

# 2006 年—2015 年六级听力真题及答案

( 答案在最后面 )

## 2006 年 6 月六级听力真题

1. A) She met with Thomas just a few days ago.  
B) She can help with orientation program.  
C) She is not sure she can pass on the message.  
D) She will certainly try to contact Thomas.
2. A) Set the dinner table.            B) Change the light bulb.  
C) Clean the dining room.        D) Hold the ladder for him.
3. A) He'd like a piece of pie.    B) He'd like some coffee.  
C) He'd rather stay in the warm room. D) He'd just had dinner with his friends.
4. A) He has managed to sell a number of cars.  
B) He is contented with his current position.  
C) He might get fired.        D) He has lost his job.
5. A) Tony's secretary.        B) Paul's girlfriend.  
C) Paul's colleague.        D) Tony's wife.
6. A) He was fined for running a red light.  
B) He was caught speeding on a fast lane.  
C) He had to run quickly to get the ticket.  
D) He made a wrong turn at the intersection.
7. A) He has learned a lot from his own mistakes.  
B) He is quite experienced in taming wild dogs.  
C) He finds reward more effective than punishment.  
D) He thinks it important to master basic training skills.
8. A) At a bookstore.    B) At the dentist's.    C) In a restaurant.    D) In the library.
9. A) He doesn't want Jenny to get into trouble.  
B) He doesn't agree with the woman's remark.  
C) He thinks Jenny's workload too heavy at collage.

D) He believes most college students are running wild.

10. A) It was applaudable. B) It was just terrible.

C) The actors were enthusiastic. D) The plot was funny enough.

#### Section B

11. A) Social work. B) Medical care. C) Applied physics. D) Special education.

12. A) The timely advice from her friends and relatives.

B) The two-year professional training she received.

C) Her determination to fulfill her dream.

D) Her parents' consistent moral support.

13. A) To get the funding for the hospitals. B) To help the disabled children there.

C) To train therapists for the children there.

D) To set up an institution for the handicapped.

#### Passage Two

14. A) At a country school in Mexico. B) In a mountain valley of Spain.

C) At a small American college. D) In a small village in Chile.

15. A) By expanding their minds and horizons.

B) By financing their elementary education.

C) By setting up a small primary school.

D) By setting them an inspiring example.

16. A) She wrote poetry that broke through national barriers. B)

She was a talented designer of original school curriculums. C)

She proved herself to be an active and capable stateswoman. D)

She made outstanding contributions to children's education.

17. A) She won the 1945 Nobel Prize in Literature.

B) She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize. C)

She translated her books into many languages.

D) She advised many statesmen on international affairs.

#### Passage Three

18. A) How animals survive harsh conditions in the wild.

- B) How animals alter colors to match their surroundings.
  - C) How animals protect themselves against predators.
  - D) How animals learn to disguise themselves effectively.
19. A) Its enormous size. B) Its plant-like appearance.
- C) Its instantaneous response. D) Its offensive smell.
20. A) It helps improve their safety. B) It allows them to swim faster.
- C) It helps them fight their predators. D) It allows them to avoid twists and turns.

### 2006 年 12 月六级听力真题

11. A) Dr. Smith's waiting room isn't tidy.
- B) Dr. Smith enjoys reading magazines.
- C) Dr. Smith has left a good impression on her.
- D) Dr. Smith may not be a good choice.
12. A) The man will rent the apartment when it is available.
- B) The man made a bargain with the landlady over the rent.
- C) The man insists on having a look at the apartment first.
- D) The man is not fully satisfied with the apartment.
13. A) Packing up to go abroad.
- B) Brushing up on her English.
- C) Drawing up a plan for her English course.
- D) Applying for a visa to the United States.
14. A) He is anxious to find a cure for his high blood pressure.
- B) He doesn't think high blood pressure is a problem for him.
- C) He was not aware of his illness until diagnosed with it.
- D) He did not take the symptoms of his illness seriously.
15. A) To investigate the causes of AIDS.
- B) To raise money for AIDS patients.

C) To rally support for AIDS victims in Africa.

D) To draw attention to the spread of AIDS in Asia.

16. A) It has a very long history.

B) It is a private institution.

C) It was founded by Thomas Jefferson.

D) It stresses the comprehensive study of nature.

17. A) They can't fit into the machine.

B) They have not been delivered yet.

C) They were sent to the wrong address.

D) They were found to be of the wrong type.

18. A) The food served in the cafeteria usually lacks variety.

B) The cafeteria sometimes provides rare food for the students.

C) The students find the service in the cafeteria satisfactory.

D) The cafeteria tries hard to cater to the students' needs.

19. A) He picked up some apples in his yard.

B) He cut some branches off the apple tree.

C) He quarreled with his neighbor over the fence.

D) He cleaned up all the garbage in the woman's yard.

20. A) Trim the apple trees in her yard.

B) Pick up the apples that fell in her yard.

C) Take the garbage to the curb for her.

D) Remove the branches from her yard.

21. A) File a lawsuit against the man.      B) Ask the man for compensation.

C) Have the man's apple tree cut down.      D) Throw garbage into the man's yard.

22. A) He was ready to make a concession.      B) He was not intimidated.

C) He was not prepared to go to court.      D) He was a bit concerned.

23. A) Bad weather.      B) Human error.

C) Breakdown of the engines.      D) Failure of the communications system.

24. A) Two thousand feet.      B) Twelve thousand feet.

C) Twenty thousand feet. D) Twenty-two thousand feet.

25. A) Accurate communication is of utmost importance.

B) pilots should be able to speak several foreign languages. C)

Air controllers should keep a close watch on the weather. D)

Cooperation between pilots and air controllers is essential.

#### Passage One

26. A) His father caught a serious disease. B) His mother passed away.

C) His mother left him to marry a rich businessman.

D) His father took to drinking.

27. A) He disliked being disciplined. B) He was expelled by the university.

C) He couldn't pay his gambling debts. D) He enjoyed working for a magazine.

28. A) His poems are heavily influenced by French writers.

B) His stories are mainly set in the State of Virginia.

C) His work is difficult to read.

D) His language is not refined.

29. A) He grieved to death over the loss of his wife.

B) He committed suicide for unknown reasons.

C) He was shot dead at the age of 40. D) He died of heavy drinking.

#### Passage Two

30. A) Women. B) Prisoners. C) Manual workers. D) School age children.

31. A) He taught his students how to pronounce the letters first.

B) He matched the letters with the sounds familiar to the learners.

C) He showed the learners how to combine the letters into simple words.

D) He divided the letters into groups according to the way they are written.

32. A) It Can help people to become literate within a short time.

B) It was originally designed for teaching the English language.

C) It enables the learners to master a language within three months.

D) It is effective in teaching any alphabetical language to Brazilians.

#### Passage Three

33. A) The crop's blooming period is delayed. B) The roots of crops are cut off.

C) The topsoil is seriously damaged. D) The growth of weeds is accelerated.

34. A) It's a new way of applying chemical fertilizer.

B) It's an improved method of harvesting crops.

C) It's a creative technique for saving labor.

D) It's a farming process limiting the use of ploughs.

35. A) In areas with few weeds and unwanted plants.

B) In areas with a severe shortage of water.

C) In areas lacking in chemical fertilizer.

D) In areas dependent on imported food.

个人将其中长对话改成了单词听写

Adults are getting smarter about how smart babies are. Not long ago, researchers learned that 4-day-olds could understand (36)\_\_\_\_\_ and subtraction. Now, British research (37) \_\_\_\_\_ Graham Schafer has discovered that infants can learn words for uncommon things long before they can speak. He found that 9-month-old infants could be taught, through repeated show-and-tell<sup>1</sup>, to (38) \_\_\_\_\_ the names of objects that were foreign to them, a result that (39) \_\_\_\_\_ in some ways the received (40) that, apart from learning to (41) \_\_\_\_\_ things common to their daily lives, children don't begin to build vocabulary until well into their second year. "It's no (42) \_\_\_\_\_ that children learn words, but the words they tend to know are words linked to (43) \_\_\_\_\_ situations in the home," explains Schafer. "This is the first \_\_\_\_\_ that we can choose what words the children will learn and that they can respond to them with an unfamiliar voice giving instructions in an unfamiliar setting."

Figuring out how humans acquire language may shed light on why some children learn to read and write later than others, Schafer says, and could lead to better treatments for developmental problems. What's more, the study of language \_\_\_\_\_ offers direct insight into how humans learn. "Language is a test case for human cognitive development," says Schafer. But parents eager to teach their infants should take note: Even without being \_\_\_\_\_ new words, a control group caught up with the other \_\_\_\_\_

within a few months. "This is not about advancing development," he says. "It's just about what

children can do at an earlier age than what educators have often thought.”

