，穷人的数量远远超过富人。游客会发现富人住在海边或乡村的公寓或西班牙住宅里。他们的仆人可能包括一名厨师、一名女佣和一名照顾孩子的护士。（18）大多数人生活远远在贫困线以下。在城镇里，他们挤在小房子里。岛上居民尽可能地利用他们所拥有的一切。他们的房子相当破旧。可悲的是，大多数游客从未见过加勒比海的这一面。 |

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

16. What does the speaker say about the economy of the Caribbean islands?

17. What is the main product of the Caribbean islands?

18. What do we learn about the majority of people in the Caribbean islands?

**Recording Two**

**Question 19-21**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Talk to anyone who’s a generation not too older and they would most likely comment that children are more spoiled these days. No one wants to have or be around demanding, selfish and spoiled children, those who get bad-tempered or silently-brute when they are not given everything they want immediately. Paradoxically, the parents of such children encourage this demanding behavior in the mistaken belief that by giving their children everything they can their children will be happy. In the short term, perhaps they are right. (19) But in the longer term, such children end up lonely, dependent, chronically dissatisfied and resentful of the parents who tried so hard to please them.  Undoubtedly parents want to raise happy children who are confident, capable and likable rather than spoiled and miserable. (20) One factor hindering this is that parents can’t or don’t spend enough quality time with their kids, and substitute this deficit with toys, games, gadgets and the like. Rather than getting material things, children need parents’ devoted attention. The quantity of time spent together is less important than the content of that time. Instead of instantly satisfying their wishes, parents should help them work out a plan to earn things they’d like to have. This teaches them to value the effort as well as what it achieves.  Allow them to enjoy anticipation. Numerous psychological studies have demonstrated that children who learn to wait for things they desire are more likely to succeed in a number of ways later in life. One famous experiment in the 1960s involved 3- to 6-year-old children. They were given a choice between receiving a small reward, such as a cookie, immediately, or if they waited 15 minutes, they could have two. Follow up studies have found that those who chose to delay satisfaction are now more academically successful, have greater self-worth, and even tend to be healthier.  (21) If they fail, children should be encouraged to keep trying rather than to give up if they really want the desired result. This teaches them how to handle and recover from disappointment, which is associated with greater success and satisfaction academically, financially and in personal relationships.  And lastly, parents should encourage their children to look at life from other points of view, as well as their own. This teaches them to be understanding of and sympathetic towards others—qualities sure to take them a long way in life. | 如果与年龄不太大的一代人交谈，他们很可能会评论说，现在的孩子更加被宠坏了。没有人希望有或身边有苛求、自私和被宠坏的孩子，这些孩子脾气暴躁，当他们没有立即得到想要的一切时，他们会变得脾气暴躁或沉默寡言。矛盾的是，这些孩子的父母鼓励这种苛求的行为，他们错误地认为，尽可能地给予孩子一切，孩子就会快乐。从短期来看，也许他们是对的。（19）但从长远来看，这些孩子最终会孤独、依赖、长期不满以及怨恨如此努力地去取悦他们的父母。  毫无疑问，父母希望培养出自信、有能力、讨人喜欢的快乐孩子，而不是被宠坏和悲惨的孩子。（20）阻碍这一点的一个因素是，父母无法或没有花足够的时间陪孩子，而用玩具、游戏、小玩意等来弥补这一不足。孩子们需要的不是物质上的东西，而是父母全神贯注的关注。一起度过的时间的数量不如时间的内容重要。父母不应该立即满足他们的愿望，而应该帮助他们制定一个计划来获得他们想要的东西。这教会他们重视努力以及所取得的成果。  让他们享受期待。大量的心理学研究表明，学会等待自己想要的东西的孩子在以后的生活中更有可能在许多方面取得成功。20世纪60年代的一个著名实验招募了3到6岁的儿童，他们可以选择立即得到小奖励，比如一块饼干，或者如果他们等15分钟，他们可以得到两块。后续研究发现，那些选择延迟满足感的人现在在学业上更成功，更有自我价值感，甚至往往更健康。  （21）如果他们失败了，应该鼓励孩子们继续努力，而不是放弃，如果他们真的想得到想要的结果。这教会他们如何处理和从失望中恢复过来，这与在学业、财务和人际关系方面取得更大的成功和满足感有关。  最后，父母应该鼓励孩子从其他角度看待生活，也要从自己的角度看待生活。这教会他们理解和同情他人，这些品质肯定会让他们在生活中走得更远。 |

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

19. What will happen to children if they always get immediate satisfaction?

20. What may prevent parents from raising confident and capable children?

21. Why should children be encouraged to keep trying when they fail?

**Recording Three**

**Question 22-25**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| It is not hard to mess up an interview. Most people feel nervous sitting across from a hiring manager, answering questions that effectively open themselves up for judgment. (22) And your chances of being more carefully considered for the job can quickly go downhill just by saying the wrong thing at the wrong time.  (23) The most obvious thing not to do is complain. Employers want to hire positive people. Talking about a previous job negatively raises concerns that you might be difficult to manage, or you might be someone that blames management for your own poor performance.  Don’t say that you’ve moved around in jobs because you haven't found the right fit or feel that you were not challenged enough. Statements like these will make you sound aimless and lost. An interviewer may well think why would this role be any different for you? You will probably leave here in six months. It also bags the question of what type of relationship you had with your manager. It doesn't sound like you had open communication with him or her. (24) Managers usually love people who can self-sustain and enable growth through taking initiative, who are strong at following through their work, and who bring ideas and solutions to the table.  If you were in a management or leadership position, when discussing your current role, never take all the credit for accomplishments or achievements. Emphasize your team and how through their talents, your vision was realized. Most successful leaders know that they are only as good as their team. And acknowledging this in an interview will go a long way towards suggesting that you might be the right person for the position you are applying for.  (25) Lastly, have a good idea of what your role will be and try and convey the idea that you're flexible. Asking what your role will be suggests you will limit yourself purely to what is expected of you. In reality, your role is whatever you make of it. This is especially true in small companies, where the ability to adapt and take on new responsibilities is highly valued. And this is equally important if you're just starting out. Entry level interviewees would do well to demonstrate a broad set of skills in most interviews. It's important to have a wide skill set as many startups and small companies are moving really fast. Employers are looking for candidates that are intelligent and can quickly adapt and excel in a growing company. | 把面试搞砸并不难。坐在招聘经理对面，回答问题那些让接受评判的问题，大多数人都感觉很紧张。（22）如果你在错误的时间说了错误的话，考虑让你获得这份工作的机会就会迅速下降。  （23）最明显的错事莫过于抱怨。雇主希望雇佣积极的人。消极地谈论以前的工作会让人担心你可能难以管理，或者你可能会因为自己的糟糕表现而指责管理层。  不要说你跳槽是因为你还没有找到合适的工作，或者觉得自己缺乏挑战。这样的陈述会让你听起来漫无目的，不知所措。面试官可能会想，为什么这个角色对你来说会有所不同？你可能在六个月后就离开这里。这还掩盖了你与经理之间过往的关系问题，好像你与他或她没有进行坦诚的沟通。（24）管理者通常喜欢那些能够通过主动性自我维持并实现增长的人，他们在工作中具有很强的跟进能力，并且能够提出想法和解决方案。  如果你在管理或领导岗位上，在讨论你当前的角色时，千万不要把所有的成就都归功于你。强调你的团队以及如何通过他们的才能实现你的愿景。大多数成功的领导者都知道他们和他们的团队一样优秀。在面试中承认这一点将大大有助于表明你可能是你申请的职位的合适人选。  （25）最后，对你的角色有一个好的想法，并尝试表明你是灵活多变的。询问你将扮演什么角色，意味着你将把自己完全局限于别人对你的期望上。在现实中，你的角色就是你所扮演的角色。这在小公司尤其如此，在那里，适应和承担新责任的能力受到高度重视。如果你刚刚开始，这同样重要。入门级面试者最好在大多数面试中展示广泛的技能。拥有广泛的技能是很重要的，因为许多初创公司和小公司都在快速发展。雇主们正在寻找聪明、能迅速适应并在成长中的公司中脱颖而出的候选人。 |

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

22. What does the speaker say can easily prevent an interviewee from getting a job?

23. What should the interviewee avoid doing in an interview?

24. What kind of employees do companies like to recruit?

25. What is especially important for those working in a small company?

**2021年12月大学英语六级考试真题 (第2套) 听力原文与译文**

**Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Conversation One**

**Question 1-4**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| M: Good morning and welcome to People in the News. (1) With me today is Meghan Brown, an environmental activist whose controversial new book Beyond Recycling is making headlines.  W: Hi, Brian. Thanks for having me today. I'm excited to explain to the audience what my book is really about.  M: (2) Critics of your book assert that you're trying to force radical changes on the entire country. Some claim that you want to force everyone to eat a vegetarian diet and make private transport illegal.  W: I'm aware of those claims, but they simply aren't true. People who haven’t read the book are making assumptions about my arguments. They know I'm a vegetarian, that I don’t wear leather or fur, and that I always use public transportation. So they’re depicting me as a radical animal rights activist and environmentalist determined to force my beliefs on others.  M: But don' t you want others to adopt your practices? You’ve campaigned for animal rights and the environment for decades.  W: I’d love it if people choose to live as I do. But my life choices are based on my personal convictions. They aren't my recommendations for others who don't share those convictions.  M: Well, in this excerpt from your book, you argue that meat consumption and private transport are devastating the environment and that the best choices for the planet are vegetarian diets and public  transport.  W: I did write that. But those are examples of what I call best practices, not what I'm actually suggesting. (3) In my guidelines for saving the environment, I suggest modest changes, like eating vegetarian meals two days a week.  M: You also endorse high taxes on meat and other animal products and increased taxes on gasoline. Those taxes could force poor people to adopt your life choices.  W: But the taxes I suggest aren’t that high, less than 3% only. (4) Plus, the money generated would be allocated to environmental protection, which benefits everyone. | 男：早上好，欢迎收看《人物新闻》。（1）今天和我一起的是梅根·布朗，一位环境活动家，她备受争议的新书《回收之外》成为了头条新闻。  女：嗨，布莱恩。谢谢你今天邀请我。我很高兴能向观众解释我的书到底是关于什么的。  男：（2）对你的书作出批评的人断言，你试图迫使整个国家发生激进的变化。一些人声称你想强迫每个人吃素食，并使私人交通非法。  女：我知道这些说法，但它们根本不是真的。没有读过这本书的人在臆断我的论点。他们知道我是一个素食者，知道我不穿皮和毛制的衣服，知道我总是乘坐公共交通工具。所以他们把我描绘成一个激进的动物权利活动家和一名决心把自己的信仰强加于他人环保主义者。  男：但是你不想让别人采用你的做法吗？几十年来，你一直为动物权利和环境而战。  女：我希望人们选择像我这样生活。但我的人生选择是基于我的个人信念，我不建议那些不认同这些信念的人做这样的选择。  男：嗯，在你书中的这段摘录中，你认为肉类消费和私人交通正在破坏环境，对地球来说最好的选择是素食和公共交通工具。  女：我是这么写的。但这些都是我所谓的最佳实践的例子，而不是我真正的建议。（3）在我的环保指南中，我建议适度的改变，比如每周吃两天素食。  男：你还支持对肉类和其他动物产品征收高额税收，并增加汽油税。这些税收可能会迫使穷人接受你的生活选择。  女：但是我建议的税率没有那么高，只低于3%。（4）此外，获得的钱将用于环境保护，这对每个人都有好处。 |

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

1. What do we learn about the woman’s new book?

2. What do some critics say about the author of the book?

3. What does the woman claim about the diet changes she suggested?

4. What does the woman say about her suggested tax increase?

**Conversation Two**

**Question 5-8**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| M: (5) With me in the studio today is Ms. Jane Logan, author of a new book, Secrets to Success. She claims to have uncovered how people achieve success. So Ms. Logan, in your book, you claim that successful people have many things in common. For instance, they know their strengths when pursuing a goal.  W: That’s right. They also tend to be motivated by a negative or positive life event. (6) They credit their success to having someone in their life who believes in them.  M: You also write that there are a number of different factors related to success. And while successful people are driven to achieve their goals, the ultra successful have even greater ambition.  W: Yes, greater ambition as well as a burning desire to be the best of the best is also a common characteristic.  M: Right. So those who are determined don't see obstacles as something that prevents success, but mere inconveniences that need to be overcome.  W: Absolutely. (7) Successful people are also optimistic as it is important to stay positive while being aware of obstacles that can deter us from achieving our goals.  M: That’s a good point. All too often, people give up at the first hurdle. Would you say then that most successful people make it all by themselves?  W: Not exactly. They are usually good at cooperating with people and understanding the needs of others.  M: So people will be willing to help them, I guess.  W: That's correct. And this often leads to a great deal of mutual respect, whether it's with a colleague, an assistant or even a receptionist.  M: Most successful people I know are very passionate about their work. Would you say that passion is the single biggest key to success?  W: Not entirely. (8) There’s a prerequisite, that is, you have to work in an environment that nurtures passion. If that exists, success will follow. | 男：（5）今天和我一起在演播室的是简·洛根女士，她是新书《成功的秘密》的作者。她声称发现了人们是如何取得成功的。洛根女士，在你的书中，你声称成功人士有很多共同点。例如，当追求一个目标时，他们知道自己的优势。  女：对的。他们也倾向于被消极或积极的生活事件所激励。（6）他们把自己的成功归功于生活中有人相信他们。  男：你还写了一些与成功有关的不同因素。当成功人士被驱使去实现他们的目标时，超级成功的人有更大的野心。  女：是的，更大的野心以及希望出类拔萃的强烈愿望也是一个共同的特征。  男：对的。所以那些有决心的人不会把障碍看作是阻碍成功的东西，而只是需要克服的不便因素。  女：当然。（7）成功的人也很乐观，因为当我们意识到阻碍我们实现目标的障碍时，保持积极的态度是很重要的。  男：有道理。人们常常在遇到第一个障碍时就放弃了。那么，你会说大多数成功人士都是靠自己成功的吗?  女：不完全是。他们通常善于与人合作，理解他人的需求。  男：所以我猜人们会愿意帮助他们。  女：对的。这通常会带来极大的相互尊重，无论是接触同事、助理，甚至是接待员。  男：我认识的大多数成功人士都对他们的工作充满热情。你是否认为，激情是成功的最大要诀吗?  女：不完全是。（8）这是有一个先决条件的，那就是，你必须在一个能培养激情的环境中工作。如果存在这种情况，成功将随之而来。 |

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

5. What has the woman revealed in her book?

6. What do successful people attribute their achievements to?

7. What do successful people do when faced with difficulties?

8. What is one prerequisite for passion at work according to the woman?

**Passage1**

**Question 9-11**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| The saying “blind as a bat” simply isn’t correct. The truth is that all 1,100 bat species can see and often their vision is pretty good, although not as excellent as other night-hunting animals  There are two main groups of bats, which are believed to have evolved independently of each other, but both from a common ancestor. The first group, known as the mega bats, are mostly medium-sized or large bats who eat fruits, flowers, and sometimes small animals or fish. (9) These species have distinctive visual centers and big eyes. They use senses of vision and smell to capture their prey. For example, Flying Foxes not only see well during daylight, but can also distinguish colors. They actually rely on their daylight vision and cannot fly during the night with no moonlight.  The second group, called micro bats, are smaller in size and mostly eat insects. (10) These species use echolocation to find their way and identify food. Scientists have proven that despite their poorly developed small eyes, these bats still can see during the day. When we consider the nightly lifestyle of these bats, we will see they have to be sensitive to the changing light levels because this is how they sense when to start hunting. Moreover, vision is used by micro bats to travel over long distances, beyond the range of echolocation.  So the truth is, there are no bats which are naturally blind. (11) Some species use their sense of hearing more than their eyes as a matter of adaptation to a particular lifestyle, but their eyes are still functional. | “像蝙蝠一样瞎”这句话是不正确的。事实是，所有这1100种蝙蝠都能看得见，而且它们的视力通常都很好，尽管不如其他夜间狩猎动物那么好。  蝙蝠主要有两类，它们被认为是各自独立进化而来的，但它们都来自一个共同的祖先。第一种被称为巨型蝙蝠，主要是中型或大型蝙蝠，它们吃水果、花朵，有时也吃小动物或鱼类。（9）这些物种有独特的视觉中心和大眼睛。它们利用视觉和嗅觉捕捉猎物。例如，飞狐不仅在白天看得很清楚，而且还能辨别颜色。它们实际上依靠白天的视力飞行，在没有月光的夜晚就不能飞行了。  第二种被称为微型蝙蝠，体型较小，主要以昆虫为食。（10）这些物种利用回声定位来寻找道路和识别食物。科学家已经证明，尽管这些蝙蝠只有发育不良的小眼睛，但它们在白天仍然能看见东西。当我们考虑这些蝙蝠的夜间生活方式时，我们会发现它们必须对不断变化的光线水平非常敏感，因为这是它们感知何时开始狩猎的方式。此外，在超出回声定位的范围时，微型蝙蝠会利用视觉进行长距离旅行。  所以事实是，没有蝙蝠是天生失明的。（11）有些物种更多地利用听觉而不是眼睛来适应某种特定的生活方式，但它们的眼睛仍有功能。 |

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

9. What do we learn about mega bats?

10. How do micro bats find their way and identify food?

11.Why do some species of bats use their sense of hearing more than their eyes?

**Passage Two**

**Question 12-15**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| A study has found that educational TV shows come with an added lesson that influences the child’s behavior. (12) Children spending more time watching educational programs increase their emotional aggression toward other children. This shows that children can learn the educational lesson that was intended. However, they’re also learning other things along the way.  This unintended impact has to do with the portrayal of conflict in media and how preschool-age children comprehend that conflict. TV and movie producers often incorporate an element of bad behavior. This is to teach children a lesson at the end of the program. Educational shows have pro-education and pro-social goals. However, conflict between characters is often depicted with characters being unkind to each other or they may use emotionally aggressive tactics with each other. (13) Preschool children really don’t get the moral of the story. That’s because it requires that they understand how all the parts of the show fit together. You need pretty complicated cognitive skills and memory skills to be able to do that. These are still developing in young children.  However, parents shouldn’t completely constrain children’s viewing. (14) Parents should instead watch with their kids and help them to understand the plot. (15) Parents can comment along the way and then explain the message at the end. They should explain how certain type of behavior was not appropriate. This will help children interpret and get the message and help them learn to watch the show for those messages. | 一项研究发现，教育类节目附带的教训会影响孩子行为。（12）花更多的时间看教育节目的孩子会对其他孩子的造成更多情感攻击。这表明孩子们可以学习到预期的教训。然而，他们也在学习其他的东西。  这种非预期的影响与媒体对冲突的描述以及学龄前儿童对冲突的理解有关。电视和电影制作人通常会在作品里添加不良行为的成分。这是为了在节目结束时给孩子们上一课。教育类节目的目标是有利于教育和社会。然而，角色之间的冲突通常表现为角色之间互不友好，或者他们可能会在情感上相互攻击。（13）学龄前儿童无法理解故事的寓意，这是因为他们必须得先去了解节目的各个部分是如何结合到一起的。要做到这一点，需要相当复杂的认知技能和记忆技能。而幼儿的这些能力还没有完全形成。  然而，父母不应该完全限制孩子的观看。（14）相反，父母应该和孩子一起观看，帮助他们理解情节。（15） 家长可以在此过程中进行评论，然后在最后解释信息。他们应该解释为什么某些类型的行为是不合适的。这将有助于孩子们理解和理解这些信息，并帮助他们学会观看这些信息。 |

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

12. What does the passage say about children watching educational programs?

13. Why can’t preschool children get the moral conveyed in the TV programs?

14. What does the passage suggest parents do?

15.What should parents do right after watching the TV program?

