

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A) They might be stolen goods.
B) They might be fake products.
C) They might be faulty products.
D) They might be smuggled goods.
2. A) They are civil servants.
B) They are job applicants.
C) They are news reporters.
D) They are public speakers.
3. A) The man has decided to quit his computer class.
B) The woman wants to get a degree in administration.
C) A computer degree is a must for administrative work.
D) The man went to change the time of his computer class.
4. A) A lot of contestants participated in the show.
B) The fifth contestant won the biggest prize.
C) It was not as exciting as he had expected.
D) It was sponsored by a car manufacturer.
5. A) Reading a newspaper column.
B) Looking at a railway timetable.
C) Driving from New York to Boston.
D) Waiting for someone at the airport.
6. A) He wears a coat bought in the mall.
B) He got a new job at the barbershop.
C) He had a finger hurt last night.
D) He had his hair cut yesterday.
7. A) He cannot appreciate the Picasso exhibition.
B) Even his nephew can draw as well as Picasso.
C) He is not quite impressed with modern paintings.
D) Some drawings by kindergarten kids are excellent.

8. A) He should not put the cart before the horse.
B) His conduct does not square with his words.
C) His attitude to student government has changed.
D) He has long been involved in student government.

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

9. A) She left her own car in Manchester.
B) Something went wrong with her car.
C) She wants to go traveling on the weekend.
D) Her car won't be back in a week's time.

10. A) Safety. B) Comfort. C) Size. D) Cost.

11. A) Third-party insurance.
B) Value-added tax.
C) Petrol.
D) CDW.

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

12. A) How to update the basic facilities.
B) What to do to enhance their position.
C) Where to locate their plant.
D) How to attract investments.

13. A) Their road link to other European countries is fast.
B) They are all located in the south of France.
C) They are very close to each other.
D) Their basic facilities are good.

14. A) Try to avoid making a hasty decision.
B) Take advantage of the train links.
C) Talk with the local authorities.
D) Conduct field surveys first.

15. A) Future product distribution.
B) Local employment policies.
C) Road and rail links for small towns.
D) Skilled workforce in the hilly region.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be

spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

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Passage one

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

16. A) One fifth of them were on bad terms with their sisters and brothers.
B) About one eighth of them admitted to lingering bitter feelings.
C) More than half of them were involved in inheritance disputes.
D) Most of them had broken with their sisters and brothers.
17. A) Less concern with money matters.
B) More experience in worldly affairs.
C) Advance in age.
D) Freedom from work.
18. A) They have little time left to renew contact with their brothers and sisters.
B) They tend to forget past unhappy memories and focus on their present needs.
C) They are more tolerant of one another.
D) They find close relatives more reliable.

Passage Two

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

19. A) They have bright colors and intricate patterns.
B) They can only survive in parts of the Americas.
C) They are the only insect that migrates along fixed routes.
D) They have strong wings capable of flying long distances.
20. A) In a Michigan mountain forest.
B) In a Louisiana mountain forest.
C) In a Kentucky mountain forest.
D) In a Mexican mountain forest.
21. A) Each flock of butterflies lays eggs in the same states.
B) They start to lay eggs when they are nine months old.
C) Each generation in a cycle lays eggs at a different place.
D) Only the strongest can reach their destination to lay eggs.
22. A) Evolution of monarch butterflies.
B) Living habits of monarch butterflies.

- C) Migration patterns of monarch butterflies.
- D) Environmental impacts on monarch butterfly life.

Passage Three

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

23. A) Time has become more limited.
B) Time has become more precious.
C) Time is money.
D) Time is relative.
24. A) Americans now attach more importance to the effective use of time.
B) Americans today have more free time than earlier generations.
C) The number of hours Americans work has increased steadily.
D) More and more Americans feel pressed for time nowadays.
25. A) Our interpersonal relationships improve.
B) Our work efficiency increases greatly.
C) Our living habits are altered.
D) Our behavior is changed.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

The first copyright law in the United States was passed by Congress in 1790. In 1976 Congress enacted the latest copyright law, __26__ the technological developments that had occurred since the passage of the Copyright Act of 1909. For example, in 1909, anyone who wanted to make a single copy of a __27__ work for personal use had to do so by hand. The very process __28__ a limitation on the quantity of materials copied. Today, a photocopier can do the work in seconds; the limitation has disappeared. The 1909 law did not provide full protection for films and sound recordings, nor did it __29__ the need to protect radio and television. As a result, __30__ of the law and abuses of the intent of the law have lessened the __31__ rewards of authors, artists, and producers. The 1976 Copyright Act has not prevented these abuses fully, but it has clarified the legal rights of the injured parties and given them an __32__ for remedy.