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## 2007 年 6 月六级听力真题

11. A) Surfing the net. B) Watching a talk show.  
C) Packing a birthday gift. D) Shopping at a jewelry store.
12. A) He enjoys finding fault with exams.  
B) He is sure of his success in the exam.  
C) He doesn't know if he can do well in the exam.  
D) He used to get straight A's in the exams he took.
13. A) The man is generous with his good comments on people.  
B) The woman is unsure if there will be peace in the world.  
C) The woman is doubtful about newspaper stories.  
D) The man is quite optimistic about human nature.
14. A) Study for some profession. B) Attend a medical school.  
C) Stay in business. D) Sell his shop.
15. A) More money. B) Fair treatment.  
C) A college education. D) Shorter work hours.
16. A) She was exhausted from her trip. B) She missed the comforts of home.  
C) She was impressed by Mexican food. D) She will not go to Mexico again.
17. A) Cheer herself up a bit. B) Find a more suitable job.  
C) Seek professional advice. D) Take a psychology course.
18. A) He dresses more formally now.  
B) What he wears does not match his position.  
C) He has ignored his friends since graduation.  
D) He failed to do well at college.
19. A) To go sightseeing. B) To have meetings.  
C) To promote a new champagne. D) To join in a training program.
20. A) It can reduce the number of passenger complaints.  
B) It can make air travel more entertaining.  
C) It can cut down the expenses for air travel.



- D) It can lessen the discomfort caused by air travel.
21. A) Took balanced meals with champagne. B) Ate vegetables and fruit only.  
C) Refrained from fish or meat. D) Avoided eating rich food.
22. A) Many of them found it difficult to exercise on a plane.  
B) Many of them were concerned with their well-being.  
C) Not many of them chose to do what she did.  
D) Not many of them understood the program.
23. A) At a fair. B) At a cafeteria.  
C) In a computer lab. D) In a shopping mall.
24. A) The latest computer technology. B) The organizing of an exhibition.  
C) The purchasing of some equipment. D) The dramatic changes in the job market.
25. A) Data collection. B) Training consultancy.  
C) Corporate management. D) Information processing.

#### Passage One

26. A) Improve themselves. B) Get rid of empty dreams.  
C) Follow the cultural tradition. D) Attempt something impossible.
27. A) By finding sufficient support for implementation.  
B) By taking into account their own ability to change.  
C) By constantly keeping in mind their ultimate goals.  
D) By making detailed plans and carrying them out.
28. A) To show people how to get their lives back to normal.  
B) To show how difficult it is for people to lose weight.  
C) To remind people to check the calories on food bags.  
D) To illustrate how easily people abandon their goals.

#### Passage Two

29. A) Michael's parents got divorced.  
B) Karen was adopted by Ray Anderson.  
C) Karen's mother died in a car accident.  
D) A truck driver lost his life in a collision.

30. A) He ran a red light and collided with a truck.  
B) He sacrificed his life to save a baby girl.  
C) He was killed instantly in a burning car.  
D) He got married to Karen's mother.
31. A) The reported hero turned out to be his father.  
B) He did not understand his father till too late.  
C) Such misfortune should have fallen on him.  
D) It reminded him of his miserable childhood.

Passage Three

32. A) Germany. B) Japan.  
C) The U.S. D) The U.K.
33. A) By doing odd jobs at weekends. B) By working long hours every day.  
C) By putting in more hours each week. D) By taking shorter vacations each year.
34. A) To combat competition and raise productivity.  
B) To provide them with more job opportunities.  
C) To help them maintain their living standard.  
D) To prevent them from holding a second job.
35. A) Change their jobs. B) Earn more money.  
C) Reduce their working hours. D) Strengthen the government's role.

Nursing, as a typically female profession, must deal constantly with the false impression that nurses are there to wait on the physician. As nurses, we are (36) \_\_\_\_\_ to provide nursing care only. We do not have any legal or moral (37) \_\_\_\_\_ to any physician. We provide health teaching, (38) \_\_\_\_\_ physical as well as emotional problems, (39) \_\_\_\_\_ patient-related services, and make all of our nursing decisions based upon what is best or suitable for the patient. If, in any (40) \_\_\_\_\_, we feel that a physician's order is (41) \_\_\_\_\_ or unsafe, we have a legal (42) \_\_\_\_\_ to question that order or refuse to carry it out.

Nursing is not a nine-to-five job with every weekend off. All nurses are aware of that before they enter the profession. The emotional and physical stress. However, that occurs due to odd working hours

is a (43) \_\_\_\_\_ reason for a lot of the career dissatisfaction. (44). That disturbs our personal lives, disrupts our sleeping and eating habits, and isolates us from everything except job-related friends and activities.

The quality of nursing care is being affected dramatically by these situations. (45). Consumers of medically related services have evidently not been affected enough yet to demand changes in our medical system. But if trends continue as predicted, (46)

## 2007 年 12 月六级听力真题

### Section A

11. A) Proceed in his own way.                      B) Stick to the original plan.  
C) Compromise with his colleague.              D) Try to change his colleague's mind.
12. A) Mary has a keen eye for style.              B) Nancy regrets buying the dress.  
C) Nancy and Mary went shopping together in Rome.  
D) Nancy and Mary like to follow the latest fashion.
13. A) Wash the dishes.                              B) Go to the theatre.  
C) Pick up George and Martha.                  D) Take her daughter to hospital.
14. A) She enjoys making up stories about other people.  
B) She can never keep anything to herself for long.  
C) She is eager to share news with the woman.  
D) She is the best informed woman in town.
15. A) A car dealer.                                  B) A mechanic  
C) A driving examiner.                          D) A technical consultant.
16. A) The shopping mall has been deserted recently.  
B) Shoppers can only find good stores in the mall.  
C) Lots of people moved out of the downtown area.  
D) There isn't much business downtown nowadays.
17. A) He will help the woman with her reading.  
B) The lounge is not a place for him to study in.

C) He feels sleepy whenever he tries to study.

D) A cozy place is rather hard to find on campus.

18. A) To protect her from getting scratches.

B) To help relieve her of the pain.

C) To prevent mosquito bites.

D) To avoid getting sunburnt.

19. A) In a studio.                      B) In a clothing store.

C) At a beach resort              D) At a fashion show

20. A) To live there permanently.              B) To stay there for half a year.

C) To find a better job to support herself.

D) To sell leather goods for a British company.

21. A) Designing fashion items for several companies.

B) Modeling for a world-famous Italian company.

C) Working as an employee for Ferragamo.

D) Serving as a sales agent for Burberrys.

22. A) It has seen a steady decline in its profits.

B) It has become much more competitive.

C) It has lost many customers to foreign companies.

D) It has attracted lot more designers from abroad.

23. A) It helps her to attract more public attention.

B) It improves her chance of getting promoted.

C) It strengthens her relationship with students.

D) It enables her to understand people better.

24. A) Passively.    B) Positively.    C) Skeptically.    D) Sensitively.

25. A) It keeps haunting her day and night.

B) Her teaching was somewhat affected by it.

C) It vanishes the moment she steps into her role. D)

Her mind goes blank once she gets on the stage.

Section B

26. A) To win over the majority of passengers from airlines in twenty years.  
B) To reform railroad management in western European countries.  
C) To electrify the railway lines between major European cities.  
D) To set up an express train network throughout Europe.
27. A) Major European airliner will go bankrupt.  
B) Europeans will pay much less for traveling.  
C) Traveling time by train between major European cities will be cut by half.  
D) Trains will become the safest and most efficient means of travel in Europe.
28. A) Train travel will prove much more comfortable than air travel.  
B) Passengers will feel much safer on board a train than on a plane.  
C) Rail transport will be environmentally friendlier than air transport.  
D) Traveling by train may be as quick as, or even quicker than, by air.
29. A) In 1981.      B) In 1989.      C) In 1990.      D) In 2000.

#### Passage Two

30. A) There can be no speedy recovery for mental patients.  
B) Approaches to healing patients are essentially the same.  
C) The mind and body should be taken as an integral whole.  
D) There is no clear division of labor in the medical profession.
31. A) A doctor's fame strengthens the patients' faith in them.  
B) Abuse of medicines is widespread in many urban hospitals.  
C) One third of the patients depend on harmless substances for cure.  
D) A patient's expectations of a drug have an effect on their recovery.
32. A) Expensive drugs may not prove the most effective.  
B) The workings of the mind may help patients recover.  
C) Doctors often exaggerate the effect of their remedies.  
D) Most illnesses can be cured without medication.

#### Passage Three

33. A) Enjoying strong feelings and emotions.  
B) Defying all dangers when they have to.

C) Being fond of making sensational news.

D) Dreaming of becoming famous one day.