**Recording One**

**Question 16-18**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| While it has long been a practice in Asian countries, many people in Western countries have yet to embrace the no-shoes-in-the-house rule. For many in those countries, wiping their shoes before going inside is regarded as sufficient. (16) After all, they may think a little dirt doesn’t hurt anyone. But I can give you several good reasons why people should remove their shoes before going inside their homes.  Bacteria are everywhere. They collect on your shoes when you walk along sidewalks, public toilet floors and even office carpets. In one study conducted at an American university, researchers collected microscopic germs from footwear. (17) They found that up to 421,000 units of bacteria can collect on the outside of a single shoe. And it only takes a little bit of dirt to damage your timber floors. The more dirt you track in, the more it scratches and the more often you'd have to clean. The extra scrubbing will harm your floors over time. Shoes can also leave marks and scratches on floors, especially high heels or shoes with pointed or hard parts. These can dent and scratch your floor. And if you live in an apartment building, removing your noisy shoes is the polite thing to do out of consideration for your downstairs neighbors.  Walking around with bare feet is actually better for your feet. It strengthens the muscles in your feet. Though many people are accustomed to wearing shoes during all their waking hours, the more time you spend wearing shoes, the more likely you are to incur foot injuries as a result.  (18) And if people aren’t yet convinced by my arguments, I can give one final reason. The dust and toxic chemicals you bring into your house via your shoes can deteriorate the air quality in your home. Toxic chemicals are everywhere in our lives: insect-killing chemicals used on public grass areas, cleaning chemicals on the floors of public areas. By kicking off your shoes before you enter the home, you are denying entry to these harmful chemicals.  Given the amount of time we spend in classrooms, and the number of shoes that pass through them every day, you may well understand me if I were to propose a no-shoes-in-the-classroom rule. | 虽然在房间里不穿鞋在亚洲国家由来已久，但在西方国家，很多人还没有接受这一规矩。对这些国家的许多人来说，进屋前擦鞋就足够了。（16）毕竟，他们可能认为一点灰尘无伤大雅。但我可以给你几个很好的理由，为什么人们进屋前应该脱鞋。  细菌无处不在。当你走在人行道、公共厕所的地板甚至办公室的地毯上时，它们会在你的鞋子上聚集。在美国一所大学进行的一项研究中，研究人员从鞋类中收集了微小的细菌。（17）他们发现，一只鞋的外面可以收集多达42.1万个细菌。而只要一点点泥土就能损坏你的木地板。你踩进去的脏东西越多，刮伤的地方就越多，你需要清理的次数也就越多。久而久之，额外的擦洗会损害你的地板。鞋子也会在地板上留下痕迹和划痕，尤其是高跟鞋或尖头或硬的鞋子。这些会让你的地板凹陷和划伤。如果你住在公寓楼里，出于对楼下邻居的考虑，脱掉会发出噪音的鞋子还是礼貌些。  光脚走路实际上对你的脚更好。它能锻炼你脚上的肌肉。虽然很多人都习惯在醒着时一直穿鞋，但你穿鞋的时间越长，就越有可能导致脚部受伤。  （18）如果人们还不相信我的论点，我可以给出最后一个理由。你通过鞋子带进房子的灰尘和有毒化学物质，会恶化家里的空气质量。有毒化学物质在我们的生活中无处不在：公共草地上使用的杀虫化学物质，公共区域地板上的清洁化学物质。在你进屋之前把鞋子踢开，你就是在拒绝这些有害化学物质的进入。  考虑到我们在教室里度过的时间，以及每天在教室里走来走去的鞋子的数量，你可能会理解我提出的不穿鞋进教室的提议。 |

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

16. Why don’t many Westerners take off shoes before entering a house?

17. What is the finding of one study by researchers at an American university?

18. What is the final reason the speaker gives for removing shoes before entering a house?

**Recording Two**

**Question 19-21**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Emotions are an essential and inseparable part of our consciousness. They are part of a built-in mechanism which allows us to cope with the ups and downs of our lives both physically and mentally. When we hide our emotions and our true feelings, we stop being genuine, spontaneous and authentic in our relationships. When we put on cultivated and polished faces in the company of others, we stop being true to ourselves. (19) Socially, may be a good tactic to hide our true emotions, but morally it is also a breach of faith and trust. Although humans are more advanced and intelligent, animals are more genuine and authentic in their behavior and responses than human beings. The more educated we are, the less transparent and reliable we become. We are drawn to our pets because pets do not lie.  (20) One of the first steps in dealing with emotions such as anger or fear is to acknowledge them as normal and human. There is nothing sinful or immoral about being emotional, unless your emotions make you inhuman, insensitive and cruel to others. Feelings of guilt associated with emotions are more devastating and damaging than the experience of emotion itself. So when you deal with the problem of emotions, you should learn not only how to control them but also how to accept them and manage the guilt and anguish arising from them.  Our brains are made up of a primitive inner core and a more evolved and rational outer core most of the time, the rational part of the mind controls the information coming from the primitive core and makes its own decisions as to what to do and how to respond. However, during critical situations, especially when a threat is perceived, the outer core loses control and fails to regulate the impulses and instinctual responses coming from the primitive brain. As a result, we let disturbing thoughts and emotions arise in our consciousness and surrender to our primitive behavior.  In times of emotional turmoil, remember that emotions arise because your senses are wired to the primitive part of your mind which is self-regulated, autonomous and spontaneous. Your rational mind does not always deal with the messages coming from it effectively. These messages are part of your survival mechanism and should not be stifled simply because emotions are unhealthy and betray your weaknesses. (21) When emotions arise, instead of stifling them, pay attention to them and try to understand the messages they are trying to deliver. This way you make use of your emotions without losing your balance and inner stability. | 情绪是我们意识中不可分割的重要部分。它们是一种内在机制的一部分，让我们能够应对生活中生理和心理上的起起落落。当我们隐藏自己的情感和真实感受时，我们在人际关系中就不再是真正的、自发的和真实的了。当我们在别人面前摆出一副养尊处优、彬彬有礼的面孔时，我们就不再对自己真实。（19）在社会上，它可能是一种很好的策略来隐藏我们的真实情感，但在道德上，它也是一种违背信仰和信任的行为。虽然人类更先进、更聪明，但动物的行为和反应比人类更真实可信。我们受教育程度越高，我们就越不透明，越不可靠。我们被我们的宠物所吸引，是因为宠物不会说谎。  （20）处理愤怒或恐惧等情绪的第一步是承认它们是正常的、人性的。情绪化并不是罪恶或不道德的，除非你的情绪让你变得没有人性、麻木不仁和残忍待人。相比起情感本身的体验，与情绪相关的愧疚感更具破坏性。因此，当你处理情绪问题时，你不仅应该学会如何控制它们，还应该学会如何接受它们，并管理由它们产生的内疚和痛苦。  我们的大脑是由一个原始的内核和一个更加进化和理性的外核组成的，大多数时候，大脑的理性部分控制着来自原始内核的信息，并做出自己的决定，比如要做什么和如何回应。然而，在危急情况下，特别是当察觉到威胁时，外核会失去控制，无法调节来自原始大脑的冲动和本能反应。结果，我们让令人不安的想法和情绪就出现在我们的意识中，并屈服于我们的原始行为。  在情绪混乱的时候，请记住，情绪的产生是因为你的感官与你大脑的原始部分相连，那是自我调节的、自主的和自发的。你的理性头脑并不总是能有效地处理来自它的信息。这些信息是你生存机制的一部分，不应该仅仅因为情绪不健康或暴露你的弱点而被扼杀。（21）当情绪出现时，不要压抑情绪，而是要注意它们，并试着理解它们试图传递的信息。这样你就能在不失去平衡和内在稳定的情况下利用你的情绪。 |

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

19. What does the speaker say about hiding one’s emotions?

20. What should we do first in dealing with emotions?

21.What are we advised to do when emotions arise?

**Recording Three**

**Question 22-25**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Good morning, class. My topic today is how to feed a hungry world. The world’s population is expected to grow from 6. 8 billion today to 9. 1 billion by 2050. Meanwhile, the world’s population more than doubled from 3 billion between 1961 and 2007. Simultaneously, food production has been constrained by a lack of scientific research. Still, the task of feeding the world’s population in 2050 seems easily possible.  What is needed is a second green revolution. This is an approach that is described as the sustainable growth of global agriculture. Such a revolution will require a wholesale shift of priorities in agricultural research. (22) There is an urgent need for new crop varieties. They must offer higher yields but use less water, nitrogen-rich fertilizers or other inputs. These new crops must also be more resistant to drought, heat and pests. Equally crucial is lower-tech research into basics such as crop rotation and mixed farming of animals and plants on small farms.  Developing nations could score substantial gains in productivity by making better use of modern technologies and practices. But that requires money. It is estimated that to meet the 2050 challenge, investment must double to 83 billion US dollars a year. (23) Most of that money needs to go towards improving agricultural infrastructure. Everything from production to storage and processing must improve. However, research agendas need to be focused on the needs of the poorest and most resource-limited countries. It is there that most of the world’s population lives and it is there the population growth over the next decades will be the greatest.  (24) To their credit, the world’s agricultural scientists are embracing such a broad view. In March, for example, they came together at the first Global Conference on Agricultural Research to begin working out how to change research agendas to help meet the needs of farmers in poorer nations. But these plans will not bear fruit unless they get considerably more support from policy-makers.  (25) The growth in public agricultural-research spending peaked in the 1970s and has been shrinking ever since. The big exception is China, where spending has far surpassed other countries over the past decade. China seems set to transition to become the key supplier of relevant science and technology to poorer countries. But developed countries have a humanitarian responsibility too. Calls by scientists for large increases in the appropriation of funds for public spending on agricultural research are more than justified. | 同学们，早上好。我今天的主题是如何养活这个饥饿的世界。世界人口预计将从如今的6.8亿增长到2050年的9.1亿。与此同时，世界人口在1961年有30亿，到2007年翻了一倍多。与此同时，由于缺乏科学研究，粮食生产受到了限制。尽管如此，在2050年养活世界人口的任务似乎很容易实现。  我们需要的是第二次绿色革命。这是一种被称为全球农业可持续增长的方法。这样一场革命将要求农业研究的重点发生大规模转变。（22）对作物新品种的需求十分迫切。它们必须提供更高的产量，但使用更少的水、富氮肥料或其他投入。这些新作物还必须具有更强的抗旱、耐热和抗虫害能力。同样重要的是对基础设施的低技术研究，如在小农场进行轮作和动植物混合种植。  发展中国家可以通过更好地利用现代技术和实践，在生产力方面取得重大进展。但这需要资金。据估计，为了迎接2050年的挑战，每年的投资必须翻一番，达到830亿美元。（23）大部分资金需要用于改善农业基础设施。从生产到存储和加工的所有环节都必须改进。然而，研究议程需要重点关注那些最贫穷和资源最有限的国家的需求。那里是世界上大多数人口居住的地方，也是未来几十年人口增长最快的地方。  （24）值得赞扬的是，世界上的农业科学家正在拥抱这样一个广阔的视野。例如，今年3月，他们在第一次全球农业研究会议上聚在一起，开始研究如何改变研究议程，以帮助满足较贫穷国家农民的需求。但是，除非这些计划能得到政策制定者更多的支持，否则它们不会取得成果。  （25）公共农业研究支出的增长在20世纪70年代达到顶峰，此后一直在萎缩。最大的例外是中国，在过去10年里，中国在这方面的支出远远超过其他国家。中国似乎将转变为向较贫穷国家提供相关科学技术的关键供应国。但发达国家也有人道主义责任。科学家们要求大幅增加用于农业研究的公共支出资金的拨款，这是非常合理的。 |

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

22. What is an urgent need for feeding the world’s population in 2050, according to the speaker?

23. Where should most of the money be invested to feed the ever-growing population?

24. Why does the speaker give credit to the world’s agricultural scientists?

25. What makes China exceptional in comparison with the rest of the world?

**2022年6月大学英语六级考试真题 (第1套) 听力原文与译文**

**Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Conversation One**

**Question 1-4**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| W: (1) Mr. David Jackson, a staff writer at the *New Yorker*, is known for his non-fiction books of adventure. Today we go on a different kind of adventure: Jackson’s life of parenting his offspring. David, as a parent of an 11- and a 14-year-old, what is the most interesting issue you are dealing with right now?  M: It’s easy to focus on the challenges, but so far, I find these ages to be kind of wonderful. (2) They are independent and they have their own curiosities and obsessions. You can talk to them about fairly sophisticated subject matter, such as politics.  W: Yes. That does sound refreshing compared with talking to younger children. Do they ask you to proofread their essays?  M: Certainly, with writing they do. (3) I really just try to be encouraging. I think at this age, editorial guidance is less important than encouragement.  W: Are there books that you think are important that your children read and that all children read?  M: My general thought is to read widely and to incorporate a love for reading. Learning to love to read, I think, is the optimal thing, because it gives you a skill you can take anywhere.  W: So, you are not too concerned like some parents with the content they’re reading? I know I have some worries about that.  M: Yeah, read what you like. If a child loves graphic novels or comic books, whatever it is, that is turning them on to read and turning on their imagination.  W: (4) I feel that children’s tastes in books change as they reach adolescence. I know that mine certainly did when I was a teenager. What do you think?  M: I think it’s especially important as they get older to read subject matter that will open their eyes to the world and people. So, I think both fiction and non-fiction are really important because they give you the power to begin to perceive the world through the lives of others. | 女：作为《纽约客》杂志的特约撰稿人，大卫·杰克逊先生以其创作的非小说类的冒险书籍闻名遐迩。今天，我们将踏上另一种冒险之旅，一起去看看杰克逊养育子女的生活。大卫，作为一个11岁和14岁孩子的父亲，你现在正在应对的最有趣的问题是什么？  男：专注于养育过程中的挑战固然很简单，但目前为止，我发现这个年龄段的孩子非常棒。他们很独立，并且有让他们感到好奇和迷恋的事物。你能和他们讨论一些相当复杂的话题，比如政治。  女：是的，与和年纪更小的孩子们谈话相比，这听上去确实令人耳目一新。他们会让你帮他们校对文章吗？  男：当然，在写作这方面，他们会这么做。我真的只是尽量鼓励他们。我认为对这个年龄段的孩子而言，鼓励比编辑方面的指导更重要。  女：有没有什么是你觉得很重要的书，你的孩子读并且所有的孩子都在读？  男：总的来说，我的想法是要广泛阅读，并培养对阅读的热爱。我认为学会热爱读书才是最重要的，因为这是一种伴你一生的技能。  女：所以你并不像一些家长那样，关注孩子们具体在读什么内容，对吗？反正我自己会对此有些担忧。  男：是的，读你所爱之书。不论一个孩子喜欢的是图文小说、漫画书还是别的什么，都会激发他们读书的热情，开启他们的想象力。  女：我觉得孩子们到了青春期，对书的品味就会有所变化。我自己在青少年的时候确实是这样的。对此你怎么看？  男：我认为随着他们年龄的增长，读一些能让他们开拓眼界的书十分重要。所以我觉得无论是读纪实小说还是虚构小说都十分重要，他们能通过描写别人的生活，让你开始理解这个世界的真谛。 |

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

1. What do we learn about David Jackson from the conversation?

2. What does the man think of young teenagers?

3. How does the man help his kids with their essays?

4. What does the woman say about herself when she was a teenager?

**Conversation Two**

**Question 5-8**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| M: (5) In this episode of money talks, our guest is Molly Sanders, a university student and a successful young entrepreneur. Molly, tell us about your business.  W: Well, I sell specialty clothes through a website, mainly for women who have trouble finding suitable clothes in main street shops because of their height or weight. But I do some men’s clothes too.  M: How did you get started in this business at such a young age? Are you studying fashion design?  W: Actually I’m majoring in finance, but I’ve always loved clothes, and I started making my own at 14.  M: Did you have any sort of training in design or sewing or was it a natural ability?  W: I’d have to say no to both. (6) No one taught me to make clothes. And most of the things I made at first were disasters.  M: Why did you persevere? I think most people would give up if they kept failing, especially at that age.  W: I kept on out of necessity. (7) As you can see, I’m very tall and I couldn’t find clothes that fit me in ordinary shops. So I kept trying and developed my skills over time.  M: Well, my notes say you earned $50,000 in profits last year, an extraordinary amount for a 20-year-old student. How did that happen? Did you see a gap in the market and decide to fill it?  W: No. When I started university, some classmates complimented my clothes. And when I said I made them myself, other tall women started asking if I would make theirs and I did, and before I knew it, I was an entrepreneur.  M: So what are your plans for the future? Do you intend to open a physical store.  W: No, I’ll keep things online to keep costs down. (8) But I will add more clothes for children, both girls and boys, and possibly even for infants. And I hope to add to my range of designs for men. | 男：在本期的《金钱万能》中，我们请到了莫利·桑德斯，她既是一名在校大学生，也是一位成功的年轻企业家。莫利，和我们讲讲你的事业吧。  女：我在网上卖特色服装，主要服务于因为身高或体重原因在实体店买不到合适衣服的女性。但我也做一些男士服装。  男：你是怎么在这么年轻的时候就开始从事这个行业的？你是学服装设计的吗？  女：实际上，我是金融专业的，但我一直喜欢服装。我14岁就开始给自己做衣服了。  男：你有没有接受过任何设计或缝纫方面的培训？还是说你天生就有这样的能力？  女：不得不说，其实二者都没有。没有人教我做衣服，我一开始做的大多数都是灾难。  男：你为什么坚持下来了？我想大多数人如果一直失败，就会选择放弃，那个年龄段尤是如此。  女：我也是出于必要才坚持。你也看到了，我很高，在普通商店里找不到适合我的衣服。所以我一直在尝试，并不断提高我的制衣水平。  男：我的笔记里称你去年赚了5万美元的利润，对于一个20岁的学生来说，这是一个非同寻常的数字。你是怎么做到的？是因为你看到并决定要弥补这一市场空白吗？  女：不是。我刚上大学的时候，班里有同学夸赞我的衣服。我说是我自己做的，于是其他个子比较高的女生就问我能不能帮她们做，我就做了。不知不觉间，我已经是一个企业家了。  男：那么你未来的计划是什么？你打算开家实体店吗？  女：不，我会保持在线上销售，以减少成本。但我会上线更多的童装，女孩儿的，男孩儿的，甚至可能包括婴儿的。并且我希望能增加男士服装设计系列。 |