Since 1976 the Act has been __33__ to include computer software, and guidelines have been adopted for fair use of television broadcasts. These changes have cleared up much of the confusion and conflict that followed __34__ the 1976 legislation.

The fine points of the law are decided by the courts and by acceptable common

practice over time. As these decisions and agreements are made, we modify our behavior accordingly. For now, we need to __35__ the law and its guidelines as accurately as we can and to act in a fair manner.

短对话

1.

M: Look at these low prices at these fashionable TV sets. Something is fishy, don't you think so?

W: Well, there have been a lot of robberies recently. Some of the stolen goods may have landed here.

Q: What does the woman imply about the low price television sets?

2.

M: I've been assigned to cover the governor's speech today. What about you?

W: Nothing is grand as yours. I have to do an interview for the evening news about a man with dozens of cats.

Q: What do we learn about the speakers?

3.

W: Didn't I see you going into the administration building this afternoon?

M: I needed to switch my computer class to the 950 section.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

4.

W: I guess you watch the quiz show on television last night. What did you think about it?

M: Well, it's great. The first four contestants won only small prizes, but the fifth left with a new luxury car.

Q: What does the man say about the quiz show?

5.

W: I can't find the arrival time of the New York to Boston Express on this schedule.

M: Look for New York in the left-hand column and follow it across until you find the hour listed in the Boston column.

Q: What are the speakers most probably doing?

6.

W: You look different today, but I can't quite put my finger on what it is.

M: Oh, yesterday I finally got around to that new barbershop in the mall and enjoyed their services.

Q: What can be inferred about the man?

7.

W: What do you think Picasso's painting exhibited in the city museum?

M: Personally I can't quite see the meaning in his modern works. Most of them remind me of the stuff my nephew brings home from the kindergarten.

Q: What does the man mean?

8.

W: Rod said he wanted to get involved in student government this year.

M: But he hasn't gone through a single meeting, has he?

Q: What does the man imply about Rod?

听力长对话原文 1

Conversation One

M: Good morning! Madam. Can I help you?

W: Oh, I do hope so. I have to get to Manchester today and my own car has broken down. Do you by any chance have a car available?

M: For how many days? Madam.

W: Three, just until the weekend.

M: And what sort of car did you have in mind?

W: Well, that depends a little bit on the price. But I normally drive a Chevrolet. Do you have anything like that?

M: Yes, certainly. That's group C which includes Chevrolet and sea-arrows.
W: How much are they?

M: Well, for three days, you would have to have it under the unlimited mileage conditions. Which will work out cheaper for Manchester anyway.

Let's see, Group C, three to five days hire with unlimited mileage is 53 pounds per day.

W: I see. Does that include everything?

M: It includes third party insurance, but it's not include value-added tax, patrol or CDW.

W: What's that?

M: CDW? Oh, that's the cover you in case you damage the hire car. Third party insurance only covers you for damage to another vehicle. For Group C cars is 6 pounds per day.

W: OK. I think I'll have the Chevrolet.

M: All right. Could I have your driving license please?

W: Certainly. Here we are.

M: So, it's Ms. JB. Couty.

W: Yes. That's right.

M: And the number is 509024bc9cs, expiring the 1st, July, 2015. And you want to take it immediately?

W: Yes, I do, please.

M: Lovely. Well you could just initial that box there for the CDW. And that

boxthere to confirm you have known driving convictions,thank you,And then signthere.Great!That's it!

Q9-11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

Q9:Why does the woman want to hire a car?

Q10:What is the woman's main consideration in hiring a car?

Q11:What does the daily charge included?