34. A) Working in an emergency room.      B) Watching horror movies.

C) Listening to rock music.      D) Doing daily routines.

35. A) A rock climber.      B) A psychologist.

C) A resident doctor.      D) A career consultant.

### Section C

If you're like most people, you've indulged in fake listening many times. You go to history class, sit in the third row, and look (36) \_\_\_\_\_ at the instructor as she speaks. But your mind is far away, (37) \_\_\_\_\_ in the clouds of pleasant daydreams. (38) \_\_\_\_\_ you come back to earth: the instructor writes an important term on the chalkboard, and you (39) \_\_\_\_\_ copy it in your notebook. Every once in a while the instructor makes a (40) \_\_\_\_\_ remark, causing others in the class to laugh. You smile politely, pretending that you've heard the remark and found it mildly (41) \_\_\_\_\_. You have a vague sense of (42) \_\_\_\_\_ that you aren't paying close attention, but you tell yourself that any (43) \_\_\_\_\_ you miss can be picked up from a friend's notes. Besides, (44) \_\_\_\_\_ So back you go into your private little world. Only later do you realize you've missed important information for a test.

Fake listening may be easily exposed, since many speakers are sensitive to facial cues and can tell if you're merely pretending to listen. (45) \_\_\_\_\_

Even if you're not exposed, there's another reason to avoid fakery; it's easy for this behavior to become a habit. For some people, the habit is so deeply rooted that (46) \_\_\_\_\_ As a result, they miss lots of valuable information.

## 2008 年 6 月六级听力真题

11. A) The man might be able to play in the World Cup.

B) The man's football career seems to be at an end.

C) The man was operated on a few weeks ago.

D) The man is a fan of world-famous football players.

12. A) Work out a plan to tighten his budget  
B) Find out the opening hours of the cafeteria.  
C) Apply for a senior position in the restaurant.  
D) Solve his problem by doing a part-time job.
13. A) A financial burden. C) A real nuisance.  
B) A good companion D) A well-trained pet.
14. A) The errors will be corrected soon.  
B) The woman was mistaken herself.  
C) The computing system is too complex.  
D) He has called the woman several times.
15. A) He needs help to retrieve his files.  
B) He has to type his paper once more.  
C) He needs some time to polish his paper.  
D) He will be away for a two-week conference.
16. A) They might have to change their plan.  
B) He has got everything set for their trip.  
C) He has a heavier workload than the woman.  
D) They could stay in the mountains until June 8.
17. A) They have wait a month to apply for a student loan.  
B) They can find the application forms in the brochure.  
C) They are not eligible for a student loan.  
D) They are not late for a loan application.
18. A) New laws are yet to be made to reduce pollutant release.  
B) Pollution has attracted little attention from the public.  
C) The quality of air will surely change for the better.  
D) It'll take years to bring air pollution under control.
19. A) Enormous size of its stores. B) Numerous varieties of food.  
C) Its appealing surroundings. D) Its rich and colorful history.
20. A) An ancient building. B) A world of antiques.

- C) An Egyptian museum. D) An Egyptian Memorial.
21. A) Its power bill reaches \$9 million a year.  
B) It sells thousands of light bulbs a day.  
C) It supplies power to a nearby town.  
D) It generates 70% of the electricity it uses.
22. A) 11,500 B) 30,000 C) 250,000 D) 300,000
23. A) Transferring to another department.  
B) Studying accounting at a university  
C) Thinking about doing a different job.  
D) Making preparation for her wedding.
24. A) She has finally got a promotion and a pay raise.  
B) She has got a satisfactory job in another company.  
C) She could at last leave the accounting department.  
D) She managed to keep her position in the company.
25. A) He and Andrea have proved to be a perfect match.  
B) He changed his mind about marriage unexpectedly.  
C) He declared that he would remain single all his life.  
D) He would marry Andrea even without meeting her.

#### Section B

26. A) They are motorcycles designated for water sports.  
B) They are speedy boats restricted in narrow waterways.  
C) They are becoming an efficient form of water transportation.  
D) They are getting more popular as a means of water recreation.
27. A) Waterscooter operators' lack of experience.  
B) Vacationers' disregard of water safety rules.  
C) Overloading of small boats and other craft.  
D) Carelessness of people boating along the shore.
28. A) They scare whales to death. B) They produce too much noise.  
C) They discharge toxic emissions. D) They endanger lots of water life.



- 29.A) Expand operating areas.                      B) Restrict operating hours.  
C) Limit the use of waterscooters.  
D) Enforce necessary regulations.
- 30.A) They are stable.                      .C) They are close.  
C) They are strained                      D) They are changing.
- 31.A) They are fully occupied with their own business.  
B) Not many of them stay in the same place for long.  
C) Not many of them can win trust from their neighbors.  
D) They attach less importance to interpersonal relations.
- 32.A) Count on each other for help.              B) Give each other a cold shoulder.  
C) Keep a friendly distance.                      D) Build a fence between them.

Passage Three

- 33.A) It may produce an increasing number of idle youngsters.  
B) It may affect the quality of higher education in America.  
C) It may cause many schools to go out of operation.  
D) It may lead to a lack of properly educated workers.
- 34 · A ) It is less serious in cities than in rural areas.  
B)It affects both junior and senior high schools.  
C)It results from a worsening economic climate.  
D)It is a new challenge facing American educators.
35. A)Allowing them to choose their favorite teachers.  
B)Creating a more relaxed learning environment.  
C)Rewarding excellent academic performance.  
D)Helping them to develop better study habits.

**2008 年 12 月六级听力真题**

11. A)He is quite easy to recognize              B)he is an outstanding speaker  
C)he looks like a movie star                      D)he looks young for his age

12. A)consult her dancing teacher      B)take a more interesting class  
C)continue her dancing class      D)improve her dancing skills
- 13.A)the man did not believe what the woman said  
B)the man accompanied the woman to the hospital  
C)the woman may be suffering from repetitive strain injury  
D)the woman may not followed the doctor's instructions
- 14.A)they are not in style any more      B)they have cost him far too much  
C)they no longer suit his eyesight      D)they should be cleaned regularly
- 15.A)he spilled his drink onto the floor  
B)he has just finished wiping the floor  
C)he was caught in a shower on his way home  
D)he rushed out of the bath to answer the phone
- 16.A)fixing some furniture      B)repairing the toy train  
C)reading the instructions      D)assembling the bookcase
- 17.A)urge Jenny to spend more time on study  
B)help Jenny to prepare for the coming exams  
C)act towards Jenny in a more sensible way  
D)send Jenny to a volleyball training center
- 18.A)The building of the dam needs a large budget  
B)the proposed site is near the residential area  
C)the local people fel insecure about the dam  
D)the dam poses a threat to the local environment
- 19.A.** It saw the end of its booming years worldwide  
B. Its production and sales reached record levels.  
C. It became popular in some foreign countries D.  
Its domestic market started to shrink rapidly.
- 20.A. They cost less.      B. They tasted better.  
C. They were in fashion.      D. They were widely advertised.
- 21.A. It is sure to fluctuate .      B. It is bound to revive.

- C. It will remain basically stable.    D. It will see no more monopoly
- 22.A. Organising protests                      B. Recruiting members
- C. Acting as its spokesman.              D. Saving endangered animals.
- 23.A. Anti-animal-abuse demonstrations    B. Anti-nuclear campaigns
- C. Surveying the Atlantic Ocean floor    D. Removing industrial waste.
- 24.A. By harassing them.                      B. By appealing to the public
- C. By taking legal action.                  D. By resorting to force.
- 25.A. Doubtful    B. Reserved    C. Indifferent .    D. Supportive

### **Section B**

- 26.A. The air becomes still.                  B. The air pressure is low.
- C. The clouds block the sun.              D. The sky appears brighter
- 27.A. Ancient people were better at foretelling the weather.
- B. Sailors'saying about the weather are unreliable.
- C. People knew long ago how to predict the weather. D.
- It was easiter to forecast the weather in the old days
- 28.A. Weather forecast is getting more accurate today.
- B. People can predict the weather by their senses
- C. Who are the real experts in weather forecast .
- D. Weather changes affect people's life remarkably
- 29.A. They often feel insecure about their jobs.
- B. They are unable to decide what to do first .
- C. They are feel burdened with numerous tasks every day.
- D they feel burdened with numerous tasks every day
- 30.A. Analyze them rationally.                  B. Draw a detailed to-do list .
- C. Turn to others for help.                  D. Handle them one by one .
- 31.A. They have accomplished little .    B. They feel utterly exhausted .
- C. They have worked out a way to relax.
- D. They no longer feel any sense of guilt.
- 32.A. Their performance may improve.