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

5. What do we learn about the woman?

6. What does the woman say about the clothes she made at first?

7. Why did the woman persevere in making clothes for herself?

8. What does the woman plan to do in the future?

**Passage1**

**Question 9-11**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Researchers have identified a potent new antibiotic compound using artificial intelligence. The antibiotic can kill very dangerous bacteria. According to a study published in the journal *Cell*, the compound successfully removed deadly strains of bacteria in mice, which are resistant to all known antibiotics.  (9) The researchers say this is the first time that artificial intelligence has been used to find a powerful new antibiotic molecule. Why does this matter? The answer is antibiotic resistance. This happens when bacteria develop the ability to survive the medications designed to kill them. (10) Antibiotic resistance is a serious threat to health and the problem is growing. This makes finding new antibiotics very important. However, in recent decades, very few have been developed, and those that have tend to be very similar to drugs already available. These searches also tend to only focus on a narrow spectrum of chemical compounds, but this is where artificial intelligence comes in. Why? To find new drugs, scientists screen molecules to predict how effective they might be. Typically, such screening is done by humans in the lab, which is both costly and slow. Artificial intelligence is different. It’s fast, and it can process a high volume. It can screen hundreds of millions of compounds to identify a few interesting candidates that require experimental testing. (11) Artificial intelligence is also able to predict if compounds are likely to be toxic. Some experts assert that this work signifies a paradigm shift in antibiotic discovery. It could change drug discovery more generally. | 研究人员利用人工智能发现了一种有效的新型抗生素化合物。这种抗生素可以杀死非常危险的细菌。根据发表在《细胞》杂志上的一项研究，这种化合物成功地清除了老鼠体内的致命细菌菌株，这些细菌对所有已知的抗生素都有耐药性。  研究人员称，这是人工智能首次被用于寻找一种强大的新型抗生素分子。为什么说这很重要呢？因为细菌会发展出抗生素耐药性，指的是细菌能够逐渐学会在本该杀死它们的药物中生存。抗生素耐药性是对生命健康的严重威胁，而这一问题还在日益增多。这使得寻找新型抗生素变得非常重要。然而近几十年来，已经开发出来的抗生素非常少，还往往与现有的药物非常相似。而且，常常只有小部分化合物受关注，但这也正是人工智能的用武之地。为什么这么说?为了找到新药，科学家们要通过检测分子来预测它们的有效程度。这种检测通常是在实验室中人工完成的，不仅价格昂贵，而且速度很慢。人工智能则不同——它的速度很快，可以处理大量数据，检测数以亿计的化合物，并从中确定少数值得关注和实验测试的化合物。人工智能还能够预测化合物是否可能有毒。一些专家称，这项工作标志着抗生素发现的范式转变。它可以使新药物发现变得更加普遍。 |

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

9. What have researchers done for the first time in history?

10. What makes it important to find new antibiotic drugs?

11. What does the passage say artificial intelligence is able to do in antibiotic research?

**Passage Two**

**Question 12-15**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| A recent study overturned what we think we know about lying. (12-1) Most of us have a theory about how to tell if someone is telling a lie. We may develop that theory from observations of those people we know well and see regularly, but we tend to generalize what we gather from that unscientific daily research and make it a universal theory.  So we might imagine that liars have evasive eyes or the opposite—they simply stare at you. Or perhaps it is more generally nervous behavior we associate with lies. (12-2) Whatever the particular theory, it’s usually based on close observation of people we know. And we get lots of practice. (13) On average, we’re lied to some 200 times per day. These are mostly harmless lies, but lies nonetheless.  But there’s a problem with our theories, even though they’re based on all this observation. (14) The average person—you and me—tested rigorously on how well we detect lies, fails to do better than chance. That’s well established over many studies, and lots of attempts by researchers to work out reliable ways to detect lies. It’s even relatively easy to fool lie detectors, the gold standard of lie detection by training yourself in breathing techniques and symptom suppression.  Is there any way to get better at detecting lies? The new research offers some surprising advice. (15) Stop looking and listen instead. It turns out that if we’re unable to see the face, but rather focus on the voice of the person in question, our accuracy rate improves considerably. | 最近的一项研究推翻了我们对谎言的认知。我们大多数人都有关于如何判断某人是否在说谎的理论。我们可能会通过观察那些我们熟悉并经常看到的人来逐渐形成这一理论，但我们倾向于对那些不科学的日常研究中所收集到的东西进行概括，使之成为一个普遍的理论。  所以我们可能会认为说谎者眼神会躲闪，或者正相反，他们只是盯着你看。又或者他们可能做出一些慌张的动作，让我们一下就联想到谎言。不管具体的理论是什么，它通常是以对我们认识的人的密切观察为基础的。我们得到了很多实践结果。平均而言，我们每天要面对200次左右的谎言。这些谎言大多是无害的，但他们终归是谎言。  即使我们是基于观察得出的理论，还是有一个问题：如果对像你和我这样的普通人进行严格的辨别谎言的测试，我们做的不比凑巧得出的结果好多少。这一点在很多研究中都得到了证实。研究人员为找出检测谎言的可靠方法而做出的种种尝试也同样可以证明这一点。甚至骗过测谎仪也相对容易，而测谎的黄金标准就是训练自己的呼吸技巧和症状抑制。  有什么方法可以更好地发现谎言吗?新的研究提供了令人惊讶的建议：不要使用视觉，而是使用听觉。事实证明，如果我们看不到人脸，而是专注于说话人的声音，我们的准确率会大大提高。 |

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

12. According to the passage, how do most people detect lying?

13. What does the passage say about most lies?

14. What have many studies uncovered about the average person’s lie detection?

15. What advice does the new research offer regarding lie detection?

**Recording One**

**Question 16-18**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Appear to be submissive, humble, grateful, and undemanding; show great pleasure when a doctor comes into your room, even if the visit is brief and useless. Don’t challenge anyone with authority unless you are famous or very rich.  Those are a few strategies for dealing with today’s American medical establishment. (16) What patients want is to be treated with respect and consideration. But in my experience, too few hospitals and doctors are ready to do that. In his book, *A Whole New Life*, novelist Reynolds Price recalls that his doctors chose a crowded hallway as the place to tell him he might have a tumor on his spinal cord. It did not occur to the two physicians that a hallway was not the most appropriate place for that particular piece of news.  My surgeon, who is in his mid-thirties, looks tired. He has been overwhelmed with patients who have fallen on the winter ice. He is a witty man, but sometimes his wit is unwelcome.  “The health insurance company, Blue Cross, wants me to put you out in the snow tomorrow afternoon”, he tells me after I have been in the hospital for more than a week. I’m terrified because I have no idea where to go. I cannot walk or even lift my leg a few inches. The hospital’s social worker strikes me as an idiot, but my complaints about her only annoy my surgeon. “I have to work with these people”, He tells my friend, Dr. Karen Brudney, when she mercifully intervenes on my behalf and arranges for me to be transferred to another hospital.  “If you say one negative thing, they get defensive”, she tells me later.  “They have this kind of institutional loyalty. (17) Always bring an advocate, that is, any other person with you to the hospital and write down every single question and the answer, the name of every doctor and nurse. When people know you have their names, they behave better. And,” Bruin adds, if you, as a patient, suggests that you might like to control even part of the situation or be consulted or informed, then you are considered difficult. (18) They want you to be totally passive. The entire healthcare system, particularly hospitals and nursing homes exists for reasons that have nothing to do with taking care of patients. Patients are incidental.” | 表现得顺从、谦卑、感激和没什么要求的样子；当医生走进你的房间时，即使这种访问既短暂又没用，你也要表现的十分愉悦。除非你很有名或很富有，否则不要挑战任何人的权威。  以上是与当今美国医疗机构打交道的一些策略。病人希望得到的是尊重和关怀。但根据我的经验，很少有医院和医生愿意这样做。小说家雷诺兹·普莱斯在他的书《全新的生活》中回忆说，他的医生选择在一个拥挤的走廊里告诉他，他的脊髓上可能有一个肿瘤。两位医生似乎没有意识到，走廊不是一个最适合告知这件事的地方。  我的外科医生，35岁左右，看起来总是很疲倦。冬天那些在冰面上摔倒的病人弄得他应接不暇。他是个聪明人，但有时他的聪明并不受人欢迎。  我在医院住了一个多星期后，他和我说：“蓝十字健康保险公司想让我喊你明天下午去雪地里走走。” 我很害怕，因为我不知道该去哪里。我走不了路，甚至不能把我的腿抬起来哪怕几英寸。我觉得医院的社工是个傻子，但我对她的抱怨只会惹恼我的外科医生。我的朋友卡伦·布鲁德尼医生仁慈地替我调停并安排我转院，那时他告诉她：“我不得不和这些人一起工作。”  她后来告诉我:“如果你说一句否定他们的话，他们就会产生抵触情绪。这是一种他们根深蒂固的忠诚。一定要带上一个人和你一起去医院，让他记下来每一个问题和答案，以及每个医生和护士的名字。人们如果知道你认识他们的名字的话，他们会表现得更好。而且，”布鲁德尼补充说，“如果作为一个病人，你想掌控哪怕只是部分情况，或者想要受到询问或告知，那么他们就觉得你是个难缠的病人。他们希望你完全处于被动状态。整个医疗系统，尤其是医院和疗养院，存在的原因与照顾病人无关。病人是附带的。” |

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

16. What does the speaker say about most American hospitals?

17. What does Karen Brudney suggest patients do?

18. What do American doctors expect their patients to be according to Karen Brudney?

**Recording Two**

**Question 19-21**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| There are probably teams you’ve worked with that you never want to work with again, but there must have also been other teams that you would prize reuniting with professionally. In other words, your team had vitality. (19) Vitality comes about when the ties people form with their fellow team members are such that they stay connected even after the team breaks up.  What characteristics of a team make its members more likely to stay in contact despite no longer working together? This question has been answered recently in a study published in a business journal.  One of the two key factors the research team discovered is sameness, specifically sharing the same gender or ethnic origin. (20) The more members of a team share similar demographics, the more inclined they’ll be to remain associates long after the team has served its purpose. After ties are established, similarity strengthens them. As a result, they regard these individuals with greater trust and mutual understanding, which motivates them to seek further opportunities for collaboration. In effect, people tend to create stronger and longer-lasting connections with similar others. Someone who looks and sounds different from us may have the resources we need to be more successful. Yet, we find them to be significantly less credible, simply because they are different. If you are a fierce advocate of workplace diversity, you’ll no doubt be horrified by such a revelation.  The second factor identified by the researchers is the quality of the relationships among the team members. The more they trust one another, share the same goals and depend on each other for the achievement of those goals, the stronger their chances of maintaining their connections, despite no longer working as one team. Teams with quality relationships, have a shared belief that it’s safe to take risks with each other, and that members are obliged to share the workload and help out.  From personal experience, I can see both the truth and the inconsistency of such studies. The truth is some of my closest friendships were formed as a result of having worked together on teams, and I actively seek opportunities to work with them again. (21) The inconsistency though, is that I’ve never worked for a team more successful and cohesive than the one of which I’m a member right now. And yet the four of us have very little in common and are completely different demographically, so I am unlikely to question the value of a diverse workforce. | 也许有些你曾经合作过的团队，你再也不想和他们一起工作了，但也有些团队会让你期待再次与他们一起合作。换句话说，你的团队充满活力。当人们与其他团队成员形成的联系使他们即使在团队解散后也能保持联系时，活力便会产生。  是哪些特质让团队成员即使在团队解散后，也很可能保持联系呢？一项最近发表于商业杂志上的研究回答了这一问题。  该研究团队发现了两个关键因素，其一是同一性，具体来说就是拥有相同的性别或族源。一个团队中拥有相似人口统计特征的成员越多，他们就越有可能在团队实现其目标后长期保持联系。联系形成后，相似性会将其强化。于是，他们会对这些人有了更多的信任和相互理解，这促使他们寻求进一步的合作机会。事实上，人们倾向于与相似的人建立更强、更持久的联系。那些看起来或听起来与我们不同的人可能拥有我们需要的资源，让我们变得更加成功。同时我们会发现，仅仅是因为别人和我们不同，我们就会觉得他们不那么可信。如果你是职场员工多样性的坚定拥护者，你无疑会震惊于这样的发现。  研究人员发现的第二个影响因素是团队成员关系的质量。他们越是相互信任，相互依赖，为实现这些目标而努力，他们就越有可能再团队解散后继续保持联系。拥有高质量关系的团队的共同信念在于相信彼此能够承担风险，成员有义务分担工作并帮忙解决问题。  以我个人的经验，我可以看到这样的研究既有其真实性，也有矛盾的地方。事实上，我最亲密的友谊里就有一些是在团队合作中建立的，并且我积极地寻求与他们再次合作的机会。这个团队时我经历过最成功、最有凝聚力的团队。然而矛盾的地方在于，我们四个人几乎没有共同点，在人口统计角度上来说上各不相同，所以我不太可能去质疑员工多样性的价值。 |

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

19. What does the speaker say about a team with vitality?

20. What do the researchers find out about members of a team?

21. What do we learn about the team the speaker is currently working in?

**Recording Three**

**Question 22-25**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| An American researcher who studied 600 millionaires found how rich you can get comes down to six wealth factors. She found that six behaviors are related to net worth potential, regardless of age or income. These were thriftiness, confidence, responsibility, planning, focus, and social indifference.  Being thrifty comes as no great surprise. Spending above your means, spending instead of saving for retirement, spending in anticipation of becoming wealthy makes you a slave to the paycheck. (22) “Even with an astronomical level of income,” she wrote, “to properly build wealth, experts recommend saving 20% of your income and living off the remaining 80%.”  Having confidence is another key characteristic, as it helps people to be thrifty. (23) It takes confidence to live within your means. It also takes confidence to invest properly, instead of making investing decisions with your emotions. Financial planners advise that you should leave your investments alone and focus on a long-term investment plan.  (24) But people can’t invest or manage their own money without accepting responsibility for the outcomes. Many millionaires take on personal responsibility and most also happen to be self-made, meaning they didn’t acquire their wealth through luck. Millionaires don’t count on anyone else to make them rich. And they don’t blame anyone else, if they fall short.  They focus on things they can control and align their daily habits to the goals they have set for themselves. They tend to be goal oriented and hard workers, which enables them to plan financially and focus on seeing those plans through. 92% of the millionaire surveyed, developed a long-term plan for their money. And 97% almost always achieved the goals they set for themselves.  And it is these behaviors that make it easy for them to be socially indifferent. (25) They resist lifestyle creep, the tendency to spend more whenever one earns more. Essentially, they don’t yield to pressure to buy the latest thing or to keep up with others or what they have acquired. Instead of being focused on what might make them happy today, they’re focused on their long-term wealth-building plan. | 美国一位研究人员在研究了600位百万富翁后发现，一个人的富有程度可以归结为6个财富因素。她发现这六者与净资产潜力有关，与年龄和收入无关。它们分别是是节俭、有信心、负责、有计划、专注和社会冷漠。  节俭这点并不奇怪。入不敷出地花钱，不为退休存钱，甚至预支未来收入，只会让你成为收入的奴隶。她写道:“即使有天文数字级别的收入，为了合理地积累财富，专家建议把收入的20%存起来，用剩下的80%生活。”  有信心是另一个关键特征，因为它有助于人们节俭。量入为出需要信心。合理投资，而不是凭感觉决定，也需要信心。理财规划师建议，不要被大量投资干扰，而应该专注于长期投资计划。  如果不能对结果负责，人们就无法进行投资或管理自己的资金。许多百万富翁都能自己承担责任，而且他们大多数都是白手起家的，这意味着他们的财富不是靠运气得来的。百万富翁不会指望别人让他们变得富有，如果他们自己做不到，也不会责怪任何人。  他们专注于他们可以控制的事情，并使他们的日常习惯与他们为自己设定的目标保持一致。他们常常具有目标导向性，且努力工作，这使他们能够制定财务计划，并专注于实现这些计划。92%的受访百万富翁为自己的财富制定了长期计划。97%的人几乎都能实现自己设定的目标。  正是这些行为使他们很容易对社会漠不关心。他们抵制蔓延的生活方式，即一赚多就多花的倾向。本质来说，他们不会屈服于压力而去赶时髦或跟风购买什么。他们不会把注意力集中在眼前的快乐上，而是集中在他们长期财富积累的计划上。 |