Conversation Two

待补充.....
短文原文

Passage 1

In a study of older people with sisters and brothers, psychologist Debra Gold of the Duke Center for the study of aging and human development found that about 20% said they were hostile or indifferent to ward their sisters and brothers. Reasons for this ranged from inheritance disputes to hostility between spouses. But, many of those who had poor relationships felt guilty. Although most people admitted to some lingering rivalry, it was rarely strong enough to end the relationship. Only four out of the 54 people interviewed had completely broken with their sisters and brothers and only one of the four felt comfortable with the break. As sisters and brothers advanced into old age, closeness increases and rivalry diminishes, explains VC, a psychologist at Purdue University. Most of the elderly people he interviewed said they had supportive and friendly dealings and got along well or very well with their sisters and brothers. Only 4% got along poorly. Gold found that as people age, they often become more involved with and interested in their sisters and brothers. 53% of those she interviewed said that contact with their sisters and brothers increase innate adulthood. With family and career obligations reduced, many said that they had more time for each other. Others said that they felted with time to heal wounds. A man who had recently reconciled with his brother told Gold there's something that lets older people to put aside bad deeds of the past and focus a little on what we need now, especially when it's sisters and brothers.

16. What does the study by Debra Gold find about older people?

17. What has probably caused closeness to increase among sisters and brothers according to VC?

18. What did the man who had recently reconciled with his brother tell Debra Gold about older people?

Passage 2

Monarch butterflies, the large origin black insects, are common summer sights in

northern United States and Canada. They brighten in parks and gardens as they fly among the flowers. What makes monarch butterflies particularly interesting is they migrate, all the way to California or Mexico in back. They are thought to be the only insect that does this. Every year in the late summer, monarch begin their migration to the south, those heading for Mexico go first for the Louisiana Mississippi region. And then they fly to go across Mexico into Texas. Once in Mexico, they establish themselves in one of about 15 sites in the mountain forth. Each site provides the winter home for millions of monarchs. The butterflies are so numerous that they often cover the entire trees. When spring comes, they began their long journey north. The question is often asked whether every butterfly makes the round trip journey every year. And the answer is no. The average monarch lives about nine month. So when fly the north, they might lay eggs in Louisiana and die. The eggs of that following generation may be found in Kentucky, the eggs of next generation may be in the Kang Michigan. The last generation of the season about the forth may make the journey back in Mexico and restart the cycle. Scientists learn about the monarch butterflies' migration by capturing and placing the identifying tags in the insects. By recapturing the attempt of the monarch and noting where they came from, the next scientist can figure out things like butterfly's age and its routing

19. What is the unique about the monarch butterfly according to the speaker?
20. Where does the butterfly settle at the end of the migration?
21. What does the speaker say about the monarch butterflies' reproduction?
22. What is the talk mainly about ?

Passage 3

People nowadays seem to have the sense that their time has become more limited. Compared with early generations we spend more and more time working and have less and less free time to engage in leisure pursues. But this premise turns out to be an illusion. The most comprehensive data from major Time Use Service suggests, if anything, Americans today have more free time than the early generations. The number of hours we work has not changed much, but we spend less time now on home tasks. So we have a great amount of time for leisure than in decades past. so why do we feel like time so scare. One problem is that time becomes more valuable and time becomes more worth money. we feel like we have less of it. workers who bill or get paid by the hour, think employer and fast-food workers, report focusing more on pursuing more money than those who get paid by salary and the fact has been fast. In one experiment, people were told to play the role of consultant and bill their time by either nine dollars an hour or ninety dollars an hour. When people billed their time by ninety dollars an hour they report feeling far more priced for time. Thinking about our time as money, changes are our behavior as well. in one study, people who were instructed to think about money before entering a cafe spent less times chatting with the other patrons and more time working. Those who are thinking their time did reverse spending time socializing instead of working.