- B. Their immune system may be reinforced
  - C. Their blood pressure may rise all of a sudden.
  - D. Their physical development may be enhanced.
- 33.A. Improved mental functioning      B. Increased susceptibility to disease
- C. Speeding up of blood circulation D. Reduction of stress-related hormones
- 34.A. Pretend to be in better shape.      B. Have more physical exercise .
- C. Turn more often to friends for help
- D. Pay more attention to bodily sensations.
- 35.A. Different approaches to coping with stress.
- B. Various causes for serious health problems.
- C. The relationship between stress and illness.
- D. New finding of medical research on stress.

One of the most common images of advanced Western-style culture is that of a busy traffic-filled city. Since their first (36)\_\_\_\_\_ on American roadways, automobiles have become a (37)\_\_\_\_\_ of progress, a source of thousands of jobs and almost an inalienable right for citizens' personal freedom of movement. In recent (38)\_\_\_\_\_, our love affair with the car is being (39) directly to the developing world and it is increasingly (40)\_\_\_\_\_ that this transfer is leading to disaster.

America's almost complete dependence on automobiles has been a terrible mistake. As late as the 1950s, a large (41)\_\_\_\_\_ of the American public used mass transit. A large (42)\_\_\_\_\_ of public policy decisions and corporate scheming saw to it that countless (43)\_\_\_\_\_ and efficient urban streetcar and intra-city rail systems were dismantled(拆除). (44). Our lives have been planned along a road grid--homes far from work, shopping far from everything, with ugly stretches of concrete and blacktop in between.

Developing countries are copying Western-style transportation systems down to the last detail. (45) or nonexistent, leading to choking clouds of smog. Gasoline still contains lead, which is extremely poisonous to humans. (46) In addition to pollution and traffic jams, auto safety is a critical issue in developing countries.

## 2009 年 6 月六级听力真题

11. A · Fred forgot to call him last night about the camping trip.  
B · He is not going to lend his sleeping bag to Fred.  
C · He has not seen Fred at the gym for sometime.  
D · Fred may have borrowed a sleeping bag from someone else.
12. A · Summer has become hotter in recent years.  
B · It will cool down a bit over the weekend.  
C · Swimming in a pool has a relaxing effect.  
D · He hopes the weather forecast is accurate.
13. A · Taking a picture of Prof. Brown.    B · Commenting on an oil-painting.  
C · Hosting a TV program.                      D · Staging a performance.
14. A · She can help the man take care of the plants.  
B · Most plants grow better in direct sunlight.  
C · The plants need to be watered frequently.  
D · The plants should be placed in a shady spot.
15. A · Change to a more exciting channel. B · See the movie some other time.  
C · Go to bed early.                                  D · Stay up till eleven.
16. A · Both of them are laymen of modern art.  
B · She has beamed to appreciate modern sculptures.  
C · Italian artists' works are difficult to understand.  
D · Modern artists are generally considered weird.
17. A · They seem satisfied with what they have done.  
B · They have called all club members to contribute.  
C · They think the day can be called a memorable one.  
D · They find it hard to raise money for the hospital.
18. A · The man shouldn't hesitate to take the course.  
B · The man should talk with the professor first.

- C · The course isn't open to undergraduates.
  - D · The course will require a lot of reading.
19. A · Current trends in economic development.
- B · Domestic issues of general social concern.
  - C · Stories about Britain's relations with other nations.
  - D · Conflicts and compromises among political parties.
20. A · Based on the poll of public opinions.
- B · By interviewing people who file complaints.
  - C · By analyzing the domestic and international situation.
  - D · Based on public expectations and editors' judgment.
21. A · Underlying rules of editing.      B · Practical experience.
- C · Audience's feedback.      D · Professional qualifications.
22. A · The average life span was less than 50 years.
- B · It was very common for them to have 12 children.
  - C · They retired from work much earlier than today.
  - D · They were quite optimistic about their future.
23. A · Get ready for ecological changes.      B · Adapt to the new environment.
- C · Learn to use new technology.      D · Explore ways to stay young.
24. A · When all women go out to work. B. When family planning is enforced..
- C · When a world government is set up. D · When all people become wealthier.
25. A · Eliminate poverty and injustice.      B · Migrate to other planets.
- C · Control the environment.      D · Find inexhaustible resources.
26. A · To help young people improve their driving skills.
- B · To alert teenagers to the dangers of reckless driving.
  - C · To teach young people road manners through videotapes.
  - D · To show teens the penalties imposed on careless drivers.
27. A · Road accidents.      B · Street violence.
- C · Drug abuse.      D · Lung cancer.
28. A · It has changed teens' way of life.

- B · It has made teens feel like adults.  
C · It has accomplished its objective.  
D · It has been supported by parents.
29. A · Customers may get addicted to the smells.  
B · Customers may be misled by the smells.  
C · It hides the defects of certain goods.  
D · It gives rise to unfair competition.
30. A · Flexible.    B · Critical.    C · Supportive.    D · Cautious.
31. A · The flower scent stimulated people's desire to buy.  
B · Stronger smells had greater effects on consumers.  
C · Most shoppers hated the smell of the shoe store.  
D · 84% of the customers were unaware of the smells.
32. A · A goods train hit a bus carrying many passengers.  
B · Two passenger trains crashed into each other.  
C · A passenger train collided with a goods train.  
D · An express train was derailed when hit by a bomb.
33. A · The rescue operations have not been very effective.  
B · More than 300 injured passengers were hospitalized.  
C · The cause of the tragic accident remains unknown.  
D · The exact casualty figures are not yet available.
34. A · There was a bomb scare.    B · There was a terrorist attack.  
C · A fire alarm was set off by mistake.  
D · 50 pounds of explosives were found.
35. A · Follow policemen's directions.    B · Keep an eye on the weather.  
C · Avoid snow-covered roads.    D · Drive with special care.

English is the leading international language. In different countries around the globe, English is acquired as the mother (36) \_\_\_\_\_, in others it's used as a second language. Some nations use English as their (37) \_\_\_\_\_ language, performing the function of (38) \_\_\_\_\_; in

others it's used as an international language for business, (39) \_\_\_\_\_ and industry.

What factors and forces have led to the (40) \_\_\_\_\_ of English? Why is English now considered to be so prestigious that, across the globe, individuals and societies feel (41) \_\_\_\_\_ if they do not have (42) \_\_\_\_\_ in this language? How has English changed through 1,500 Years? These are some of the questions that you (43) \_\_\_\_\_ when you study English.

You also examine the immense variability of English and (44) \_\_\_\_\_. You develop in-depth knowledge of the intricate structure of the language. Why do some non-native speakers of English claim that it's a difficult language to learn, while (45) \_\_\_\_\_? At the University of Sussex, you are introduced to the nature and grammar of English in all aspects. This involves the study of sound structures, the formation of words, the sequencing words and the construction of meaning, as well as examination of the theories explaining the aspects of English usage. (46) \_\_\_\_\_, which are raised by studying how speakers and writers employ English for a wide variety of purposes.

## 2009 年 12 月六级听力真题

11. A) They would rather travel around than stay at home.  
B) They prefer to carry cash when traveling abroad.  
C) They usually carry many things around with them.  
D) They don't like to spend much money on traveling.
12. A) The selection process was a little unfair.  
B) He had long dreamed of the dean's position.  
C) Rod was eliminated in the selection process.  
D) Rod was in charge of the admissions office.
13. A) Applause encourages the singer.    B) She regrets paying for the concert.  
C) Almost everyone loves pop music.    D) The concert is very impressive.
14. A) They have known each other since their schooldays.  
B) They were both chairpersons of the Students' Union.  
C) They have been in close touch by email.  
D) They are going to hold a reunion party.



15. A) Cook their dinner. B) Rest for a while.  
C) Get their car fixed. D) Stop for the night.
16. A) Newly launched products. B) Consumer preferences.  
C) Survey results D) Survey methods.
17. A) He would rather the woman didn't buy the blouse.  
B) The woman needs blouses in the colors of a rainbow.  
C) The information in the catalog is not always reliable.  
D) He thinks the blue blouse is better than the red one.
18. A) The course is open to all next semester. B) The notice may not be reliable.  
C) The woman has not told the truth. D) He will drop his course in marketing.
19. A) A director of a sales department. B) A manager at a computer store.  
C) A sales clerk at a shopping center. D) An accountant of a computer firm.
20. A) Handling customer complaints. B) Recruiting and training new staff.  
C) Dispatching ordered goods on time. D) Developing computer programs.
21. A) She likes something more challenging.  
B) She likes to be nearer to her parents.  
C) She wants to have a better paid job. D) She wants to be with her husband.
22. A) Right away. B) In two months.  
C) Early next month. D) In a couple of days.
23. A) It will face challenges unprecedented in its history.  
B) It is a resolute advocate of the anti-global movement.  
C) It is bound to regain its full glory of a hundred years ago.  
D) It will be a major economic power by the mid-21st century.
24. A) The lack of overall urban planning.  
B) The huge gap between the haves and have-nots.  
C) The inadequate supply of water and electricity.  
D) The shortage of hi-tech personnel.
25. A) They attach great importance to education.  
B) They are able to grasp growth opportunities.