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

22. What do experts recommend concerning being thrifty?

23. How does confidence help people to be thrifty?

24. How do millionaires react when they fail in their investment?

25. Why does the speaker say millionaires are socially indifferent?

**2022年9月大学英语六级考试真题 (第1套) 听力原文与译文**

**Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Conversation One**

**Question 1-4**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| M:(1) Welcome to *Money Matters,* a weekly program that helps you manage your money. Tonight, I’ll be talking to Mary Johnson about budgeting.  W: Hello, everyone.  M: There’s a magic about money. When it’s not planned for, tracked and kept a record of, it literally disappears. What are some of the steps we can take to prevent this from happening?  W: (3-1) Well, it’s all about keeping track of your money. If you don’t do that, you’ ll never be able to set any goals for your budget or have the discipline to stick to them.  M: That’s easier said than done. (2) I read recently that only 41% of Americans adhere to a budget.  W: (3-2) Yes, but knowing what you earn and what you spend can give you reassurance that you won’t get into debt in the first place. You can do this by adding up all of your sources of income you have and writing them all down on a piece of paper. On the same page, write down all of your monthly expenses.  M: I’m always amazed at how much my expenses add up. But designating each item as an income or an expense really helps me have a much better sense of all my spending.  W: Right, most people have no idea how much they spend each day, let alone each week or month, no how careful they are. Next, subtract your monthly expenses from income. If the result is positive, you are living within your means. If the result is a negative number, you’re going to have to cut back on your spending.  M: I’m usually a negative number. I just can’t resist the allure of all those prestigious goods.  W: Well, it’s not a catastrophe. But you do have to make some changes: try cutting back on those non-essential items, sell some stuff in your attic or (4) shop online to avoid unnecessary temptations like chocolate. Failing that you can always find yourself a part-time job. | 男：(1) 欢迎来到《金钱很重要》，这是每周一期的节目，帮助您管理自己的财务事宜。今晚，我将和玛丽约翰逊讨论预算问题。  女：大家好。  男：金钱有一种魔力。当人们对它没有计划、追踪和记录时，金钱就会消失。我们可以采取哪些措施来防止这种情况发生？  女：（3-1）嗯，这归根结底是要对钱财进行追踪。如果你不这样做，你将永远无法为你的预算设定任何目标，或者足够自律地执行预算。  男：说起来容易做起来难。 (2) 我最近看到只有 41% 的美国人坚定地执行预算。  女: (3-2) 是的，但是了解你的收入和支出一开始就可以确保你不会负债。具体而言，你可以把你所有的收入来源相加，然后把它们全部写在一张纸上。在同一页上，写下你每月的所有费用支出。  男：每次把我的开支相加，我都会大吃一惊。但是把钱财划分为收入或者支出确实让我更加了解了我的费用支出。  女：对，大多数人不知道他们每天花费多少，更不用说每周或每月的支出，也不知道他们有多小心。接下来，从收入中减去每月的开支。如果结果是正数，那么你就是量入为出。如果结果是负数，你就得削减开支。  男：我的结果通常是一个负数。我就是无法抗拒所有那些名牌商品的诱惑。  女：嗯，入不敷出也不是一场灾难。但是你的确要做出一些改变：试着减少购买非必需品，出售阁楼上的闲置物品或者（4）网上购物以避免巧克力等不必要支出。如果没有做出改变，你可能就得找兼职了。 |

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

1. What does the man say about the weekly program？C

2. What did the man read recently？D

3. What does the woman suggest the man do first to avoid getting into debt？A

4. What does the woman say about online shopping？B

**Conversation Two**

**Question 5-8**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| M: Hi there. I’ve come to see the flat. My name is Mark Adams. We spoke on the phone on Wednesday.  W: Hi, Mark, come on up. I’ll buzz you in. Green door on the second floor on the right side. Nice to meet you. I spoke to all your references and they all checked out okay. So let me show you around. (5) The place actually belongs to my mother. But her health isn’t great. So we finally managed to persuade her to move in with us and rent this old place out.  M: It’s a great size. Plenty of space. Very versatile, I think it’s a winner for us.  W: Yes, all the appliances are brand-new. There’s a washing machine and a tumble dryer in the utility room next to the kitchen.  M: Lots of closet space too, which is fabulous. My wife has a ridiculous number of shoes. (6-1) Now the big question, what about noise and the neighbours?  W: Well, all the neighbours are elderly, so no noisy kids. And the back of the house overlooks a clear and peaceful pond. (6-2) So it’s perfect if tranquility is what you are looking for.  M: (6-3) That’s good news. We’ve been living in a less than glamorous part of Aberdeen, constantly harassed day and night by noisy neighbours. Getting to work was a nightmare too, as we only have one car and my wife has to use it as she works nights at the hospital.  W: Well, if you like the place, it’s yours as soon as I get a contract drawn up with a solicitor. (7) The first month’s rent and a deposit are mandatory on signing the contract. Then we can work out when is the best day for you to pay rent each month.  M: We’ll be incredibly happy to be your new tenants. Thank you so much. (8) My wife will be thrilled to get out of the shabby place we are now in and start filling those wardrobes with all those shoes. | 男：你好。我是来看公寓的。我叫马克亚当斯。我们星期三通过电话。  女：你好，马克，上来吧。我会叫你进来的。二楼右手边的的绿色门。很高兴见到你。我和你所有的推荐人都谈过了，他们都检查好了。所以我带你四处看看。 (5) 这套公寓实际上属于我母亲。但她的健康状况并不好。所以我们终于说服她搬去和我们一起住，然后把这个公寓租出去。  男：这套公寓很大，空间充足。可以用作很多用途。我认为这套公寓租得很值。  女：是的，所有的家电都是全新的。厨房旁边的杂物间里有一台洗衣机和一个滚筒式烘干机。  男：还有很多壁橱空间，太棒了。我妻子的鞋子数量多得离谱。 (6-1) 现在最大的问题是，公寓周边的噪音和邻居情况怎么样呢？  女：嗯，所有的邻居都是老人，所以没有吵闹的孩子。房子的后面有一个清澈宁静的池塘。 (6-2) 因此，如果您想要安静，这个房子就很完美。  男: (6-3) 这是个好消息。我们一直生活在阿伯丁一个不太好的地方，邻居白天和晚上都特别吵闹，我们不堪其扰。上班也是一场噩梦，因为我们只有一辆车，而我妻子得开车去医院上夜班。  女：嗯，如果你喜欢这个地方，只要我和律师签了合同，它就是你的了。 (7) 签订合同时必须支付第一个月的租金和押金。然后我们可以商量一下您每月支付房租的最佳时间。  男：我们会非常高兴成为您的新租户。太感谢了。 (8) 如果妻子知道他们能够从现在住的破地方搬出来，还能把鞋都放到柜子里，她会很兴奋的。 |

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

5. What does the woman say about the flat？C

6. What is the man’s chief consideration in looking for a flat？B

7. What does the man have to do on signing the contract？B

8. Why does the man say his wife will feel very excited if they move into the flat？D

**Passage1**

**Question 9-11**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| (9) A new study has found a positive correlation between how much television children watch and their parents’ stress levels. Why? Because the more television kids watch, the more they’ re exposed to advertising. The more advertising they see, the more likely they are to insist on purchasing items when they go with their parents to the store. This could generate conflict if the parents refuse. All that, researchers say, can contribute to parents’ overall stress levels. What’s the solution? Perhaps the most obvious is curtailing screen time. Commercial content is there for a reason—to elicit purchasing behavior. So parents might want to shut off the TV. Researchers concede that this is easier said than done. So they suggest another option. Parents can change how they talk to their kids about purchases. (10) The researchers suggest that parents seek input from their children on family purchasing decisions. They shouldn’t try to control all purchases. Instead, parents might tell their children things like “I will listen to your advice on certain products or brands.” This type of communication, the researchers assert, can lead to children making fewer purchasing demands. That means less parents’ stress. However, the protective effect of this kind of communication diminishes with greater exposure to television. This is because advertising aimed at children is especially persuasive. Advertisers use an assortment of tactics, such as bright colors, happy music and celebrity endorsements to appeal to children. (11) Plus, children don’t have the cognitive ability to fully understand advertising’s intent. That makes them particularly vulnerable to advertisements. | (9) 一项新的研究发现，孩子看电视的次数与父母的压力水平存在正向关联。为什么？因为孩子们看电视的时间越长，他们接触广告的次数就越多。他们看到的广告越多，当他们和父母一起去商店时，他们就越有可能坚持购买物品。如果父母拒绝购买，双方之间可能会产生冲突。研究人员表示，所有这些都会增加父母的整体压力水平。那么解决办法是什么呢？也许最明显的方法是减少孩子看电视屏幕的时间。商业内容的存在是有原因的——激发购买行为。所以父母可能想关掉电视。研究人员承认，这说起来容易做起来难。所以他们建议选择另一种方式。父母可以改变他们与孩子谈论购买的方式。 (10) 研究人员建议父母在家庭购买决策时寻求孩子的意见。他们不应该试图控制所有的购买决定。与之相反，父母可能对孩子说“我会听取你对某些产品或品牌的购买建议”诸如此类的话语。研究人员表示，这种类型的交流会降低孩子的购买需求。这意味着减少父母的压力。然而，随着孩子看电视的时间增加，这种交流的保护作用会不断弱化。这是因为针对儿童的广告尤其具有说服力。广告商使用鲜艳的色彩、欢快的音乐和名人代言等各种策略来吸引儿童。 (11) 另外，儿童不具备完全理解广告意图的认知能力。这使他们特别容易受到广告的影响。 |

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

9. What has the new study found about children watching television? D

10. What are parents advised to do to reduce the impact of TV commercials？C

11. What makes children particularly vulnerable to TV commercials? A

**Passage Two**

**Question 12-15**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Everyone is supposed to cheer for good guys, and we should only punish the bad guys. But that’s not what we always do. Most of the time, we do indeed reward good people. We also often punish people who harm others or who aren’t good team players, (12) But sometimes the good guys also get punished or criticized, specifically because they are so good. This seems baffling, because it’s detrimental to group cooperation. However, the phenomenon has been discovered in multiple fields, and it has been found in every society. Why does this happen? Research suggests a simple reason. When one person looks really good, others look bad by comparison. Those others then have an incentive in stopping that person from looking good, especially if they can’t or won’t compete. After all, (13) we’re all judged in comparison with others. When faced with someone better, what can a normal person do? (14) One option is to actively compete. A second option is to bring that person down. That is to suppress their cooperation or work ethic, infer selfish motives for their actions. or imply real or imagined hypocrisy. Other tactics include attacking them on unrelated dimensions or punishing them outright. Why does this matter? Critics often attack the motives of people who protect the environment, donate money or work too hard. (15) Such good deeds are dismissed as naive or hypocritical by those who do not perform those deeds. This criticism may ultimately discourage people from doing good deeds. So it’s important to recognize these attacks for what they are. | 每个人都应该为好人欢呼，我们应该只惩罚坏人。但事实上我们并没有总是这样做。大多数时候，我们确实会奖励好人。我们也经常惩罚伤害他人或不配合团队合作的人，(12) 但有时好人也会受到惩罚或被批评，原因就在于他们实在是太好了。这似乎令人费解，因为这不利于团队合作。但是，多个领域已经出现了这种现象，每个社会中也发生了这种情况。为什么会这样？研究表明了一个简单的原因。当一个人看起来真的很好时，其他人相比之下看起来很糟糕。然后，其他人就会想要阻止那个人看起来就很好，尤其是当其他人不能或不会竞争的话，他们更加会组织。毕竟，（13）我们都是通过与他人比较来被评判的。面对更好的人时，正常人能做什么？ (14) 一种选择是积极竞争。第二种选择是把那个人拉下马。那就是压制他们的合作或职业道德，推断他们的行为都是有自私动机的，或者暗示真实或想象的虚伪。其他策略包括在不相关的维度上攻击他们或彻底惩罚他们。为什么这很重要？批评者经常攻击人们保护环境、捐款或工作过于努力的动机。 (15) 做好事会被那些不做好事的人斥为幼稚或虚伪。这种指责最终可能会打消人们做好事的念头。因此，重要的是要认清这些攻击的本质。 |

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

12. What baffling phenomenon is discussed in the passage？D

13. How are we all judged according to the passage？C

14. What can a normal person do when faced with people who perform better？B

15. What may discourage people from performing good deeds？A

**Recording One**

**Question 16-18**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| In America, most researchers concede that boys and girls are brought up in different ways, taught different skills and rewarded for different acts. Women, it is agreed, excel at certain tasks, men at others.  There’s little argument that some personality traits appear more dominant in one sex than in the other. All of this notwithstanding, gender differences are very much in the media these days. Since the rise of the women’s movement, gender role behavior has come under closer scrutiny.  How has this affected friendship? How do the sexes differ in their friendship relations? (16) Most preteen children have a best friend who is usually someone of the same sex and similar age. Both sexes share an essentially positive recollection of these childhood friendships. They do not differ in this respect.  However, the type of play engaged in during these early friendships is telling of the difference to come.  Boys tend to form play groups that are competitive in nature. Girls’ groups more frequently revolve around cooperative enterprises. Thus at an early age, boys become concerned with trying hard and winning, while girls, by contrast, playhouse and school, engaging in roles that require complementary support. Speaking of their childhood, men recall being highly responsive to and aware of the gender-role opinions of other boys.  Girls in preteen years appear to be less susceptible to gender-role pressure. It is not until the dating years that women report being concerned with feminine behavior. Males, for the most part, are responsive to the suggestion that their behavior is unmanly at almost any age. These early attitudes reinforced by social conditioning continue to play an active part in the friendships of both sexes during adolescence. (17) This is a period when the majority of males once again report a closer alliance with same-sex friends. Now, however, with heightened intensity, considerable energy is devoted to competing for position and a definite undercurrent of competition permeates the relationship. Although in dissimilar fashion, females share equally fragile relationships at this age. For them, the bond of loyalty extends only to the line of romantic involvement. (18) This is most apt to be the case in late adolescence when dating and relationships with boys take sharper precedence over sisterhood. Actually dating dilutes the intensity of same-sex friendships for men also. For the majority of us, the moment we begin to date seriously, there’s a competition between romance and friendship. | 在美国，大多数研究人员承认，男孩和女孩的成长方式不同，习得的技能不同，并因不同的行为获得奖励。人们一致认为，女性擅长某些任务，而男性则擅长其他任务。  几乎没有人争论，某些性格特征在一种性别中比在另一种性别中更占主导地位。尽管如此，如今媒体上的性别差异仍然很大。自妇女运动兴起以来，性别角色行为受到了更严格的审查。  这对友谊有何影响？性别在友谊关系上有何不同？ (16) 大多数十一二岁的孩子都有一个好朋友，这个好朋友通常与他们同性别且年龄相仿。 男性和女性都对这些童年友谊有着本质上积极的回忆。他们在这方面没有区别。  然而，在这些早期友谊中参与的游戏类型表明了不同性别即将产生的差异。  男孩倾向于组成具有竞争性的游戏小组。女孩的团体更多地围绕合作展开。因此，男孩在很小的时候就开始关心努力和胜利，而女孩则相反，她们通常待在儿童游戏屋和学校，扮演着提供互补支持的角色。谈到童年时，男性回忆起他们对其他男孩的性别角色意见高度敏感，并意识到了这一点。  与同期的男孩相比，青春期前的女孩不太容易受到性别角色压力的影响。直到约会的年纪，女性才表现出关注女性行为。在大多数情况下，男性对于任一年龄段自己的行为不够男性化的建议高度敏感。这些由社会条件强化的早期态度继续在青春期的两性友谊中发挥作用。 (17) 这是大多数男性再次与同性朋友建立更紧密友谊的时期。然而，如今随着竞争愈发激烈，他们已经把相当多的精力投入到争夺职位的竞争中，一股明确的竞争暗流渗透到了相互关系中。这个年纪的女性也面临着同样脆弱的关系，只是方式与男性有所不同。对她们而言，忠诚的纽带只延伸到爱情的领域。 (18) 到青春期后期，对于女孩子们来说，与男孩的关系比姐妹关系更为重要；而对于男孩子们来说，浪漫的约会也降低了同性友谊的强度。对于我们大多数人来说，从我们开始认真约会的那一刻起，浪漫和友谊之间就开始了竞争。 |

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

16. What does the speaker say about most preteen children？D

17. What do most males devote much of their energy to during adolescence？A

18. What do children do when they reach late adolescence？A

**Recording Two**

**Question 19-21**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Good afternoon. In today’s lecture, we’ ll be talking about how and when to disclose a disability when applying for a job. On average, about 20 percent of the population has some form of disability. Most countries, these days, have equal opportunity and non-discrimination laws. Yet disabled people often find it hard to decide when, how and if at all to raise their disability problem with the potential employer. There is uncertainty about how a recruiter will perceive their disability. (19) As such, many candidates fear they wouldn’t be considered for a position as a result of disclosing this personal information. And research has validated this as a genuine concern for many job applicants. It’s a natural reaction, but it shouldn’t be a reason to stay quiet. People need to remember that they are applying for a position they have the skills and experience to excel in. Discussing a disability with the potential employer may help them make reasonable workplace adjustments in their favor.(20) It’s most appropriate to discuss a disability when they reply to confirm an interview. This information needn’t be put upfront in their cover letter or resume, because it’s probably not relevant to the position itself. Candidates with disabilities should feel they have the power to make their own decisions around sharing this information free from prejudice. If they find an organization that doesn’t celebrate diversity and inclusion, it could say a lot about the company’s culture. Perhaps the organization isn’t the right fit. It’s important for them to remember that they are seeking a manager, an employer that’s going to be supportive and continue to give them a great employment experience. Companies sometimes offer candidates the chance to disclose disabilities on their application form, but people shouldn’t feel restricted by this method or timing. (21) People should avoid sharing the name of their disability or condition. There is always the risk that the recruiter will research information that is inaccurate or irrelevant. If people don’t think their disability will impact their ability to perform in the advertised position, then it’s entirely their entitlement to choose when and whether to share this information. | 下午好。在今天的讲座中，我们将讨论求职时该如何以及何时披露残疾信息。平均而言，大约 20% 的人口患有某种形式的残疾。如今，大多数国家都有平等机会和非歧视的相关法律。然而，残疾人经常发现很难决定何时、如何以及是否向潜在雇主提出他们的残疾问题。招聘人员如何看待他们的残疾存在不确定性。 (19) 因此，许多求职者担心，他们会因为披露了这些个人信息而被排除在某个职位之外。研究证实，这也是许多求职者真正关心的问题。这是一种自然的反应，但不应成为保持沉默的理由。人们需要记住，他们正在申请的职位是他们拥有擅长的技能和经验的职位。与潜在雇主讨论残疾问题可能有助于雇主对工作场所进行适当调整，从而有利于残疾员工工作。(20) 给出回复进行面试确认的时候来讨论残疾问题是最合适的。这些信息不需要在求职信或简历中预先列出，因为它可能与职位本身无关。残疾求职者应该清楚，他们有权在不带偏见的情况下决定是否披露残疾信息。如果一家公司不支持多样性和包容性，那么它的企业文化也就不明而喻了。也许这个公司不是一个合适的选择。很重要的一点是，残疾求职者需要记得，他们正在寻找一位经理，一位将给予支持并继续为他们提供良好就业经验的雇主。公司有时会为候选人提供在申请表上披露残疾的机会，但人们不应受到这种方法或时间的限制。 (21) 人们应该避免分享他们所患残疾的名称或状态。招聘人员总是有可能检索到不准确或不相关的信息。如果人们认为他们的残疾不会影响他们在所宣传的职位上的表现，那么他们完全有权选择何时以及是否分享这些信息。 |