23. What does the speaker say now people feel about time?
24. What do the data from time use service show?

25. What happen when we think about our time as money?

填空

The first copy right law in the United States was passed by congress in 1790. In 1976, congress enacted the latest copy right law, taking into consideration the technological developments that had occurred since the passage of the copy right act of 1909. For example, in 1909 anyone who wanted to make a single copy of a literary work for personal use had to do so by hand. The very process imposed a limitation on the quantity of materials copied. Today, a photo copier can do the work in seconds. The limitation has disappeared. The 1909 Law did not provide full protection for films and sound recordings nor did it anticipate the need to protect radio and television. As a result, violations of the law and abuses of the intent of the law have lessened the financial rewards of authors, artists and producers. The 1976 copy right act has not prevented these abuses fully, but it has clarified the legal rights of the injured parties and given them an avenue for remedy. Since 1976 the act has been amended to include computer software and guidelines have been adopted for fair use of television broadcasts. These changes have cleared up much of the confusion and conflict that followed in the wake of 1976 legislation. The fine points of the law are decided by the courts and by acceptable common practice overtime. As these decisions and agreements are made, we modify our behavior accordingly. For now, we need to interpret the law and its guidelines as accurately as we can and to act in a fair manner.

【听力短对话解析】

1.2014 年 6 月英语六级听力短对话解析：本题考察语义推断。考点第二个说话的女士。对应选项 A They might be stolengoods.

2.2014 年 6 月英语六级听力短对话解析：本题考察人物身份。从 “cover the governess speech” (cover 表示报道) “do an interview” 可以推测，两人都是记者。对应选项 C They are news reporters.

3.2014 年 6 月英语六级听力短对话解析：本题考查事实细节。考点在第二位男士所说的话。对应选项 D : The man went to changethe

time ofthis computer class 选项中 change 是对 switch 的同义改写。

4.2014 年 6 月英语六级听力短对话解析：本题考察转折关系。考点在第二位男士。男士觉得智力竞赛节目不错，前 4 个人只赢得了小奖品，但是第五个人赢得了一辆豪车。对应选项 B: The fifth contestant won thebiggest prize 选项中的 biggest prize 是对 only small prizes 的反向改写。

5.2014 年 6 月英语六级听力短对话解析：本题考察对话主题。必须要结合二人谈话的内容才能推测出来。根据 “New York to Boston Express” (express 表示特快列车) “schedule” “the hour” 可以推测，两人正在寻找火车时

刻表，对应选项 B Looking for a railway timetable.

6.2014 年 6 月英语六级听力短对话解析：本题考察事实细节。考点在第二位男士。从 “new barbershop” 可以推测，答案为 D：He had his hair cut yesterday. 本题考察态度观点。考点在第二位男士。从 “I can’t quite see the meaning in his modern works” 可以推测，男士并不喜欢当代艺术，对应选项 A：He cannot appreciate the Picasso exhibition air cut yesterday.

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8.2014 年 6 月英语六级听力短对话解析：本题考察语义推断，考点在明显信号词 but 之后。女士说 Rod 想要参与学生政府，男士反问：但是他并没有通过任何一次会议吧？言下之意，Rod 参与过许多次会议，但一直没有通过。对应选项 D He has been long involved in student government.

【短对话综合点评】：

本套短对话规律性较强，8 道题基本针对第二个人进行提问。2、4、5、6 考法巧妙，需要考生在听懂的基础上迅速反应，具有一定区分度。整体难度较往年有些微提升。

【听力长对话解析】

9. 2014 年 6 月英语六级听力长对话解析：根据女士所说的 “my own car has broken down” 对应选项 B Something went wrong with her car.

10. 2014 年 6 月英语六级听力长对话解析：根据女士所说的 “That depends a little bit on the price.” 以及后文反复出现的询价，可知本题对应选项 D: Cost

11. 2014 年 6 月英语六级听力长对话解析：根据男士所说的 “It Includes third party insurance” 可知答案对应选项 A: Third-party insurance.

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1.2014 年 6 月英语六级听力短对话解析：本题考察语义推断。考点第二个说话的女士。对应选项 A They might be stolen goods.

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partyinsurance” 可知答案对应选项 A: Third-party insurance.

1-15ACDBB DADBD ACDAC

16-25ACBCD CCABD

26. taking into consideration

27. literary

28. imposed

29. anticipate

30. violations

31. financial

32. avenue

33. amended

34. in the wake of

35. interpret