C) They are good at learning from other nations. D)

They have made use of advanced technologies.

26. A) She taught chemistry and microbiology courses in a college.

B) She gave lectures on how to become a public speaker.

C) She helped families move away from industrial polluters.

D) She engaged in field research on environmental pollution.

27. A) The job restricted her from revealing her findings.

B) The job posed a potential threat to her health.

C) She found the working conditions frustrating.

D) She was offered a better job in a minority community.

28. A) Some giant industrial polluters have gone out of business.

B) More environmental organizations have appeared.

C) Many toxic sites in America have been cleaned up.

D) More branches of her company have been set up.

29. A) Her widespread influence among members of Congress.

B) Her ability to communicate through public speaking.

C) Her rigorous training in delivering eloquent speeches.

D) Her lifelong commitment to domestic and global issues.

30. A) The fierce competition in the market.

B) The growing necessity of staff training. C)

The accelerated pace of globalisation.

D) The urgent need of a diverse workforce.

31. A) Gain a deep understanding of their own culture.

B) Take courses of foreign languages and cultures.

C) Share the experiences of people from other cultures.

D) Participate in international exchange programmes.

32. A) Reflective thinking is becoming critical.

B) Labor market is getting globalised.

C) Knowing a foreign language is essential.

D) Globalisation will eliminate many jobs.

33. A) Red✓haired women were regarded as more reliable.

B) Brown✓haired women were rated as more capable.

C) Golden✓haired women were considered attractive.

D) Black✓haired women were judged to be intelligent.

34. A) They are smart and eloquent.

B) They are ambitious and arrogant.

C) They are shrewd and dishonest.

D) They are wealthy and industrious.

35. A) They force people to follow the cultural mainstream.

B) They exaggerate the roles of certain groups of people.

C) They emphasize diversity at the expense of uniformity.

D) They hinder our perception of individual differences.

The ancient Greeks developed basic memory systems called mnemonics. The name is from their Goddess of memory “Mnemosyne”. In the ancient world, a trained memory was an asset, particularly in public life. There were no \_\_\_\_\_

devices for taking notes, and early Greek orators(演说家) delivered long speeches with great (39) because they learned the speeches using mnemonic systems.

The Greeks discovered that human memory is \_\_\_\_an associative process—that it works by linking things together. For example, think of an apple. The\_\_\_\_your brain registers the word “apple”, it the shape, color, taste, smell and\_\_\_\_\_of that fruit. All these things are associated in your memory with the word “apple”.

44 \_\_\_\_\_. An example could be when you think about a lecture you have had. This could trigger a memory about what you✓re talking about through that lecture, which can then trigger another memory.

(45)\_\_\_\_\_. An example given on a website I was looking at follows: Do you remember the shape of Austria, Canada, Belgium, or Germany? Probably not. What about Italy, though? (46) . You made an association with something already known, the shape of a boot, and Italy✓s shape could not be

forgotten once you had made the association.

## 2010 年 6 月六级听力真题

- 11.A) The man failed to keep his promise.  
B) The woman has a poor memory.  
C) The man borrowed the book from the library.  
D) The woman does not need the book any more.
- 12.A) The woman is making too big a fuss about her condition.  
B) Fatigue is a typical symptom of lack of exercise.  
C) The woman should spend more time outdoors.  
D) People tend to work longer hours with artificial lighting.
- 13.A) The printing on her T-shirt has faded.  
B) It is not in fashion to have a logo on a T-shirt.  
C) She regrets having bought one of the T-shirts.  
D) It is not a good idea to buy the T-shirt.
- 14.A) He regrets having published the article.  
B) Most readers do not share his viewpoints.  
C) Not many people have read his article.  
D) The woman is only trying to console him.
- 15.A) Leave Daisy alone for the time being.    B) Go see Daisy immediately.  
C) Apologize to Daisy again by phone.    D) Buy Daisy a new notebook.
- 16.A) Batteries.    B) Garden tools.    C) Cameras    D) Light bulbs.
- 17.A) The speakers will watch the game together.  
B) The woman feels lucky to have got a ticket.  
C) The man plays center on the basketball team.  
D) The man can get the ticket at its original price.

- 18.A) The speakers will dress formally for the concert.  
B) The man will return home before going to the concert.  
C) It is the first time the speakers are attending a concert.  
D) The woman is going to buy a new dress for the concert.
- 19.A) He wants to sign a long-term contract. B)  
He is good at both language and literature. C)  
He prefers teaching to administrative work. D)  
He is undecided as to which job to go for.
- 20.A) They hate exams. B) They all plan to study in Cambridge.  
C) They are all adults. D) They are going to work in companies.
- 21.A) Difficult but rewarding. B) Varied and interesting.  
C) Time-consuming and tiring. D) Demanding and frustrating.
- 22.A) Interviewing a moving star. B) Discussing teenage role models.  
C) Hosting a television show D) Reviewing a new biography.
- 23.A) He lost his mother. B) He was unhappy in California.  
C) He missed his aunt. D) He had to attend school there.
- 24.A) He delivered public speeches. B) He got seriously into acting.  
C) He hosted talk shows on TV. D) He played a role in East of Eden.
- 25.A) He made numerous popular movies.  
B) He has long been a legendary figure.  
C) He was best at acting in Hollywood tragedies.  
D) He was the most successful actor of his time.
- 26.A) It carried passengers leaving an island.  
B) A terrorist forced it to land on Tenerife.  
C) It crashed when it was circling to land.  
D) 18 of its passengers survived the crash.
- 27.A) He was kidnapped eight months ago.  
B) He failed in his negotiations with the Africans.  
C) He was assassinated in Central Africa.

- D) He lost lots of money in his African business.
- 28.A) The management and union representatives reached an agreement.  
B) The workers' pay was raised and their working hours were shortened.  
C) The trade union gave up its demand.  
D) The workers on strike were all fired.
- 29.A) Sunny.      B) Rainy.      C) Windy.      D) Cloudy.

### **Passage Two**

- 30.A) Some of them had once experienced an earthquake.  
B) Most of them lacked interest in the subject.  
C) Very few of them knew much about geology.  
D) A couple of them had listened to a similar speech before.
- 31.A) By reflecting on Americans' previous failures in predicting earthquakes.  
B) By noting where the most severe earthquake in U. S. history occurred.  
C) By describing the destructive power of earthquakes.  
D) By explaining some essential geological principles.
- 32.A) Interrupt him whenever he detected a mistake.  
B) Focus on the accuracy of the language he used.  
C) Stop him when he had difficulty understanding.  
D) Write down any points where he could improve.
- 33.A) It was invented by a group of language experts in the year of 1887.  
B) It is a language that has its origin in ancient Polish.  
C) It was created to promote economic globalization.  
D) It is a tool of communication among speakers of different languages.
- 34.A) It aims to make Esperanto a working language in the U. N.  
B) It has increased its popularity with the help of the media.  
C) It has encountered increasingly tougher challenges.  
D) It has supporters from many countries in the world.
- 35.A) It is used by a number of influential science journals.  
B) It is widely taught at schools and in universities.

- C) It has aroused the interest of many young learners.  
D) It has had a greater impact than in any other country.

George Herbert Mead said that humans are talked into humanity. He meant that we gain personal identity as we communicate with others. In the earliest years of our lives, our parents tell us who we are. "You're (36) \_\_\_\_\_. "You're so strong." We first see ourselves through the eyes of others, so their messages form important (37) \_\_\_\_\_ of our self-concepts. Later we interact with teachers, friends, (38) \_\_\_\_\_ partners, and co-workers who communicate their views of us. Thus, how we see ourselves (39) \_\_\_\_\_ the views of us that others communicate.

The (40) \_\_\_\_\_ connection between identity and communication is (41) \_\_\_\_\_ evident in children who are (42) \_\_\_\_\_ of human contact. Case studies of children who were isolated from others reveal that they lack a firm self-concept, and their mental and psychological development is severely (43) \_\_\_\_\_ by lack of language.

Communication with others not only affects our sense of identity but also directly influences our physical and emotional well-being. Consistently, (44) People who lack close friends have greater levels of anxiety and depression than people who are close to others. (45) The conclusion was that social isolation is statistically as dangerous as high blood pressure, smoking and obesity. Many doctors and researchers believe that (46)

## 2010 年 12 月六级听力真题

11. [A] The man is the manager of the apartment building.  
[B] The woman is very good at bargaining.  
[C] The woman will get the apartment refurnished.  
[D] The man is looking for an apartment.
12. [A] How the pictures will turn out. [B] Where the botanical garden is.  
[C] What the man thinks of the shots. [D] Why the pictures are not ready.
13. [A] There is no replacement for the handle.  
[B] There is no match for the suitcase.