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

19. Why do disabled job applicants feel reluctant to disclose their disability information？B

20. When does the speaker suggest applicants reveal their disability information？C

21. What are people advised to do when filling out their job application form？D

**Recording Three**

**Question 22-25**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Smartphones distract attention and reduce learning because of their potential to offer activities more inviting than study. But what about background sound alone? A group of American researchers compared students’ comprehension of verbal material when reading in the presence of background speech, instrumental music or general noise. General noise is neutral, such as that from the sound of an air conditioner or fan. (22) Students’ scores were most depressed in the presence of background speech. Comprehension was slightly better with the presence of music than with speech. However, when they were asked to identify melodies rather than understand text, background music interfered more. When the background speech was in a language unfamiliar to participants, there was little if any hindrance of reading comprehension.  British researchers compared the effects of background speech, vocal music, instrumental music, general background noise and silence on short-term memory. Background speech had the biggest negative effect. Vocal music was slightly more disruptive than instrumental. In general, background noise and silence were least disruptive. (23) It seems the degree of interference from background noise depends on the overlap between the processing required on the task and the processing required to screen out the background noise. The studies suggest that when people read and when they try to remember any verbal material, background speech will inhibit their ability. Instrumental music will have at worst a slight effect. (24) When students write essays. however, other research has found it is best to reduce all background noise as much as possible.  Not everyone reacts in the same way to distractions. Other studies suggest some aspects of personality may make a difference. The researchers subjected shy quiet people and confident outgoing ones to higher arousal or lower arousal background music, general noise or silence while asking them to remember words. Everyone performed best in the silent condition. (25) But less sociable people were more negatively affected by each of the distractions. So when children are reading and trying to incorporate new material, parents could consider allowing some background music, particularly if it is instrumental and their child is the outgoing type. | 智能手机会分散注意力并降低学习效果，因为它们有可能提供比学习更有吸引力的活动。但是单独的背景声音又会产生什么样的影响呢？一组美国研究人员比较了学生在有背景语音、器乐声或一般噪音的情况下阅读时对语言材料的理解程度。一般噪音是中性的，例如空调或风扇的声音。 (22) 在有背景语音时，学生的成绩下降最多。有音乐时，学生的理解程度比有背景语音时稍微好些。然而，当他们被要求识别旋律而不是理解文本时，背景音乐的干扰更大。当背景演讲是参与者不熟悉的语言时，阅读理解几乎没有障碍。  英国研究人员比较了背景语音、声乐、器乐、一般背景噪音和无声对短期记忆的影响。背景语音的负面影响最大。声乐比器乐的破坏性略重一些。一般来说，背景噪音和无声的破坏性最小。 (23) 来自背景噪声的干扰程度似乎取决于任务处理过程和背景噪声屏蔽过程相互重叠的程度。研究表明，当人们阅读并试图记住任何口头材料时，背景语音会抑制他们的能力。器乐在最坏的情况下会产生轻微的影响。 (24) 然而，其他研究发现，在学生写文章时，最好是尽可能地减少所有的背景噪音。  不是每个人对干扰的反应都一样。其他研究表明，性格的某些方面可能让人们对干扰产生不同的反应。研究人员让害羞安静的人和自信外向的人体验较高唤醒或较低唤醒的背景音乐、一般噪音或沉默，同时要求他们记住单词。每个人都在无声状态下表现最好。 (25) 社交能力较差的人更容易受到这些干扰的负面影响。因此，当孩子们阅读并尝试理解新材料时，父母可以考虑允许一些背景音乐的存在，如果该背景音乐是器乐声并且孩子是外向型的话，尤应如此。 |

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

22. What did some American researchers find about students’ reading comprehension in the presence of background noise？B

23. What do we learn from the British researchers about the degree of interference from background noise？C

24. What is best for students to do when writing essays according to some research？A

25. How do people of different personalities react to distractions according to other studies？B

**2022年12月大学英语六级考试真题 (第1套) 听力原文与译文**

**Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Conversation One**

**Question 1-4**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| M: How’s your dissertation going? I’m proofreading my first draft and will submit it to my professor tomorrow.  W: Oh, (1) I haven’t even started writing mine yet, so I’m really worried about finishing by the end of next semester.  M: You mean you haven’t even begun yours yet? The final draft is due in five months.  W: Of course I’ve started it, but I can’t get to the writing yet as I haven’t found enough resources to use, so I’m still researching the topic.  M: Maybe the problem is the way you’re doing your research. (2) I started by talking to my professor about where to look for information. And based on that, I found books in the library and a lot of reputable journal articles on the Internet.  W: I’ve tried all that, but don’t have enough to write the dissertation as my department’s minimum length is 70 pages. I think the problem is that my topic isn’t viable. (3) And honestly, my professor did warn me at the beginning that I might not be able to find enough material. But I was so interested in the topic that I didn’t let his advice to turn me.  M: Well, I suggest you find a new topic. After all, our professors are here to guide us, so it’s best to listen to them.  W: In retrospect, I wish I had listened to him, but I didn’t. And now I don’t want to give up my topic as I’ve already invested so much time and energy.  M: If you’re committed to your current topic, maybe you could make some adjustments rather than abandon it completely. What is your topic?  W: It’s “Depictions of Femininity and Folklore from the South of the Country”.  M: That’s pretty narrow. You could find more material if you made the topic broader, maybe by including other kinds of depictions.  W: (4) Broadening the topic is a great idea. I’ll start by including folklore from other regions of the country. | 男：你的论文写得怎么样了？我正校对我的初稿，明天就要提交给教授了。  女：哦，（1）我还没开始动笔呢，所以我真的很担心在下学期末前能不能完成论文。  男：你是说你还没开始准备你的论文？定稿在五个月后就截止了。  女：我当然开始了，但我还没有动笔，因为我还没找到足够的资料供我使用。所以我还在研究论文主题。  男：可能你的研究方法有问题。（2）我在开始写论文前先和教授讨论了去哪里找资料。基于此，我在图书馆找到了参考书，还在网上找到了大量的权威期刊文章。  女: 我已经试过所有的方法了，但还是找不到足够的资料供我写论文使用，因为我们学院要求论文至少要写70页。我想问题在于我选择的题目不可行。（3）老实说，我导师一开始确实提醒我了，我可能找不到足够的资料。但我对这个话题太感兴趣了，以至于我没有接受他的意见。  男：好吧，我建议你找一个新话题。毕竟，我们的导师是来指导我们的，所以最好就听他们的话。  女：回想起来，我真希望我当时听他的话了，但我没有。现在我不想放弃我的写作话题，因为我已经投入了大量的时间与精力。  男：如果你要致力于你当前的话题，也许你可以修改一下，而不是完全放弃这个话题。你写的什么话题呢？  女：“我国南方的女性气质与民间传说描写”。  男：这个话题太具体了。如果你的话题更宽泛一点，比方说增加其他类型的描写，你也许可以找到更多的资料。  女：（4）扩大话题是个好主意。我要从增加我国其他地区的民间故事开始。 |

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

1. What does the woman say about her dissertation? A

2. What does the man say about his professor? B

3. What does the woman say about her professor? A

4. What do we learn the woman will do to complete her dissertation? D

**Conversation Two**

**Question 5-8**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| W: Today, on *Book Talk*, we are lucky enough to host John Robbins and discuss his new book, *Why Americans Are Fat and How We Can Lose Weight*. (5-1) John isn’t just a respected writer; he’s also one of the rare celebrity authors writing about science today.  M: Thanks for having me, Rebecca, but I’m hardly a celebrity.  W: That’s very modest of you to say, (5-2) considering that your four books have sold a total of seven million copies worldwide, and they’ve been translated into 12 different languages. What makes people so fascinated with your work?  M: (6) Well, people read my books because more than 60% of Americans are overweight or obese. And other countries are facing similar problems. Basically, we all want to know how to fix things.  W: We certainly do. I’ve read your new book and it’s fabulous, especially when it comes to the way you make difficult science easy for laymen to understand. That’s no small achievement.  M: I’m glad to hear you find my work accessible, because I was worried when I wrote it that discussing the science might make the book more suited for a specialist audience. (7) My last book was written primarily for the medical community. But this time, I want to help ordinary people take control of their weight.  W: And how do you suggest they do that? Can you give us the basics of your advice for people who want to lose weight?  M: Briefly, (8) I argue that every person needs to consider their metabolism and eat what suits their body’s needs. I don’t advocate one single diet. Some people should eat more carbohydrates than others. And different people need different amounts of protein and fat.  W: But you do have some recommendations for everyone, including eating ten servings of vegetables and three of fruit a day. We’ll talk about those recommendations next, but now we need to take a short break for a message from our sponsor. | 女：在今天的《书秀》节目，我们很幸运请到了约翰·罗宾斯先生来讨论他的新书《美国人为何肥胖以及我们该如何减肥》。（5-1）约翰不仅是一位受人尊敬的作家，还是当今为数不多的撰写科学类文书的名人作家之一。  男：感谢你邀请我，瑞贝卡，但我算不上什么名人。  女：您太谦虚了，（5-2）您的四本书在全世界已经总共售出700万本，并被翻译成了12种不同的语言。是什么让大家如此痴迷于您的书呢？  男：（6）哦，人们读我的书，因为超过60%的美国人都超重或肥胖。其他国家也面临类似的问题。总体上，大家都想要知道如何解决问题。  女：我们确实想。我已经读了您的新书，它太了不起了，尤其是您将晦涩的科学讲得通俗易懂。这很了不起。  男：我非常高兴听到你觉得我的作品容易理解，因为我在写作的时候曾担心写科学内容可能会让这本书更适合于专业读者。（7）我上一本书就是主要为了医学界写的。但这次，我想帮助普通人控制体重。  女：那您怎么建议他们行动的呢？您能给我们一些基本建议以供想减肥的人参考吗？  男：简言之，（8）我认为每个人都要考虑自己的新陈代谢，吃适合自己身体的食物。我不主张单一的饮食。有些人应该比其他人摄入更多的碳水化合物。此外，不同的人对蛋白质和脂肪的需求量也不尽相同。  女：但您确实给了一些适合所有人的建议，包括每天吃十份蔬菜，三份水果。接下来，我们将会讨论该问题，但现在我们需要简短休息一下，插播一条赞助商的消息。 |

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

5. What does the woman say about the man in her introduction? C

6. What has motivated the man to write his books? C

7. Who does the man say his last book was mainly written for? D

8. What does the man recommend people do? B

**Passage1**

**Question 9-11**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Stress is often depicted as negative, but research shows that moderate amounts of it can be beneficial for your brain and your body.  First, the benefits for the brain. Studies have shown that short periods of stress can actually bolster cognitive functioning. (9) Researchers discovered that placing rats in a stressful situation for just a few hours doubled the growth of new brain cells. The rats also did better on a memory test later on. Scientists think the same thing happens in humans. But how does stress improve memory? It’s simple. When your brain cells multiply, your memory can improve. Viewed from a biological perspective, this makes sense, (10) because animals that are better at remembering dangerous situations can avoid them in the future. If an animal encounters a predator and escapes, for example, it’s important to remember where and when that encounter happened. Experts assert that the same principle applies to humans.  Now, let’s turn to how stress benefits the body. This may come as a surprise to laymen. But experts say that stress can keep you from getting sick. (11) Scientists concede that chronic stress can make you more prone to illness. But research shows that short periods of stress can actually provide some protection against getting sick, because it increases your immune functioning. One study shows that rats that experienced brief stress had a surge of immune cell response, which makes the immune system better prepared to fight illness. For humans there’s even evidence that experiencing stress before getting vaccinated could help make vaccines more effective. | 人们通常将压力描述为负面的，但有研究指出，适量的压力对大脑以及身体都有好处。  首先，压力对大脑有好处。有研究指出，短期的压力可以提高认知能力。（9）研究人员发现，将小鼠放在压力状态下仅几个小时，其脑细胞的增殖速度就提高至两倍。小鼠在接下来的记忆力测试中表现得也更好。科学家认为，这对人类来说也适用。但压力是如何提高记忆力的呢？很简单，当你的脑细胞增殖时，你的记忆力也能够提高。从生物学的角度看这也说得通，（10）因为更善于记住危险情况的动物才能够在将来规避危险。比方说，如果一个动物遭遇捕食者并逃脱，记住遭遇发生的地点与时间非常重要。专家认为，同样的原则也适用于人类。  现在，让我们看看压力如何对身体有益，这可能让门外汉惊讶。然而，专家说，压力可以预防疾病。（11）科学家承认，长期的压力可以让你更容易生病。但有研究指出，短期的压力实际上可以保护你不生病，因为压力提高了你的免疫能力。一项研究指出，经历了短期压力的小鼠免疫细胞激增，这让免疫系统能够更好地准备与疾病战斗。对人来说，这种观点甚至还有证据——在接种疫苗前经历压力状况可以让疫苗更为有效。 |

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

9. What did researchers discover about rats placed briefly in a stressful situation? B

10. Why do people tend to have clear memories of dangerous situations they have encountered? A

11. What do scientists believe chronic stress can do? C

**Passage Two**

**Question 12-15**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| (12) For many managers and people who work in leadership positions, dealing with emails is a dilemma. It’s likely the unpredictable, uncontrollable and ongoing nature of day-to-day email in terms of volume, importance and urgency contributes to their levels of anxiety and to diminished leadership skills. That’s because it’s not unusual for many leaders to prioritize email management over people management. An obsession with managing their inbox prevents them from dealing with their employees. (13) As a result, they ignore the issues that might only be mild problems at first, until unfortunately, they inevitably transform into a major problem or crisis by virtue of neglect. (14) As leaders, they are expected to motivate and inspire their team in pursuit of longer term strategic goals and also, less ambitiously but more practically, to monitor their daily output, to set clear expectations, and to give regular feedback. When presented with a choice between the appeal of their inbox and other more important activities, many sacrifice the latter. Daily email demands have a negative impact on their goal progress. This is because leaders must divert resources from other tasks to check, filter and respond to emails. (15) The solution is cultivating self-control which is like a muscle—it can be strengthened or improved over time through exercise. Some suggestions include making space in your diary for the only periods during which you’ll be checking emails, setting a timer for yourself so you don’t become distracted by your inbox for too long, turning off email alerts so you’re not interrupted by them. | （12）对很多经理与领导者来说，处理邮件是一种两难的困境。就数量，重要性，以及紧急程度来说，日常邮件的不可预测性、不可控制性和持续性可能导致他们焦虑上升以及领导能力下降。那是因为对许多领导者来说，邮件管理优先于人力管理并不常见。痴迷于管理收件箱阻碍他们管理自己的员工。（13）因此，他们忽略了起初可能只是小问题的事情，直到不幸由于疏忽而不可避免地转化为大问题或者危机。（14）作为领导者，他们应该动员、激励他们的团队去追求长期的战略目标，应该少些雄心壮志而应更实际地监测日常产出，设定明确的期望，并给予定期反馈。当领导者需要在收件箱的吸引与其他更重要的活动中作出选择时，很多人都选择牺牲后者。日常的邮件需求对他们的目标进程有负面的影响。这是因为领导者必须从其他任务中转移资源来确认，过滤，以及回应邮件。（15）这一问题的解决方法就是培养自制力，就像肌肉一样——随着时间的推移，它可以通过锻炼而获得增强或提升。一些建议包括：在你的日记中为查看电子邮件的时间留出空间；为自己设置一个计时器，这样你就不会为收件箱分心太久；关闭电子邮件提醒，这样你就不会为其所扰。 |

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

12. What does the speaker say is a common problem with managers? D

13. What may happen when managers ignore minor problems? D

14. What are leaders expected to do in pursuing their strategic goals? B

15. How can a manager best avoid being distracted by email? A

**Recording One**

**Question 16-18**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| In last week’s lecture, we talked about the problems caused by poor eating habits, focusing on how medical professionals are trying to solve these problems. Today, we’ll continue with the topic, but focus on research from a different field—marketing.  Now, what can marketing tell us about improving nutrition? Well, (16) a team of marketing professors has studied the importance of the visual aspect of food and how that influences food choices.  Those marketing experts assert that the impact of the appearance of food is greater than we might presume, and might hold the key to encouraging better eating. So how important is the appearance of food?  Research shows that just seeing an appealing photograph of a hamburger in an advertisement, for example, can cause individuals to imagine the taste or smell of that hamburger. This can make them more likely to purchase and consume it. Of course, that’s the point of advertisements. So isn’t that a good thing?  Well, the marketing professors argue that this is actually a problem, because the combination of pleasing aesthetics of and easy access to unhealthy foods, such as hamburgers and pizza, may be contributing to a worldwide health crisis. In fact, statistics show that 39% of all adults in the world weigh too much and another 13% are obese.  (17) Now, as we discussed last time, medical professionals have tried to fight the obesity epidemic by focusing on the nutrients found in different foods, emphasizing things like carbohydrate, fat, sugar and calorie content. But they’ve had limited success.  The marketing professors believe that the real solution to obesity is making food look appealing and focusing on the pleasure of both looking at and eating that food. That pleasure can be used as a tool to promote healthy food choices. In fact, the research done by the team showed that associating healthy food with pleasant images, experiences and emotions led to greater interest in purchasing or eating it. “This is a better strategy,” they claim, then reminding consumers that a certain food is good for them. But are they right?  Well, the researchers cited a marketing campaign designed to reverse the sales decline of carrots. The campaign didn’t emphasize the carrots’ healthy qualities, but embrace their beauty and the pleasure derived from eating them. For example, the ads focused on the bright, beautiful orange color and crisp texture of the carrots. The campaign led to an impressive increase in product sales of more than 1%. (18) The researchers believe that other companies could bolster sales of healthy foods with similar ads, depicting their products as attractive and a source of pleasure. | 在上周的讲座中，我们探讨了由不好的饮食习惯引起的问题，聚焦于医疗专家尽力解决这些问题的方法。今天，我们将继续这个话题，但重点在另一个领域的研究——市场营销。  现在，市场营销可以告诉我们什么关于提高营养的事情呢？（16）一个营销教授团队已经研究了食品视觉方面的重要性，以及这如何影响食品选择。  这些营销专家认为，食品卖相的影响力比我们想象的还要大，这可能是促成更好饮食的关键。所以食物的卖相到底有多重要？  研究显示，比方说，只要看见广告上令人垂涎的汉堡照片都能让人想象那汉堡尝起来或闻起来是什么味道。这可以让人们更可能去购买或者消费它。当然，这就是广告的意义。所以这不是一件好的事情吗？    营销教授认为，这实际上有问题，因为汉堡包和披萨等不健康食品既美观又容易获得，这两者的结合可能正在导致一场全球性的健康危机。实际上，数据显示，世界上39%的成年人超重，另有13%的人肥胖。  （17）现在，正如我们上次所讨论的，医疗专家已经想办法通过关注不同食物中的营养成分，强调碳水化合物、脂肪、糖以及卡路里等的含量来迎击肥胖症的流行。但他们只取得了有限的成功。  营销专家认为，肥胖的真正解决办法就是让食物看起来更有吸引力，聚焦于欣赏与品尝食物的双重乐趣。这种乐趣可以用作宣传健康食物选择的工具，事实上，该团队做的研究显示，将健康的食物与怡人的图像，经验及情感联系在一起，可以引起人们购买或品尝食物的兴趣。他们声称：“这是一个更好的办法”，然后提醒消费者某种食物是有益的。但他们说对了吗？  研究者引用了一个营销活动，该活动被设计出来企图扭转胡萝卜下降的销量。这个活动并没有强调胡萝卜的健康特征，而是宣传它的美感及享用时候的愉悦感。例如，广告关注胡萝卜明亮，漂亮的橘红色，以及清脆的口感。这个活动使得产品销量增加了1%以上。（18）研究人员认为，其他公司也可以用类似的广告，通过展现产品的吸引力以及享用带来的愉悦感，促进健康食物的销量。 |