[C] The suitcase is not worth fixing.

[D] The suitcase can be fixed in time.

14. [A] He needs a vehicle to be used in harsh weather.

[B] He has a fairly large collection of quality trucks.

[C] He has had his truck adapted for cold temperatures.

[D] He does routine truck maintenance for the woman.

15. [A] She cannot stand her boss's bad temper.

[B] She has often been criticized by her boss.

[C] She has made up her mind to resign.

[D] She never regrets any decisions she makes.

16. [A] Look for a shirt of a more suitable color and size.

[B] Replace the shirt with one of some other material.

[C] Visit a different store for a silk or cotton shirt.

[D] Get a discount on the shirt she is going to buy.

17. [A] At a "Lost and Found". [B] At a reception desk

[C] At a trade fair. [D] At an exhibition.

18. [A] Repair it and move in. [B] Pass it on to his grandson.

[C] Convert it into a hotel. [D] Sell it for a good price.

19. [A] Unique descriptive skills. [B] Good knowledge of readers' tastes.

[C] Colourful world experiences. [D] Careful plotting and clueing.

20. [A] A peaceful setting. [B] A spacious room

[C] To be in the right mood. [D] To be entirely alone.

21. [A] They rely heavily on their own imagination.

[B] They have experiences similar to the characters'.

[C] They look at the world in a detached manner.

[D] They are overwhelmed by their own prejudices.

22. [A] Good or bad, they are there to stay.

[B] Like it or not, you have to use them. [C]

Believe it or not, they have survived.



[D] Gain or lose, they should be modernised.

23. [A] The frequent train delays. [B] The high train ticket fares.

[C] The food sold on the trains. [D] The monopoly of British Railways.

24. [A] The low efficiency of their operation. [B]

Competition from other modes of transport. [C]

Constant complaints from passengers.

[D] The passing of the new transport act.

25. [A] They will be de-nationalised. [B] They provide worse service.

[C] They are fast disappearing. [D] They lose a lot of money.

26. [A] The whole Antarctic region will be submerged.

[B] Some polar animals will soon become extinct.

[C] Many coastal cities will be covered with water.

[D] The earth will experience extreme weathers.

27. [A] How humans are to cope with global warming.

[B] How unstable the West Antarctic ice sheet is.

[C] How vulnerable the coastal cities are.

[D] How polar ice impacts global weather.

28. [A] It collapsed at least once in the past 1.3 million years.

[B] It sits firmly on solid rock at the bottom of the ocean.

[C] It melted at temperatures a bit higher than those of today.

[D] It will have little impact on sea level when it breaks up.

29. [A] The West Antarctic region was once an open ocean.

[B] The West Antarctic ice sheet was about 7,000 feet thick.

[C] The West Antarctic ice sheet was once floating ice.

[D] The West Antarctic region used to be warmer than today.

30. [A] Whether we can develop social ties on the Internet.

[B] Whether a deleted photo is immediately removed from the web.

[C] Whether our blogs can be renewed daily.

[D] Whether we can set up our own websites.

31. [A] The number of visits they receive. [B] The way they store data  
[C] The files they have collected.. [D] The means they use to get information.
32. [A] When the system is down. [B] When new links are set up.  
[C] When the URL is reused. [D] When the server is restarted.
33. [A] Some iced coffees have as many calories as a hot dinner.  
[B] Iced coffees sold by some popular chains are contaminated.  
[C] Drinking coffee after a meal is more likely to cause obesity.  
[D] Some brand-name coffees contain harmful substances.
34. [A] Have some fresh fruit. [B] Exercise at the gym  
[C] Take a hot shower.. [D] Eat a hot dinner.
35. [A] They could enjoy a happier family life.  
[B] They could greatly improve their work efficiency.  
[C] Many cancer cases could be prevented.  
[D] Many embarrassing situations could be avoided.

Psychologists are finding that hope plays a surprisingly vital role in giving people a measurable advantage in realms as (36) \_\_\_\_\_ as academic achievement, bearing up in tough jobs and coping with (37) \_\_\_\_\_ illness. And, by contrast, the loss of hope is turning out to be a stronger sign that a person may (38) \_\_\_\_\_ suicide than other factors long thought to be more likely risks.

“Hope has proven a powerful predictor of (39) \_\_\_\_\_ in every study we’ve done so far,” said Dr. Charles R. Snyder, a psychologist who has devised a (40) \_\_\_\_\_ to assess how much hope a person has.

For example, in research with 3,920 college students, Dr. Snyder and his (41) \_\_\_\_\_ found that the level of hope among freshmen at the beginning of their first semester was a more (42) \_\_\_\_\_ predictor of their college grades than were their S.A.T. scores or their grade point (43) \_\_\_\_\_ in high school, the two measures most commonly used to predict college performance.

(44) Dr. Snyder said. “When you compare students of equivalent intelligence and past

academic achievements, what sets them apart is hope.”

In devising a way to assess hope scientifically, Dr. Snyder (45)

“That notion is not concrete enough, and it blurs two key components of hope,” Dr. Snyder said.

(46)

## 2011 年 6 月六级听力真题

- 11. A) She will give him the receipt later.  
B) The man should make his own copies.  
C) She has not got the man's copies ready.  
D) The man forgot to make the copies for her.
- 12. A) She phoned Fred about the book.      B) She was late for the appointment.  
C) She ran into Fred on her way here.      D) She often keeps other people waiting.
- 13. A) Mark is not fit to take charge of the Student Union.  
B) Mark is the best candidate for the post of chairman.  
C) It won't be easy for Mark to win the election.  
D) Females are more competitive than males in elections.
- 14. A) It failed to arrive at its destination in time.  
B) It got seriously damaged on the way.  
C) It got lost at the airport in Paris.  
D) It was left behind in the hotel.
- 15. A) Just make use of whatever information is available.  
B) Put more effort into preparing for the presentation.  
C) Find more relevant information for their work.  
D) Simply raise the issue in their presentation.
- 16. A) The man has decided to choose Language Studies as his major.  
B) The woman isn't interested in the psychology of language.  
C) The man is still trying to sign up for the course he is interested in.  
D) The woman isn't qualified to take the course the man mentioned.
- 17. A) They are both to blame.

B) They are both easy to please. C)

They can manage to get along. D)

They will make peace in time.

18. A) They are in desperate need of financial assistance.

B) They hope to do miracles with limited resources.

C) They want to borrow a huge sum from the bank.

D) They plan to buy out their business partners.

19. A) We simply cannot help reacting instinctively that way.

B) We wish to hide our indifference to their misfortune.

C) We derive some humorous satisfaction from their misfortune.

D) We think it serves them right for being mean to other people.

20. A) They want to show their genuine sympathy.

B) They have had similar personal experiences.

C) They don't know how to cope with the situation.

D) They don't want to reveal their own frustration.

21. A) They themselves would like to do it but don't dare to.

B) It's an opportunity for relieving their tension.

C) It's a rare chance for them to see the boss lose face.

D) They have seen this many times in old films.

22. A) To irritate them. B) To teach them a lesson

C) To relieve her feelings. D) To show her courage.

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

23. A) Smuggling drugs into Hong Kong. B) Having committed armed robbery.

C) Stealing a fellow passenger's bag. D) Bringing a handgun into Hong Kong.

24. A) He said not a single word during the entire flight.

B) He took away Kumar's baggage while he was asleep.

C) He was travelling on a scholarship from Delhi University.

D) He is suspected of having slipped something in Kumar's bag.

25. A) Give him a lift.

B) Find Alfred Foster

- C) Check the passenger list..      D) Search all suspicious cars.
26. A) They think travel has become a trend.  
 B) They think travel gives them their money's worth.  
 C) They find many of the banks untrustworthy.  
 D) They lack the expertise to make capital investments.
27. A) Lower their prices to attract more customers.  
 B) Introduce travel packages for young travelers.  
 C) Design programs targeted at retired couples.  
 D) Launch a new program of adventure trips.
28. A) The role of travel agents.      .B) The way people travel.  
 C) The number of last-minute bookings      D) The prices of polar expeditions.
29. A) The old stereotypes about men and women.  
 B) The changing roles played by men and women.  
 C) The division of labor between men and women.  
 D) The widespread prejudice against women.
30. A) Offer more creative and practical ideas than men.  
 B) Ask questions that often lead to controversy.  
 C) Speak loudly enough to attract attention.  
 D) Raise issues on behalf of women.
31. A) To prove that she could earn her living as a gardener.  
 B) To show that women are more hardworking than men. C)  
 To show that women are capable of doing what men do. D)  
 To prove that she was really irritated with her husband.
32. A) Covering major events of the day in the city.  
 B) Reporting criminal offenses in Greenville.  
 C) Hunting news for the daily headlines.  
 D) Writing articles on family violence.
33. A) It is a much safer place than it used to be.  
 B) Rapes rarely occur in the downtown areas.