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

16. What does the speaker say about most preteen children? D

17. What do most males devote much of their energy to during adolescence? A

18. What do children do when they reach late adolescence? B

**Recording Two**

**Question 19-21**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| The household cleaning products industry really began to take off in the 1950s. Prior to that resourceful housewives, who had grown up in a less prosperous era, relied on substances that they used in their kitchens such as vinegar used to clean windows. Today, the household cleaning products industry is worth billions of dollars a year and is dominated by large global companies.  (19) In recent years, however, many countries have witnessed a surge in the number of small businesses and companies offering more environment-friendly cleaning products, and they’re doing good business, too. One reason for this is that consumers are becoming more aware of environment and sustainability issues. They also want to make their home a safe place, free from toxic chemicals. The third reason is people’s awareness of a knowledge about technology has never been greater. (20) In the past, people might have been skeptical of a new product claimed to be able to achieve amazing cleaning results, but they now have faith in technology’s ability to do what was once thought impossible. There is perhaps no better example of this than a patented cloth sold by one company, which remarkably uses only water rather than traditional cleaning products. The company claims its cloth lifts, traps and removes dirt and bacteria. And considering that people don’t see these products in shops, or advertised on TV or in the press, it has been a pretty steep rise. Many of the people behind these companies began testing the viability of their products by selling them at local markets. Then, in many cases, (21) customers are doing the marketing for these products by leaving threads of comments on social media, praising their virtues. There are also TV shows and books dedicated to maintaining home tidiness and cleanliness and the benefits of having a clean home. Having a safe and clean home might be one thing people feel they can control in an increasingly out-of-control world. And there are social media celebrities. One woman in Britain has become a social media sensation with more than two million followers for her cleaning tips page. | 家用清洁产品行业在20世纪50年代才真正开始腾飞。在此之前，生活在一个不太富裕的时代的机智家庭主妇依赖于她们在厨房里使用的物质，比如用醋来擦窗户。今天，家庭清洁产品行业每年价值数十亿美元，并由大型全球公司主导。  （19）然而，近年来在许多国家提供更环保的清洁产品的小型企业数量激增，而且这些企业的生意也做得很好。其中一个原因是消费者越来越意识到环境和可持续发展问题。他们也想让自己的家成为一个安全的地方，没有有毒化学物质。第三个原因是人们对技术知识的认识从未如此之高。（20）过去，人们可能会对外宣称有神奇清洁效果的产品产生怀疑，但现在他们相信科技能够做一些以前被认为不可能的事情。也许没有比某家公司销售的专利布料更好的例子了，这种布料奇迹般地只用水就可以清洁，而不用传统的清洁产品。该公司声称，这种布料可以提起，吸附，然后去除污垢和细菌。考虑到人们不会在商店里看到这些产品，也不会在电视或纸媒上看到这些产品的广告，销量得到了显著提高。这些公司背后的许多人开始通过在当地市场销售产品来测试产品的可行性。于是，在很多情况下，（21）消费者通过在社交媒体留言，称赞产品的好处，来为这些产品做营销。还有一些电视节目和书籍致力于保持家庭整洁和清洁，宣传拥有一个干净的家的好处。在一个越来越失控的世界里，拥有一个安全干净的家可能是人们觉得自己可以控制的一件事。还有一些社交媒体上的网红也致力于家庭清洁。英国一名女子因她的清洁小贴士成为社交媒体上的红人，拥有超过200万粉丝。 |

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

19. What does the speaker say about the cleaning products industry in recent years? C

20. Why are newly developed cleaning products selling well? A

21. What are some customers doing to help promote non-traditional cleaning products? B

**Recording Three**

**Question 22-25**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Throwing spare change into a fountain is a time-honored ritual: throw a penny into the water, and your wish might come true. But all that money has to go somewhere. (22) Otherwise, the growing piles of pennies, quarters and euros could clog up the fountain’s works. Today, I’m going to talk about where all the coins go.  Well, the coins collected can go to all sorts of different places—from fountain maintenance to charity or public service. (23) In New York City, for example, coins collected from fountains in public parks often go towards the fountains’ maintenance itself, though entrepreneurs who don’t mind getting their hands wet often get to it first. There are over 50 beautiful, decorative display fountains in New York City parks. They are cleaned by the parks’ staff every few weeks. But most of the coins have already been removed by entrepreneurial New Yorkers and there is not a significant amount left to be collected.  Other cities, though, can pull in a much more serious haul. Take for example, Rome’s famous Trevi fountain: for hundreds of years, visitors have thrown coins over their shoulder into the fountain to ensure that they will return. So many tourists toss in coins that Roman officials have the fountain cleaned every night, reportedly getting as much as $4,000 in loose change from around the world each day. (24) Most of the money collected each night goes towards running a supermarket for the needy. And collecting that cash is serious business. Roman officials have been known to be tough on anyone caught skimming coins from the fountain. In one case in 2005, police arrested four fountain cleaners after they were spotted slipping coins into their own pockets after collecting them. (25) Authorities finally caught one notorious thief named Thomas Morgan and banned him from the fountain after he fished out thousands of dollars in change over 34 years using a magnetic stick.  For the most part, money collected from privately-owned fountains in the United States also goes to charity. The fountain in New York City’s Bryant Park is owned and operated by a not-for-profit corporation, which puts the cash collected by cleaners towards the fountain’s own maintenance. Tens of thousands of dollars in coins removed from wishing wells, fountains and ponds in Florida’s Walt Disney World are donated each year to support foster children living in the state. Whether or not your wish comes true after tossing a coin into a fountain, you can rest assured knowing that the change is likely going to someone who needs it. | 向喷泉里投硬币的传统历史悠久：只要往水里投一分硬币，那么你就会愿望成真。但所有的钱都得流向别处。（22）否则，越来越多的1分硬币，25分硬币，欧元堆积起来可能堵塞喷泉装置。今天，我们将讨论这些硬币都流向何处。  好吧，收集到的硬币可以流向各种不同的地方——从喷泉维护到慈善或公共服务。（23）比方说，在纽约市，从公共公园喷泉里收集的硬币通常都用于喷泉的维护，尽管那些不介意把手弄湿的企业家往往会先下手为快。在纽约市的公园里有50多座美丽的装饰喷泉。这些喷泉每隔几周都会有公园员工清扫。但大多数硬币都已经被纽约企业家移走了，已经没有多少可以收集起来。  然而，其他城市可以收获更多。以罗马著名的特莱维喷泉为例：几百年来，游客们都把硬币从肩上扔进喷泉里，以确保他们会赚回来。太多游客往喷泉里扔硬币，以至于罗马的官员每晚都要清理喷泉。据报道，他们每天从世界各地收到多达4000美元的零钱。（24）每晚收集来的硬币多数都用于一家为有需要的人开设的超市。收集现金是一个严肃的事情。众所周知，罗马官员会严肃处理任何被抓住从喷泉中捞取硬币的人。在2005年的一起案件中，警方逮捕了四名喷泉清洁工，因为他们被发现在收集硬币后将硬币塞进自己的口袋。（25）当局最终抓获了一位名叫托马斯·摩根的臭名昭著的小偷，并禁止他靠近喷泉，因为这位小偷在34年多里，用磁铁棒钓出了数千美元的零钱。  在美国，大多数情况下，从私有喷泉收集的资金也会用于慈善事业。纽约市布莱恩特公园的喷泉由一家非营利性公司拥有和运营，该公司将清洁工收集的现金用于喷泉自身的维护。佛罗里达州迪士尼乐园的许愿井、喷泉和池塘里每年都有数万美元的硬币用于捐赠，以支持居住在该州的代养儿童。不管你把硬币扔进喷泉后愿望是否实现，你都可以放心，因为零钱很可能是给了需要它的人。 |

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

22. What problem might be caused by the growing piles of coins in fountains? B

23. What does the speaker say about the coins collected from New York City’s park fountains? C

24. What do we learn about the money collected from Rome’s Trevi Fountain? C

25. What does the speaker say about Thomas Morgan? D

**2022年12月大学英语六级考试真题 (第2套) 听力原文与译文**

**Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Conversation One**

**Question 1-4**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| M: Welcome to the *Book Club*. Today’s guest is Susan Lane, the author of a new book on personal finances that has already sold half a million copies. Hi, Susan, your book is extremely successful. Why do you think that is?  W: (1) I think that’s because of my message, which is making happiness a priority over money. So many of us in my generation have spent decades trying to earn more money, just to consume more, but it made us more miserable.  M: (2-1) You yourself were once caught in that cycle, working for two decades as an executive and earning a high salary, but still accumulating debt.  W: (2-2) I most certainly was. I earned millions, but by the time I quit my job four years ago to become a writer, I owed over $30,000.  M: So how did you escape that pattern? And what would you advise other people to do?  W: The first change is in what we value. We need to emphasize things that actually make us happy, like relationships, the environment or even our hobbies. (3) Once we make the right things our priority, our goals will change and so will our financial behavior.  M: How does that translate into practical action? Can you give our audience examples of what you are talking about on an everyday basis?  W: The major areas for action are usually housing, food and transportation. So people might share a home with friends instead of living on their own, bring lunch from home instead of going to restaurants, and use public transport instead of owning a car.  M: (4) Those sound like major sacrifices. I could never share my home. I need my own space.  W: But they aren’t sacrifices. When people change their values, their desires change. So in the example of housing, if we value relationships, sharing a home isn’t depriving ourselves of space, but giving us an opportunity to spend more time with our loved ones.  M: Indeed it is. | 男：欢迎来到《读书俱乐部》。今天的嘉宾是苏珊·莱恩，她写了一本关于个人理财的新书，这本书已经卖出了50万册。嗨，苏珊，你的书非常成功。你认为这是为什么？  女：（1）我想这是因为我想传达的信息：幸福比金钱更重要。我们这一代有很多人花了几十年的时间试图赚更多的钱，只是为了消费更多，但这让我们更痛苦。  男：（2-1）你自己也曾陷入这样的怪圈，当了20年高管，拿着高薪，但债务仍在累积。  女：（2-2）我曾经确实近乎如此。我赚了数百万美元，但当我四年前辞职成为一名作家时，我还欠了3万多美元。  男：所以你是怎么跳出这种模式的呢？你建议其他人该怎么做呢？  女：第一个需要改变的是我们的价值观。我们需要重视那些真正让我们快乐的事情，比如人际关系、环境甚至我们的爱好。（3）一旦我们把正确的事情作为我们的首要任务，我们的目标就会改变，我们的财务行为也会随之改变。  男：这怎么转为实际行动呢？你能给我们的观众举例说明你每天都在谈论什么吗?  女：主要的行动领域通常是住、食和行。因此，人们可能会与朋友合住而不是独自生活，从家里带午餐而不是去餐馆，乘坐公共交通而不是拥有自己的汽车。  男：（4）这些听起来像是重大的牺牲。我永远不可能与别人共享住宅，我需要自己的空间。  女：但这些不算是牺牲。当人们改变他们的价值观，欲望也随之改变。因此，在住房的例子中，如果我们珍视人际关系，分享住房并不会剥夺个人空间，反而可以让我们有更多时间与自己爱的人在一起。  男：确实是这样。 |

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

1. What message does the woman convey in her book? A

2. What do we learn about the woman before she became a writer? A

3. What does the woman say about one’s financial behavior? D

4. What does the man say about sharing a home? C

**Conversation Two**

**Question 5-8**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| W: Thank you for inviting me to the gallery, Christopher. I haven’t visited here since your predecessor’s retirement functioned.  M: Would you like to see the newest additions to our collection first, Catherine?  W: Are those the landscapes by Daniel Gregory? I absolutely adore her work.  M: (5) This first piece was a gift to the gallery from the artist herself, and it’s quite exquisite.  W: I love how she depicts the barren landscape. The colors complement each other perfectly.  M: You can sense the desolation in the picture. This piece was inspired by Gregory’s recent trek in the Gobi Desert.  W: And how did you obtain her other piece, over here?  M: (6) It was purchased at auction by an anonymous collector who lent it to the gallery for display. This composition is one of her most acclaimed paintings.  W: It must have cost that collector a small fortune to purchase this.  M: Obviously. I can’t disclose the exact amount he paid, but it was substantial.  W: (7) There’s so much detail in this painting. I feel like I can really immerse myself in the scene. I particularly like the symmetry created by the reflection of the mountain in the lake.  M: This particular piece was the one that was nominated for a Gateway Award. I was lucky enough to attend the awards ceremony as Gregory’s guest.  W: So you know her personally. I assume she is an eccentric artist.  M: Quite the opposite. In fact, she’s not at all eccentric. (8) I would say she’s one of the most easygoing and intelligent people I know.  W: I’d love to be able to meet her. There are so many questions I’d like to ask.  M: What a coincidence! I’m meeting her for dinner tonight. Would you like to come along?  W: I’d love to. Thank you. | 女：感谢你邀请我来画廊，克里斯托弗。自从你上一任退休后，我就没来过这里。  男：凯瑟琳，你想先去看看我们的最新藏品吗？  女：那些是丹尼尔·格雷戈里的风景画吗？我非常欣赏她的作品。  男：（5）第一件就是这位艺术家自己送给画廊的礼物，这真的很精美。  女：我喜欢她描绘荒芜风景的方式。色彩之间完美互补。  男：你可以从这幅画中感受到荒凉。这件作品的灵感来自格雷戈里最近在戈壁沙漠的徒步旅行。  女：那她其他的作品是怎么得到的呢？  男：（6）有一位匿名收藏家在拍卖会上买下了这件作品，并借给我们画廊以供展览。这件作品是画家最富盛名的画作之一。  女：那个收藏家一定花了不少钱才买到这个。  男：很明显。我不能透露他具体付了多少钱，但数目肯定不小。  女：（7）这幅画细节满满。我感觉自己身临其境。我特别喜欢山在湖中反射出的对称美。  男：这幅作品获得了盖特威大奖提名。我有幸作为格雷戈里的嘉宾出席了颁奖典礼。  女：所以你本人认识她。我想她一定是个古怪的艺术家。  男：恰恰相反。实际上，他一点都不古怪。（8）我可以说她是我见过的最随和，最聪明的人之一。  女：我希望能见到她。我有很多问题想问。  男：太巧了!我今晚要和她共进晚餐。你愿意一起来吗?  女：我很乐意。谢谢你！ |

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

5. What do we learn about one of the newest additions to the gallery’s collection? C

6. What does the man say about one of the most acclaimed paintings by Daniel Gregory? D

7. Why does the woman say she can feel immersed in the scene in the painting? B

8. How does the man describe Daniel Gregory? B

**Passage1**

**Question 9-11**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Forgiveness is the release of resentment or anger. Forgiveness doesn’t mean reconciliation. We don’t have to return to the same relationship, nor do we have to accept the same harmful behaviors from an offender. (9) Forgiveness is vitally important for the mental health of certain victims. It propels people forward rather than keeping them emotionally engaged in an injustice or trauma. Carrying the hurt or anger of an offense leads the body to release stress chemicals. Eliminating the perpetual flow of those chemicals may also explain why forgiveness provides physical health benefits.  There are scenarios in which forgiveness is not the best course. Sometimes the victim becomes more empowered when they give themselves permission not to forgive. (10) Forgiveness can be challenging. This is especially true when the offending party offers an insincere apology, or maybe they haven’t offered anything at all. However, it’s often the healthiest path forward. (11) It’s important to cultivate forgiveness by developing compassion for the offender, reflect on whether the act was due to malicious intent, or whether it was caused by challenging circumstances in the offender’s life.  What about forgiving ourselves? We sometimes need to take responsibility for mistakes, but intense guilt and shame aren’t a desirable outcome in the long run. Forgiving yourself may seem like an ambiguous process. You can begin by acknowledging that you are at fault, take responsibility for the hurt you caused, then reflect on why the event occurred. Draw the lessons you learned and try to avoid committing a similar offense in the future. | 宽恕是怨恨和愤怒的释放。宽恕并不意味着和解。我们不必回到原来的关系，也不必接受冒犯我们的人同样的有害行为。（9）宽恕对于某些受害者的心理健康至关重要。宽恕使人向前看，而不是让他们一直在情感上陷入不公或创伤。持续的伤害或愤怒会导致身体释放带来压力的化学物质。消除这些化学物质的持续流动也可以解释为什么宽恕对身体健康有益。  在某些情况下，宽恕并不是最好的选择。有时，当受害者允许自己不去原谅时，他们会变得更有力量。（10）宽恕是具有挑战性的。特别是当冒犯别人的一方的道歉不真诚，或者他们根本没有道歉时。然而，这通常是最健康的前进道路。(11)通过对冒犯者产生同情来培养宽容的品质，反思其行为是出于恶意，还是由于其生活中的困境所造成的，这很重要。  原谅自己怎么样？我们有时需要为错误承担责任，但从长远来看，强烈的内疚和羞愧并不是理想结果。原谅自己似乎是一个模棱两可的过程。你可以从承认自己有错开始，为自己造成的伤害承担责任，然后反思为什么会发生这样的事情。吸取你所学到的教训，以避免在将来重蹈覆辙。 |