C) Assaults often happen on school campuses.

D) It has fewer violent crimes than big cities.

34. A) There are a wide range of cases.    B) They are very destructive.

C) There has been a rise in such crimes.

D) They have aroused fear among the residents.

35. A) Write about something pleasant.

B) Do some research on local politics.

C) Offer help to crime victims.    D) Work as a newspaper editor.

### Section C

In America, people are faced with more and more decisions every day, whether it's picking one of 31 ice cream (36) \_\_\_\_\_ or deciding whether and when to get married. That sounds like a great thing. But as a recent study has shown, too many choices can make us (37) \_\_\_\_\_, unhappy – even paralyzed with indecision.

That's (38) \_\_\_\_\_ true when it comes to the workplace, says Barry Schwartz, an author of six books about human (39) \_\_\_\_\_. Students are graduating with a (40) \_\_\_\_\_ of skills and interests, but often find themselves (41) \_\_\_\_\_ when it comes to choosing an ultimate career goal.

In a study, Schwartz observed decision-making among college students during their (42) \_\_\_\_\_ year. Based on answers to questions regarding their job-hunting (43) \_\_\_\_\_ and career decisions, he divided the students into two groups: "maximizers" who consider every possible option, and "satisficers" who look until they find an option that is good enough.

You might expect that the students (44) But it turns out that's not true. Schwartz found that while maximizers ended up with better paying jobs than satisficers on average, they weren't as happy with their decision.

The reason (45) When you look at every possible option, you tend to focus more on what was given up than what was gained. After surveying every option, (46)

## 2011 年 12 月六级听力真题

11. A) Cancel the trip to prepare for the test.

B) Review his notes once he arrives in Chicago.

- C) Listen to the recorded notes while driving.
- D) Prepare for the test after the wedding.
12. A) The woman will help the man remember the lines.
- B) The man lacks confidence in playing the part.
- C) The man hopes to change his role in the play.
- D) The woman will prompt the man during the show.
13. A) Preparations for an operation.      B) A complicated surgical case.
- C) Arranging a bed for a patient.      D) Rescuing the woman's uncle.
14. A) He is interested in improving his editing skills.
- B) He is eager to be nominated the new editor.
- C) He is sure to do a better job than Simon.
- D) He is too busy to accept more responsibility.
15. A) He has left his position in the government.
- B) He has already reached the retirement age.
- C) He made a stupid decision at the cabinet meeting.
- D) He has been successfully elected Prime Minister.
16. A) This year's shuttle mission is a big step in space exploration.
- B) The man is well informed about the space shuttle missions.
- C) The shuttle flight will be broadcast live worldwide.
- D) The man is excited at the news of the shuttle flight.
17. A) At an auto rescue center.      B) At a car renting company.
- C) At a suburban garage.      D) At a mountain camp.
18. A) He got his speakers fixed.      B) He went shopping with the woman.
- C) He listened to some serious music      D) He bought a stereo system.
19. A) Providing aid to the disabled.
- B) Printing labels for manufactured goods.
- C) Promoting products for manufacturers.
- D) Selling products made for left-handers.
20. A) Most of them are specially made for his shop.

- B) All of them are manufactured in his own plant.
- C) The kitchenware in his shop is of unique design.
- D) About half of them are unavailable on the market.

21. A) They specialise in one product only.

- B) They have outlets throughout Britain.
- C) They run chain stores in central London.
- D) They sell by mail order only.

22. A) It publishes magazines.                      B) It sponsors trade fairs.  
C) It runs sales promotion campaigns. D) It is engaged in product design.

23. A) The ad specifications had not been given in detail.

- B) The woman's company made last-minute changes.
- C) The woman's company failed to make payments in time.
- D) Organising the promotion was really time-consuming.

24. A) Extend the campaign to next year.              B) Cut the fee by half for this year. C) Run another  
four-week campaign.              D) Give her a 10 percent discount.

25. A) Stop negotiating for the time being.              B) Calm down and make peace  
C) Reflect on their respective mistakes              D) Improve their promotion plans.

Passage One.

26. A) They look spotlessly clean throughout their lives.  
B) They are looked after by animal-care organizations.  
C) They sacrifice their lives for the benefit of humans.  
D) They are labeled pet animals by the researchers.

27. A) They may affect the results of experiments.  
B) They may behave abnormally.    C) They may breed out of control.  
D) They may cause damage to the environment.

28. A) When they become escapees.              B) When they are no longer useful.  
C) When they get too old.                      D) When they become ill.

29. A) While launching animal protection campaigns, they were trapping kitchen mice.  
B) While holding a burial ceremony for a pet mouse, they were killing pest mice.



- C) While advocating freedom for animals, they kept their pet mouse in a cage.  
 D) While calling for animal rights, they allowed their kids to keep pet animals.
30. A) They take it for granted.                      .B) They are crazy about it.  
       C) They contribute most to it                      D) They often find fault with it.
31. A) Heat and light.                                  B) Economic prosperity.  
       C) Historical continuity.                          D) Tidal restlessness.
32. A) They find the city alien to them.  
 B) They are adventurers from all over the world.  
 C) They lack knowledge of the culture of the city.  
 D) They have difficulty surviving.
33. A) A political debate.                      B) A football game  
       . C) A documentary.                      D) A murder mystery.
34. A) It enhances family relationships.    B) It is a sheer waste of time.  
       C) It helps broaden one's horizons.    D) It is unhealthy for the viewers.
35. A) He watches TV programs only selectively.  
 B) He can't resist the temptation of TV either.  
 C) He doesn't like watching sports programs.  
 D) He is not a man who can keep his promise.

In the past, one of the biggest disadvantages of machines has been their inability to work on a micro-scale. For example, doctors did not have devices allowing them to go inside the human body to (36) \_\_\_\_\_ health problems or to perform (37) \_\_\_\_\_ surgery. Repair crews did not have a way of (38) \_\_\_\_\_ broken pipes located deep within a high-rise (39) \_\_\_\_\_ building. However, that's about to change. Advances in computers and biophysics have started a microminiature (超微) (40) \_\_\_\_\_ that allows scientists to envision – and in some cases actually build – microscopic machines. These devices promise to (41) \_\_\_\_\_ change the way we live and work.

Micromachines already are making an impact. At Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, research scientists have designed a 4-inch silicon chip that holds 700 tiny (42) \_\_\_\_\_ motors. At Lucas NovaSensor in Fremont, California, scientists have perfected the world's

first

microscopic blood-pressure sensor. Threaded through a person's blood (43) \_\_\_\_\_, the sensor can provide blood pressure readings at the valve of the heart itself.

(44) Auto manufacturers, for example, are trying to use tiny devices(45)

Some futurists envision nanotechnology (纳米技术) also being used to explore the deep sea in small submarines, or even to launch finger-sized rockets packed with microminiature instruments.

There is an explosion of new ideas and applications. So, (46)

## 2012 年 6 月六级听力真题

11. A) The serious accident may leave Anna paralyzed.

B) The man happened to see Anna fall on her back.

C) The injury will confine Anna to bed for quite a while.

D) The doctor's therapy has been very successful.

12. A) The man could watch the ballet with her.

B) She happened to have bought two tickets.

C) She can get a ballet ticket for the man.

D) Her schedule conflicts with her sister's.

13. A) He will send someone right away. B) He has to do other repairs first.

C) The woman can call later that day. D) The woman can try to fix it herself.

14. A) Take up collection next week. B) Give his contribution some time later.

C) Buy an expensive gift for Gemma. D) Borrow some money from the woman.

15. A) Decline the invitation as early as possible.

B) Ask Tony to convey thanks to his mother.

C) Tell Tony's mother that she eats no meat. D)

Add more fruits and vegetables to her diet.

16. A) The increasing crime rate. B) The impact of mass media. C)

The circulation of newspapers. D) The coverage of newspapers.

17. A) Limit the number of participants in the conference.

B) Check the number of people who have registered.

C) Provide people with advice on career development.

D) Move the conference to a more spacious place.

18. A) The apartment is still available.

B) The apartment is close to the campus.

C) The advertisement is outdated. D) On-campus housing is hard to secure.

19. A) To test how responsive dolphins are to various signals.

B) To find out if the female dolphin is cleverer than the male one.

C) To see if dolphins can learn to communicate with each other. D)

To examine how long it takes dolphins to acquire a skill.