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

9. What does the passage say about forgiveness? A

10. When is forgiveness especially challenging? B

11. What should one do in order to forgive the offender? C

**Passage Two**

**Question 12-15**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| The Glasgow subway first opened in 1896 as a cable-hauled system. It is generally recognized as the world’s third underground railway, after London and Budapest. In its long history, it has never been expanded remaining as a single loop line with a mere 15 stations. At its peak, it served the shipyard workers on the south side of the city. (12) In the 1960s, there was a decline in the shipbuilding industry, and the popularity of private transport grew. As a result, the subway saw a rapid decline in ridership.  (13) It ran with little further change until 1977 when its new operators closed it for major modernization investment. Carriages were replaced, ventilation was improved, and the main depot was also renovated and fitted with connecting tracks to replace the outdated crane transfer mechanism. The subway in its present form reopened for operation in April 1980. Since its relaunch, the subway has seen a revival in its fortunes. (14) It serves as a viable alternative to other forms of transport and has gone a long way to alleviate traffic jams in the city center. In 1996, the system reached an important milestone—100 years. To commemorate this special event, the color scheme of the train carriages was updated.  (15) Recently, high-tech systems such as smart card ticketing machines and smart gates are used across all subway stations. The smart card provides more convenient travel and passengers simply top up their cards and tap them to get in and out the subway. Since its launch, the technology has been adopted by more than 100,000 subway customers. | 格拉斯哥地铁用的是电缆牵引系统，于1896年首次开通。它被公认为是继伦敦和布达佩斯之后的世界第三条地下铁路。在它漫长的历史中，它从未扩建过，一直是一条只有15个站点的环线。在鼎盛时期，地铁为城市南部的造船厂工人提供服务。（12）在20世纪60年代，造船业衰落，私人运输普及率增高。因此，地铁客流量迅速下降。  （13）地铁运行几乎没有什么变化，直到1977年，地铁新运营商为了进行重大的现代化投资而将其关闭。更换了车厢，改善了通风，主车库也进行了翻新，并安装了连接轨道，以取代过时的起重机转移系统。目前形式的地铁于1980年4月重新运营。自从地铁重新投入运营以来，它的命运发生了重大改变。（14）地铁作为其他交通方式的可行替代方案，很大程度上缓解了市中心的交通堵塞。1996年是该地铁系统的一个重要里程碑，意味着其已成立一百周年。为了纪念这一特殊事件，火车车厢的配色方案进行了更新。  （15）最近，所有地铁站都使用了智能卡售票机和智能闸机等高科技系统。智能卡提供了更方便的出行，乘客只需将卡充值，然后轻贴一下即可进出地铁。自推出以来，已有超10万名地铁乘客使用了该技术。 |

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

12. What does the passage say about the Glasgow subway in the 1960s? A

13. Why was the Glasgow subway closed in 1977? C

14. Why does the Glasgow subway remained important today? D

15. What does the passage say about all subway stations in Glasgow nowadays? B

**Recording One**

**Question 16-18**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| If you visit the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, chances are you will remember the roadside or campground bears above all else. Bears are the most popular animals in a number of our national parks. In these mountains, where the population of bears runs into the hundreds, opportunities to observe these large wild animals are plentiful during the summer. (16) Since national parks are wildlife sanctuaries where no disturbance of the native animals is allowed, years of protection have served to break down the wild bears’ fear of humans. Now, instead of depending on their own resources for a living, many bears patrol park roads and campgrounds. They give the garbage cans a frequent going over. An occasional offer of food from a park visitor, an illegal and dangerous practice, makes beggars of them. Bears are very often hungry and since they will feed on almost any kind of plant or animal, garbage is quite acceptable.  Feeding them, however, represents misguided kindness because the bears come to expect such generosity from everyone and consequently, trouble could lie ahead. (17) Park rules prohibit the feeding of bears. Violators are arrested. Every year, doctors who have offices near the park treat a number of cases of bear bites and bear scratches. Some of the accidents have come about in strange ways. One man was in the process of feeding two small cubs, when the mother bear appeared and insisted upon having some of the food. Shoving the big bear aside with one hand, the man continued feeding the cubs when suddenly he was struck a fierce blow in the face. A bear, prompted by the food that a lady kept offering to him, entered the car where the generous person was sitting. Her efforts to push the bear out of the car resulted in injuries. A man required medical attention after he applied a lighted cigarette to a bear’s nose. Another man tried to boost a bear into the front seat of his car so that he might take a picture of a bear sitting beside his wife who was behind the wheel.  Because bears prefer roads and campgrounds, (18) the possibility of a hiker meeting up with a bear along park trails is small, but there’s always that chance, for a bear seems to know if you are carrying a lunch or a candy bar. He may even insist on taking it. | 如果你参观大烟山国家公园，你很可能会记住路边或露营地的熊。熊是我们多个国家公园里最受欢迎的动物。在这些山区，熊的数量达到数百只，夏季观察这些大型野生动物的机会很多。（16）由于国家公园是野生动物保护区，不允人类干扰当地动物，这种保护消除了野生熊对人类的恐惧。现在，许多熊不再依靠自己的资源生活，而是在公园的道路和露营地闲逛。他们经常翻腾垃圾桶。公园游客偶尔会给熊提供食物，这种做法既非法又危险，因为会使熊成为乞丐。熊经常都很饿。因为它们几乎会吃任何种类的植物或动物，所以垃圾是可以接受的。  然而，给它们喂食是一种被误导的善意，因为这些熊期望每个人都这么慷慨，因此，麻烦可能就在前面。（17）公园规定禁止喂熊。违规规定者将被逮捕。每年，在公园附近有办公室的医生都会治疗一些被熊咬伤和抓伤的病例。有些事故发生的方式很奇怪。一名男子正在喂两只小熊，这时熊妈妈出现了，坚持要吃一些食物。这名男子一手把大熊推到一边，继续喂熊宝宝，突然他的脸受到重击。一只熊受到一位女士不断提供食物的刺激，走进了这位慷慨的人坐的汽车。她努力把熊推出车外，这导致了她受伤。一名男子将一根点燃的香烟贴在熊的鼻子上，随后他就需要接受治疗了。另一个男人试图把一只熊放在他汽车的前座上，这样他就可以拍下熊坐在驾驶汽车的妻子旁边的照片。  因为熊喜欢道路和露营地，（18）徒步旅行者在公园小径上遇到熊的可能性很小。但这种可能性总是存在的，因为熊似乎知道你拿的是午餐还是糖果。它甚至可能会坚持找你要吃的。 |

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

16. What does the speaker say about the bears in national parks now? C

17. What does the speaker say about visitors feeding bears in national parks? A

18. What is the speaker’s advice to people who carry some food while hiking on a park trail? B

**Recording Two**

**Question 19-21**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Why do we form opinions or attitudes about someone or something without really knowing much about them? Just hearing something good or bad about a person, a place or thing can influence our opinions positively or negatively. But letting the opinions of another person determine what our opinions will be is dangerous. (19) Forming opinions about someone or something before really knowing them well is called prejudice. “Pre-” means before and “-judice” refers to judgment. Hence, prejudice means to judge before having adequate knowledge.  We can be prejudiced toward or against someone or something. In either case, we are only allowing ourselves to see half of the picture. Very few people or things in this world are all good or all bad. Prejudiced attitudes are usually based on myths, half truths or incorrect information, (20) and they are dangerous because they can keep us from learning the truth about someone or something. People form prejudices against others for many reasons—differences in their race, religion, gender or occupation. Prejudices keep people apart. They keep us from really knowing and understanding each other.  We should feel proud of who we are and the group of people we represent. (21) If feelings of pride begin to turn to feelings of superiority when we think that our group or our beliefs are better than those around us, however, then we begin to develop prejudiced attitudes that can be harmful. For example, the prejudiced attitudes of one group may keep another group from attending certain schools, from living in any neighborhood they want, or from getting a job or a promotion. Extreme feelings of prejudice have caused the deaths of innocent people. We are responsible for our own thoughts and opinions. When we let someone else tell us what to think about someone or something, we are giving up some control of our own lives.  Before you form an attitude or opinion, find out for yourself about the person or the thing in question. Sometimes we don’t realize that we hold prejudiced attitudes toward or against someone or something. We need to carefully examine our lives and our fears, and to ask ourselves whether our attitudes come from our personal knowledge and experience or from rumors and fear of the unknown. The good news about prejudice is that we are not born with it. Prejudiced attitudes and opinions develop over time. But with education and knowledge we can replace our prejudices with cooperation and understanding. | 为什么我们在没有真正了解他人的情况下就对其形成为了某种看法或态度？仅仅听到一些关于某个人、某个地方或某件事好的或不好的事都可以正面或负面地影响我们的看法。然而，让别人的看法决定我们的看法非常危险。（19）在没有真正了解某人或某事之前就形成了一些看法，这就叫偏见。“Pre”意为在......之前，“-justice”指判断。因此，偏见就是在没有足够的认识之前就去评判。  我们可能对某个人或某件事产生偏见。无论哪种情况，我们都只看到了一半的情况。在这个世界上，很少有人或事是完全好或完全不好的。带有偏见的态度往往基于虚构，半真半假或者错误的信息，（20）这些态度很危险，因为其让我们无法了解关于某人或某事的真相。人们对他人形成偏见有很多原因——种族，宗教，性别或职业的差别。偏见使人疏离，阻止我们真正互相认识与理解。  我们应对我们的身份与我们代表的群体感到自豪。（21）然而，如果当我们觉得自己所属的群体或观念比其他要更好时，自豪感开始变为优越感，我们就会开始形成带偏见的态度。例如，对一个群体带偏见的态度可能会让另一个群体无法上特定的学校，无法在他们所愿的街区生活，也无法找到工作或得到晋升。极端的偏见感已经造成无辜的人死亡。我们应对我们的想法与观念负责。当我们让其他人告诉我们怎么去看待某人或某事时，我们正放弃对自己生活的把控。  在形成你的态度或观点之前，先自己去了解受质疑的这个人或这件事。有时我们没有意识到我们对某人或某事持有偏见的态度。我们需要仔细审视我们的生活和恐惧，并问问自己，我们的态度是来自我们个人的知识和经验，还是来自谣言和对未知的恐惧。关于偏见的好消息是，我们并非生来就带有偏见。偏见的态度和观点会随着时间的推移而发展。但我们可以通过教育和知识，用合作和理解来取代偏见。 |

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

19. What does the speaker say about prejudice? B

20. Why does the speaker say prejudiced attitudes are dangerous? D

21. When does the speaker say we begin to develop prejudiced attitudes? A

**Recording Three**

**Question 22-25**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| (22) When I started high school, it was a shock. I had spent eight years fighting my way to be the most popular kid in the Catholic school student body. I had been a big, tough 8th grader and suddenly I was a lonely 9th grader bullied by the big, tough 12th grade seniors who ran the high school. I realized then that it’s nice to strive for something, but that you also have to enjoy the moment you’re in and be happy where you are. Rock and roll had always been an important part of my life. I remember my friends and I used to drive around until the late hours of the nights listening to the music of Rock and Roll Legends. (23) During those teenage years, I built friendships that I thought would last a lifetime. Most people that age think the same thing, but people drift apart. Jobs, families and tragedies separate people from those lasting friendships.  The tragedy that separated me from my friends forever was the Vietnam war. A year after I graduated from high school, I left for Vietnam. I came back, burned out, and tired, (24-1) as though I had lived 10 lifetimes in the short span of 14 months, the 14 months I was in the war. I couldn’t relate to the friends I had had in high school. (24-2) They still seem childish, concerned with childish things that weren’t important to me. I was still trying to cope with the death, destruction and evil I had seen in Vietnam. l felt like we had done terrible things to innocent people there and in turn, I had seen terrible things done to my friends.  I withdrew for my friends and started college. Then l quit college and took many different jobs. I spent a lot of my time and money on alcohol and other drugs. Finally, in an effort to get my life going in the right direction again, I sold everything and took what little money I had and bought myself an airplane ticket to Israel. I went there to study history. While studying at Haifa University, I met my wife, who was also an American student.  I now teach in a high school back in America. I look at my students and see them struggling with many of the very things l struggled with many years ago. (25) As a teacher, I try to help them over the rough spots as best I can. | （22）当我开始上高中时，我感到震惊。我曾经奋斗了八年，为了成为天主教学校里最受欢迎的学生。我曾经是一个高大、强壮的8年级学生，突然间我成了一个孤独的9年级学生，被那些高大、强硬的12年级高年级学生霸凌。那时我意识到，为某件事而奋斗固然不错，但你也必须享受你所在的时刻，为你所处的位置感到快乐。摇滚乐一直是我生活中很重要的一部分。我记得我和我的朋友们常常开着车兜风直到深夜，听着传奇摇滚乐队的音乐。（23）在青少年时期。我建立了我以为会持续一生的友谊。大多数同龄的人都有同样的想法，但人们渐渐疏远了。工作、家庭和悲剧使人们疏离，不能维持长久的友谊。  让我和朋友们永远分离的悲剧是越南战争。高中毕业一年后，我去了越南。然后我回来了，筋疲力尽，疲惫不堪，（24-1）就好像我在参战短短的14个月里活了10辈子。我无法与高中时的朋友共情。（24-2）他们看起来还是很幼稚，关心那些对我来说不重要的幼稚的事情。我仍在努力与我在越南看到的死亡、破坏与邪恶和解。我觉得我们对那里无辜的人做了可怕的事，而反过来，我看到我的朋友们也遭受了可怕的事情。  为了我的朋友，我退伍了，开始上大学。后来我退学了，做过很多不同的工作。我将大量时间和金钱花在酒精和其他药物上。最后，为了让我的生活重新回到正轨，我变卖了所有的东西，带着仅有的一点钱给自己买了一张去以色列的机票。我去那里学习历史。在海法大学学习时，我遇到了我的妻子，她也是美国来的学生。  现在，我在美国的一所高中教书。我看着我的学生，看到他们正在为许多我多年前为之奋斗的事情而奋斗。（25）作为一名教师。我尽我所能帮助他们渡过难关。 |

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

22. How did the speaker feel when he started high school? D

23. What did the speaker once think of teenage friendships? A

24. What do we learn about the speaker when he returned from the Vietnam war? A

25. What does the speaker try to do as a teacher? C

**2023年3月大学英语六级考试真题（第一套）听力原文与译文**

**Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Conversation One**

**Question 1-4**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| M: Thanks for inviting me out tonight. I’ve been wanting to try this place for weeks. I usually pass it on my way home from work but never seem to have time to stop.  W: I’ve been dying to come here as well. (1) I was worried that the menu might not be accommodating. But one of my close friends ate here last week. She’s a vegetarian. She told me that there were a lot of options for her, and they offered alternative dishes.  M: But you’re not a vegetarian, are you?  W: (2) Well, not entirely. I don’t eat meat at all, but I don’t have a problem eating fish, seafood or eggs.  M: Isn’t that very difficult? I can’t imagine giving up a premium juicy steak or bacon cheese burgers.  W: I wouldn’t know. My parents followed the same diet. Even when I was younger, we never had meat during meals, and I never really had a craving to try it. (3) I bet it would be hard though, giving up something you’re accustomed to eating. I tried cutting back on coffee in the morning, and it was awful. Come to think of it, it was probably even worse for my colleagues that had to deal with me at morning meetings.  M: That’s even harder to imagine—you, without coffee. So you say your parents also followed a partially vegetarian diet? Why did they decide to do that?  W: That’s an interesting question. I never thought to ask them though. My best guess is for health reasons. They’re not terribly active or knowledgeable about animal preservation efforts, but they’re serious about their health. Both are in their 70s now, but eat organic as often as possible and take part in regular physical exercise. (4) Neither of them has any health problems, and they hardly ever get sick.  M: In that case, I might give it a try someday.  W: Now back to the menu. What are you going to have? | 男：感谢今晚的邀请。我已经想尝试这家好几个星期了。我通常在下班回家的路上经过它，但似乎从来没有时间停下来。  女：我也一直很想来这里。(1)我曾经担心菜单可能不太适合我。但是我的一个闺蜜上周在这里吃过。她是素食主义者。她告诉我她有很多选择，并且他们提供了替代菜肴。  男：但你不是素食主义者，对吗？  女：(2) 不完全是。我根本不吃肉，但我不介意吃鱼、海鲜或鸡蛋。  男：那不是很困难吗？我无法想象放弃优质多汁的牛排或培根芝士汉堡。  女：我不知道。我的父母也遵循同样的饮食习惯。即使在我年幼的时候，我们也从没吃过肉类，我从来也没想过尝试一下。(3) 我敢打赌，放弃你习惯吃的东西可能会很难。我曾尝试在早上减少咖啡的摄入量，那真是糟糕透了。仔细想想，对于在早晨会议上与我打交道的同事们来说可能更糟糕。  男：那更难以想象——没有咖啡的你。那么你说你的父母也遵循部分素食主义饮食？他们为什么会这样决定？  女：这是个有趣的问题。我从来没有想过问他们。我猜测大概率是出于健康原因。他们对动物保护工作并不是非常活跃或了解，但他们非常注重健康。他们现在都七十多岁了，但尽可能地吃有机食品并参加定期的体育锻炼。(4) 他们都没有任何健康问题，也几乎不生病。  男：那样的话，或许有一天我会尝试一下。  女：现在回到菜单上。你要吃什么？ |

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

1. Where does the conversation most probably take place？A)

2. What do we learn about the woman？D）

3. What would be a difficult thing to do according to the woman？B）

4. What does the woman say about her parents？A）

**Conversation Two**

**Question 5-8**

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| --- | --- |
| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| W: How did your annual performance evaluation meeting with your manager go? Did you get much in the way of praise?  M: (5) Next to zero. When we came to the part about discussing my areas for growth, he bluntly told me that I had an attitude problem. But he wouldn’t really expand on that description. He said it’s the little things I do and say.  W: Did you ask him for a specific example?  M: I did ask him a few more questions to try and narrow it down. He said my constant questioning of him and his decisions was the most obvious example he could give. Then our conversation was swiftly brought to a close.  W: I had a similar experience once. My manager told me I was too honest. In most cases, I thought my honesty was helpful, as did my colleagues, but my manager thought otherwise. (6) Some managers really adopt manipulative language to disguise the unreasonable choices they have made. They don’t use the rational power of arguments to resolve issues of conflict or complaints about unfairness.  M: Right. Some employ their persuasive vocabulary and influential communication style to win workplace arguments by compelling people to perform the intended action.  W: Exactly. Too honest? Isn’t that a good thing? I thought that’s surely something we should have covered earlier in the section discussing strengths and talents, but no. (7) Honesty was deemed to be more of a sin than a virtue, since it made people feel uncomfortable, or at least it made the most powerful folks feel uncomfortable.  M: Indeed. Rhetoric is viewed by many philosophers as the method through which the powerful accumulate more power. By virtue of having the loudest voice, they’re able to command greater attention and to further assert their dominance, even when what they’re saying doesn’t really make much sense.  W: (8) And retaining their power and prestige is their priority.  M: It’s what makes the most sense to a lot of them. | 女：你和你经理的年度绩效评估会议进行得如何？你得到了很多表扬吗？  男：(5) 几乎没有。当我们谈到讨论我的成长领域时，他直截了当地告诉我我的态度有问题。但他并没有对此详细描述。他说是我做和说的一些小事情。  女：你有没有让他举个具体的例子？  男：我确实问了他一些问题，试图缩小范围。他说我对他和他的决定持续的质疑就是他能指出的最明显的例子。然后我们的对话很快就结束了。  女：我曾经有过类似的经历。我的经理告诉我我太诚实了。在大多数情况下，我认为我的诚实是有帮助的，我的同事也是这样认为的，但我的经理却不这样认为。(6) 有些经理真的采用操纵性语言来掩盖他们做出的不合理的选择。他们不使用辩论的理性力量来解决冲突或关于不公平的抱怨。  男：没错。有些人运用自己有说服力的词汇和有影响力的沟通风格，通过迫使人们执行预定的行动，来赢得职场争论。  女：完全正确。太诚实了？这难道不是一件好事吗？我认为之前我们在讨论优点和才能的环节中应该早就涵盖了这一点，但没有。(7) 诚实被认为更像是一种罪恶而不是一种美德，因为它让人们感到不舒服，或者至少让最有权势的人感到不舒服。  男：确实。许多哲学家认为修辞学是有权人积累更多权力的方法。由于声音最响亮，他们能够获得更多的关注，并进一步维护他们的支配地位，即使他们所说的话并没多大意义。  女：(8) 保持权力和声望是他们的首要任务。  男：这对许多人来说是最有意义的。 |

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

5. What was the manager’s reason for giving little praise for the man’s performance？D）

6. What does the woman say about some managers？C）

7. According to the woman, what do some managers think of honesty？B）

8. What does the woman think is the priority of many managers？D）

**Section B**

**Passage One**

**Question 9-11**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| (9) Athletes are seen as heroes because they can do things that most of us can’t do. They can hit fast balls coming at them at nearly 100 miles an hour, and leap and hang in the air, seemingly defying gravity. They get paid millions of dollars for their efforts, and their names and faces appear on everything from running shoes to advertising boards. Athletes who are champions also show qualities such as perseverance, dedication, and the ability to keep their cool under pressure. Many show those same qualities off the playing field, too. Stories about superstar athletes teach us about working hard and believing in ourselves and then being passionate about what we do. Although it’s usually bad behavior that gets an athlete a spot on the six o’clock news, (10) many high-profile players work hard to be positive role models to children. They raise money for charities and act as mentors, talking to student groups and volunteering their time to programs that help children keep off drugs and stay in school.  Still, even the greatest champions have flaws. Just because an athlete has the perfect golf swing doesn’t mean he is the perfect parent, friend or spokesperson. They also make mistakes. (11) Separating an athlete’s professional and personal lives can be tough. When a sports star gets in trouble with the law, or does something wrong in their private life, fans are often left disappointed. Before he died, baseball star Mickey Mantle, who was plagued with alcohol problems, told young ballplayers and the fans who admired him “to play like me, don’t be like me.” | （9）运动员被视为英雄，因为他们能做到大多数人无法做到的事情。他们可以以近100英里每小时的速度击打飞来的快速球，并在空中跳跃和悬挂，似乎可以抵抗重力。他们因自己的努力获得数百万美元的报酬，他们的名字和面孔出现在从跑鞋到广告牌上的一切物品上。运动员冠军也表现出充满毅力、具有奉献精神的品质以及在压力下保持冷静的能力。许多人在赛场外也展示了同样的品质。超级明星运动员的故事教会我们要努力工作并相信自己，然后对我们所做的事情充满热情。虽然通常是不好的行为让运动员登上六点的新闻，（10）但许多高知名度的运动员努力成为对孩子有积极影响的榜样。他们为慈善事业筹集资金，担任导师，与学生团体交流，并自愿花时间参加帮助孩子远离毒品并留在学校的项目。  即使是最伟大的冠军也有缺点。一名运动员拥有完美的高尔夫挥杆并不意味着他是完美的父母、朋友或发言人。他们也会犯错。（11）区分运动员的职业生涯和个人生活可能很困难。当一名体育明星陷入法律冲突，或在私生活中做错事，粉丝们往往会感到失望。备受酒精问题困扰的棒球明星米奇·曼托（Mickey Mantle）在去世前告诉年轻的棒球运动员和崇拜他的粉丝们“像我一样打球，但不要像我一样”。 |

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

9.Why does the speaker say athletes are often viewed as heroes？B）

10.What does the speaker say many high-profile players do？C）

11.What does the speaker say can be difficult？A）

**Passage Two**

**Question 12-15**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| We don’t need to tell you that weddings can get expensive. (12) Even with the most meticulous budgeting, a few unexpected costs are bound to occur. While most brides tend to accept this as fact, one Canadian woman, who is only known as Susan, attempted to avoid all wedding costs. She did this by asking her friends and family to pay up to attend her wedding. It went about as well as you’d expect. (13) Susan is causing quite the debate online after posting a bizarre Facebook complaint about her now-canceled wedding.  Yes, the couple called off the wedding just days before their wedding vows. Since their guests refused to pay the $1,500 attendance fee, the $60,000 dream wedding was put on permanent hold, and her long explanation filled with cursing and swearing. The bride accused her friends and family of ruining her marriage and her life. She stated that each guest would only need to pay $1,500 while she sacrificed everything for the day. (14) Her maid of honor told her to stick to the budget, as she was asking too much from her guests. But Susan ignored her. Not surprisingly, only eight people responded positively to the wedding invitations and money requests.  Realizing they would not be able to afford their dream wedding, Susan’s future husband suggested getting married in Las Vegas. (15) The bride quickly shut down the idea, saying she did not want a wedding of gambling and heavy drinking. It seems her dream wedding has now become a nightmare. | 不用我们说，婚礼可能会很昂贵。(12) 即使有最细致的预算，一些意想不到的费用也一定会发生。虽然大多数新娘都倾向于接受这一事实，但一位名为苏珊（Susan）的加拿大女子却试图避免所有的婚礼费用。她这样做的方法是要求她的朋友和家人出钱参加她的婚礼。结果和你想象的一样。（13）苏珊在脸书（Facebook）上发布了一条抱怨她现在已取消的婚礼的奇怪帖子，引起了网上激烈的争议。  是的，这对夫妇在婚礼誓言前几天取消了婚礼。由于他们的宾客拒绝支付1500美元的出席费，这场耗资60000美元的梦幻婚礼被永久搁置，新娘的长篇解释中充满了诅咒和谩骂。新娘指责她的朋友和家人毁了她的婚姻和生活。她说每位客人只需要支付1500美元，而她却为这一天牺牲了一切。（14）她的伴娘告诉她要遵守预算，因为她向客人要求的太多了。但苏珊忽略了她的建议。毫不奇怪，只有八个人积极回应了婚礼邀请和资金要求。  意识到他们负担不起梦想婚礼的费用，苏珊的未婚夫建议在拉斯维加斯结婚。（15）新娘迅速否决了这个想法，称她不想要一场赌博和酗酒的婚礼。现在看来她的梦想婚礼变成了一场噩梦。 |

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

12.What does the speaker say about weddings？A）

13.What do we learn about the wedding of the Canadian woman Susan？B）

14. What did Susan’s maid of honor advise her to do？C）

15. How did Susan respond to her future husband’s suggestion？D）

**Section C**

**Recording One**

**Question 16-18**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| It has long been scientifically established that weather changes can affect people’s moods. (16) Now, a new study has provided evidence that temperature can influence people’s personalities. This study of over 1.6 million people revealed that 22 degrees Celsius is the perfect air temperature to live in. A city with an average annual temperature closer to 22 tends to have a population who are more agreeable, conscientious, emotionally stable and outgoing. It is the least taxing temperature for the body to regulate its own temperature. The study was observational and didn’t show cause and effect, but the scientists behind it theorized that better weather leads people to leave their home more often. This, in turn, leads to more social interaction, which encourages them to develop a friendlier and socially more acceptable personality.   1. Warmer climates also make people feel more positive in general. They tend to be more agreeable and conscientious. The findings might help explain why colder and warmer countries tend to produce people with different personalities. Roughly speaking, about 40% of a person’s personality is determined by their genes, the other 60% by their environment. It was already well known that personality traits vary across geographic regions. Scientists also knew that these geographic personality traits are associated with a broad range of consequential outcomes. These outcomes include economic activity, for example, entrepreneurial start-up rates, and also crime rates, health behaviors and health outcomes.   And it is well established that personality traits differ between countries. The research team speculated the two might be linked. To test this, they gave online personality tests to 5,587 Chinese students and 1.66 million Americans. They then compared the results with the average annual temperature where they grew up. The tests measured personality along five well-studied characteristics. The five were agreeability, conscientiousness, emotional stability, outgoingness, and openness to new experiences. In both groups, the researchers found the closer a town’s average annual temperature was to 22 degrees, the more its population exhibited those personality characteristics. However, (18) the findings were much stronger for the Chinese group than the Americans studied, which suggests that though temperature plays a role, it does not play a dominant role. The effects are fairly weak. It’s unlikely to lead to many arguments over the temperature studying of the office air conditioner. | 早就有科学证明气候变化会影响人们的心情。(16) 现在，一项新的研究提供了证据表明温度可以影响人们的性格。这项针对160万多人进行的研究显示，22摄氏度是最适合居住的温度。年平均气温接近22摄氏度的城市，其人口往往更友好、认真、情绪稳定且外向。这是身体调节自身温度的最佳温度。这项研究是观察性的，并没有展示因果关系，但幕后的科学家们推测，更好的天气会使人们更频繁地离开家，这反过来会带来更多的社交互动，鼓励人们形成一个更友好、更容易被社会接受的个性。  (17) 通常来说，更温暖的气候也会让人感觉更积极。他们往往会更友好和认真。这些发现或许有助于解释为什么较冷和较热的国家往往会产生不同个性的人。大致上，一个人的性格约40%由基因决定，另外60%由环境所决定。众所周知，不同地区的人性格特征不同。科学家们还知道，这些地区性个性特征与一系列广泛的结果有关，包括经济活动（例如创业率）、犯罪率、健康行为和健康结果等。  并且，不同国家的人性格不同，这点也已被广泛认可。研究小组推测这两者可能有关联。为了测试这一点，他们给5,587名中国学生和166万美国人进行了线上人格测试。然后，他们将结果与他们成长的地方的年平均气温进行了比较。测试衡量了五个经过充分研究的特征，即友好性、负责性、情绪稳定性、外向性和对新体验的开放性。在两组中，研究人员发现，一个城镇的年平均气温越接近22摄氏度，其人口就越表现出这些人格特征。然而，(18) 这些发现对中国组的影响比美国组更强，这表明虽然温度起到了一定作用，但并不起主导作用。这种影响相当微弱。不太可能引起关于办公室空调温度研究的很多争论。 |

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

16. What has a new study revealed about temperature？D）

17. What does the speaker say about warmer climates？C）

18. What did the online personality tests suggest？A）

**Recording Two**

**Question 19-21**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Today, we are talking about loneliness. Loneliness and social isolation are growing public health concerns for people of all ages in the United States, from adolescence to the elderly. Public health experts are worried because loneliness seems to be on the rise, and studies have long found correlations between loneliness and an assortment of medical conditions that threaten health and longevity.  The problem of loneliness may be even greater than we thought. A new national poll found that about a third of older Americans are lonely, and almost as many seniors feel isolated. (19) This is a serious problem as research shows that chronic loneliness is particularly harmful to senior citizens. That’s because it can impair older adults’ memory and damage their physical and mental health. Chronic loneliness even impacts the life expectancy of seniors, increasing their risk of early mortality.  Let’s take a closer look at that poll now. More than a third of seniors in the poll said they felt lonely at least some of the time, and 27% said they sometimes or often felt isolated. This reflects how much time the seniors spent with others. Almost 30% said they socialized with friends, family or neighbors once a week or less. Women were more likely than men to report loneliness. (20) But there is good news. It looks like loneliness can be reversed. But researchers are still trying to determine the best way to do so. Why is that? Resolving the problem of loneliness among seniors often isn’t as simple as getting them together with others or moving them in with their children. In fact, the poll found that seniors who lived with their children were more likely to report feeling lonely than those who didn’t. This may be because loneliness refers to the discrepancy between actual and desired relationships. So it’s possible that someone who lives alone doesn’t meet that definition, while someone in a house full of busy people does. How can we solve the problem? Well, the researchers assert that it’s important to address each person’s underlying cause of loneliness, whether it’s the death of a spouse, medical problems, or social expectations that haven’t been fulfilled. It’s noteworthy that there is one general recommendation. (21) While finding solutions for loneliness is highly personal, research suggests the best interventions are those that involve meaningful social contact at least once a week. Depending on the person, that could mean volunteering, seeing an old friend or something else. | 今天我们谈谈孤独。在美国，从青少年到老年人，所有年龄段的人群都越来越关注孤独和社交孤立这个公共健康问题。公共健康专家们很担心，因为孤独问题似乎正在加剧，并且长期以来研究发现孤独与多种威胁健康和寿命的医疗条件存在关联。  孤独问题可能比我们想象的更加严重。一项新的全国民意调查发现，大约三分之一的美国老年人感到孤独，几乎有同样多的老年人感到孤立。（19）这是一个严重的问题，因为研究表明，慢性孤独对老年人非常有害。这是因为它会损害老年人的记忆力、身体和心理健康。慢性孤独甚至会影响老年人的寿命，增加早逝的风险。  让我们现在更仔细地看一下这项调查。超过三分之一的老年人在调查中表示他们有时会感到孤独，27%的人表示他们有时或经常感到孤立。这反映了老年人与他人相处的时间。几乎30%的人表示他们每周只和朋友、家人或邻居社交一次或更少。女性比男性更容易感到孤独感。（20）但有好消息。看起来孤独是可以逆转的。但研究人员仍在努力确定最佳方法。为什么呢？解决老年人的孤独问题通常并不像让他们与他人在一起或搬去和子女一起生活那么简单。事实上，该调查发现与子女一起生活的老年人比没有与子女一起生活的老年人更容易感到孤独。这可能是因为孤独是指实际关系和期望关系之间的差异。因此，一个独居的人可能不符合这个定义，而一个住满了忙碌人的房子的人可能符合。我们该如何解决这个问题呢？研究人员认为，重要的是要解决每个人孤独的潜在原因，无论是配偶去世、医疗问题还是尚未实现的社交期望。值得注意的是，有一个普遍的建议。(21) 尽管找到解决孤独问题的方法是高度个人化的，但研究表明最好的干预措施是每周至少进行一次有意义的社会接触。这具体取决于个人，可能包括志愿工作、与老友会面或其他活动。 |

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

19.Why does the speaker say the finding of a new national poll reveals a serious problem？B）

20.What is the good news the speaker talks about？D）

21. What is the key to solving the loneliness problem according to the speaker？C）

**Recording Three**

**Question 22-25**

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| **听力原文** | **听力原文译文** |
| Hello. I’m co-founder of the popular female travel community We Are Travel Girls. We collect and publish stories from women traveling all over the world. We promote women’s blogs; we host meetings and events and are getting ready to launch our Travel With Us trips in Bali, Japan and Malawi.  (22) Before I started We Are Travel Girls, I had a successful 10-year career in finance in London, where I advised private clients on their investments. Having always had a huge love for travel, I finally took the leap and left finance to pursue my dream of starting a travel company.  For as long as I can remember, I wanted to be a travel writer. Before blogs existed and everything we read was online, I would go to travel writing seminars by writers who were published in travel magazines. I was desperate to write for one of those magazines, but didn’t know how to break into that industry. After university, I ended up working in finance, but always had a desire to travel and write about it.  (23) In 2015, I was looking at ways to leave finance, and my best friend Vanessa, who grew up on a ranch on the Central Coast of California, suggested starting a blog. But when we started creating it, we realized that was the same thing every girl was doing. So we turned our attention to creating a community among these women. This led us to start We Are Travel Girls, which has now grown into a community of over 200,000 followers. (24) To anyone thinking about becoming a travel writer, I would suggest they first try and look for a unique way to enter the industry. There are a lot of travel writers now and it can be hard to stand out from the crowd, which is really why we started We Are Travel Girls. (25) Be prepared to work hard if you want to turn it into a full-time business, and try not to rush to selling advertising spaces before you have created a dedicated audience. The size of your audience doesn’t necessarily need to be huge, but you want them to be engaged. If you post too many promotions early on, you will turn many people off. | 你好。我是流行女性旅行社区“我们是旅行女孩”（We Are Travel Girls）的联合创始人。我们收集并发布来自世界各地的女性旅行的故事。我们宣传女性的博客；我们主持会议和活动，并准备在巴厘岛、日本和马拉维推出“加入我们旅行”（Travel With Us）。  （22）在我开始创办“我们是旅行女孩”（We Are Travel Girls）之前，我在伦敦成功从事了10年的金融行业，为私人客户提供投资建议。一直以来我热爱旅行，最终我迈出了这一步，离开金融业去追求自己创办旅行公司的梦想。  从我记事起，我一直想成为一名旅行作家。在博客出现前，我们所阅读的一切都在线上之前，我会参加在旅行杂志上发表文章的作家们举办的旅行写作研讨会。我非常渴望为其中一本杂志写作，但不知道如何进入这个行业。大学毕业后，我最终进入了金融业工作，但一直都有旅行和写作的渴望。  (23) 2015年，我在寻找离开金融业的方法，我最好的朋友——在加利福尼亚州中部海岸一个牧场长大的瓦妮莎（Vanessa），她建议我开通博客。但当我们开始创建博客时，我们意识到每个女孩都在做同样的事情。因此，我们把注意力转向在这些女性之间创建一个社区。这样我们就开创了“我们是旅行女孩”（We Are Travel Girls），现在已经发展成一个拥有超过20万名粉丝的社区。（24）对于任何想成为一名旅行作家的人，我建议他们首先尝试寻找进入该行业的独特方式。现在有很多旅行作家，要脱颖而出可能很难，这也是我们开创“我们是旅行女孩”（We Are Travel Girls）的原因。(25) 如果你想将其变成全职业务，请做好努力工作的准备，并在创建忠实受众之前不要急于出售广告位。你的用户规模不一定要很大，但是要让他们参与互动。如果你在早期发布了过多的促销信息，那将会让很多人丧失兴趣。 |

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

22. What do we learn about the speaker before she created the community We Are Travel Girls？A）

23. What did the speaker’s friend suggest they do in 2015？B）

24. What does the speaker advise people to do if they want to become travel writers？D）

25. What is the speaker’s advice on winning a loyal audience？C）