20. A) Produce the appropriate sound B) Press the right-hand lever first.

C) Raise their heads above the water. D) Swim straight into the same tank.

21. A) Only one dolphin was able to see the light.

B) The male dolphin received more rewards.

C) Both dolphins were put in the same tank.

D) The lever was beyond the dolphins' reach.

22. A) In a botanical garden. B) In a lecture room.

C) In a resort town. D) On a cattle farm.

23. A) It is an ideal place for people to retire to.

B) It is at the centre of the fashion industry.

C) It remains very attractive with its mineral waters.

D) It has kept many traditions from Victorian times.

24. A) It was named after a land owner in the old days.

B) It is located in the eastern part of Harrogate.

C) It is protected as parkland by a special law.

D) It will be used as a centre for athletic training.

25. A) The beautiful flowers. B) The refreshing air.

C) The mineral waters. D) The vast grassland.

26. A) He specializes for University students.

B) He start specialized sinse University.

C) He specialized in interpersonal relationship

D) He specializes in interpersonal relationship.

27. A) Students who scored low standardized tests.

B) Black freshmen with high standardized test scores.

C) Students who are accustomed to living in dorms. D)

Black students from families with low incomes.

28. A) They at the college dorms at the end of the semester.

B) They were of the university's housing policy.

C) They generally spend more time together than white pairs.

D) They broke up more often than same-race roommates.

29. A) Their racial attitudes improved. B) Their test scores rose gradually.

C) They grew bored of each other. D) They started doing similar activities.

30. A) It will become popular gradually. B) It will change the concept of food.

C) It has attracted worldwide attention.

D) It can help solve global flood crises.

31. A) It has been increased over the years.

B) It has been drastically cut by NASA.

C) It is still far from being sufficient. D) It comes regularly from its donors.

32. A) They are less healthy than we expected.

B) They are not as expensive as believe.

C) They are more nutritious and delicious.

D) They are not as natural as we believed.

33. A) He has better memories of childhood.

B) He was accused of family violence.

C) He is a habitual criminal. D) He was wrongly imprisoned.

34. A) The jury's prejudice against his race.

B) The evidence found at the crime scene.

C) The two victims' identification. D) The testimony of his two friends.

35. A) The US judicial system has much room for improvement.

- B) Frightened victims can rarely make correct identification.
- C) Eyewitnesses are often misled by the lawyer's questions.
- D) Many factors influence the accuracy of witness testimony.

About 700,000 children in Mexico dropped out of school last year as recession-stricken families pushed kids to work, and a weak economic recovery will allow only a (36)\_\_\_\_\_improvement in the drop-out rate in 2010, a top education (37) \_\_\_\_\_said.

Mexico's economy suffered more than any other in Latin America last year, (38) \_\_\_\_\_an estimated 7 percent due to a (39) \_\_\_\_\_in U.S. demand for Mexican exports such as cars.

The (40) \_\_\_\_\_led to a 4 percent increase in the number of kids who left (41) \_\_\_\_\_or middle school in 2009, said Juan de Dios Castro, who (42) \_\_\_\_\_the nation's adult education program and keeps a close watch on drop-out rates.

"(43) \_\_\_\_\_rose and that is a factor that makes our job more difficult." Castro told Reuters in an interview earlier this month.

(44).As a result, drop-out rates will not improve much, Castro said. "There will be some improvement, but not significant," Castro said.

(45). And children often sell candy and crafts in the streets or word in restaurants.

(46). Mexico's politicians have resisted mending the country's tax, energy and labor laws for decades, leaving its economy behind countries such as Brazil and Chile.

## 2012 年 12 月六级听力真题

- 11. A) Ask his boss for a lighter schedule.    B) Trade places with someone else.  
C) Accept the extra work willingly.        D) Look for a more suitable job.
- 12. A) It is unusual for his wife to be at home now.  
B) He is uncertain where his wife is at the moment.  
C) It is strange for his wife to call him at work.  
D) He does not believe what the woman has told him.
- 13. A) The man is going to send out the memo tomorrow.

- B) The man will drive the woman to the station.
- C) The speakers are traveling by train tomorrow morning.
- D) The woman is concerned with the man's health.

14. A) The suite booked was for a different date.

B) The room booked was on a different floor.

C) The room booked was not spacious enough. D)

A suite was booked instead of a double room.

15. A) The reason for low profits. B) The company's sales policy.

C) The fierce competition they face. D) The lack of effective promotion.

16. A) Go and get the groceries at once. B) Manage with what they have.

C) Do some shopping on their way home. D) Have the groceries delivered to them.

17. A) The hot weather in summer. B) The problem with the air conditioner.

C) The ridiculous rules of the office. D) The atmosphere in the office.

18. A) Set a new stone in her ring. B) Find the priceless jewel she lost.

C) Buy a ring with precious diamond.

D) Shop on Oxford Street for a decent gift.

19. A) Damaging public facilities. B) Destroying urban wildlife.

C) Organising rallies in the park. D) Hurting baby animals in the zoo.

20. A) He had bribed the park keepers to keep quiet.

B) People had differing opinions about his behaviour.

C) The serious consequences of his doings were not fully realised.

D) His behaviour was thought to have resulted from mental illness.

21. A) Brutal. B) Justifiable. C) Too harsh. D) Well-deserved.

22. A) Encouraging others to follow his wrong-doing.

B) Stealing endangered animals from the zoo.

C) Organising people against the authorities.

D) Attacking the park keepers in broad daylight.

23. A) She has already left school. B) She works for the handicapped.

C) She is fond of practical courses. D) She is good at foreign languages.

24. A) He is interested in science courses. B) He attends a boarding school.  
C) He speaks French and German. D) He is the brightest of her three kids.
25. A) Comprehensive schools do not offer quality education.  
B) Parents decide what schools their children are to attend.  
C) Public schools are usually bigger in size than private schools.  
D) Children from low income families can't really choose schools.
26. A) Encourage the students to do creative thinking. B)  
Help the students to develop communication skills. C)  
Cultivate the students' ability to inspire employees. D)  
Focus on teaching the various functions of business.
27. A) His teaching career at the Harvard Business School.  
B) His personal involvement in business management.  
C) His presidency at college and experience overseas.  
D) His education and professorship at Babson College.
28. A) Development of their raw brain power.  
B) Exposure to the liberal arts and humanities.  
C) Improvement of their ability in capital management.  
D) Knowledge of up-to-date information technology.
29. A) Reports on business and government corruption.  
B) His contact with government and business circles.  
C) Discoveries of cheating among MBA students.  
D) The increasing influence of the mass media.
30. A) They have better options for their kids than colleges.  
B) The unreasonably high tuition is beyond their means.  
C) The quality of higher education may not be worth the tuition.  
D) They think that their kids should pay for their own education.
31. A) They do too many extracurricular activities.  
B) They tend to select less demanding courses.  
C) They take part-time jobs to support themselves.

D) They think few of the courses worth studying.

32. A) Its samples are not representative enough. B)

Its significance should not be underestimated. C)

Its findings come as a surprise to many parents.

D) Its criteria for academic progress are questionable.

33. A) A newly married couple. B) A business acquaintance.

C) Someone good at cooking. D) Someone you barely know.

34. A) Obtain necessary information about your guests.

B) Collect a couple of unusual or exotic recipes.

C) Buy the best meat and the freshest fruit.

D) Try to improve your cooking skills.

35. A) Losing weight . B) Entertaining guests.

C) Making friends .D) Cooking meals.

People with disabilities comprise a large but diverse segment of the population. It is (36) \_\_\_\_\_ that over 35 million Americans have physical, mental, or other disabilities. (37) \_\_\_\_\_ half of these disabilities are “developmental,” i.e., they occur prior to the individual’s twenty-second birthday, often from (38) \_\_\_\_\_ conditions, and are severe enough to affect three or more areas of development, such as (39) \_\_\_\_\_, communication and employment. Most other disabilities are considered (40) \_\_\_\_\_, i.e., caused by outside forces.

Before the 20th century, only a small (41) \_\_\_\_\_ of people with disabilities survived for long. Medical treatment for such conditions as stroke or spinal cord (42) \_\_\_\_\_ was unavailable. People whose disabilities should not have inherently affected their life span were often so mistreated that they (43) \_\_\_\_\_. Advancements in medicine and social services have created a climate in which (44) Unfortunately, these basics are often all that is available. Civil liberties such as the right to vote, marry, get an education, and gain employment have historically been denied on the basis of disability.

(45) Disabled people formed grassroots coalitions to advocate their rights to integration and meaningful equality of opportunity. (46) . In the mid-1970s, critical legislation mandated( 规定 )access



to education, public transportation, and public facilities, and prohibited employment discrimination by federal agencies or employers receiving federal funds.

### 2013 年 6 月六级听力真题

11. A) She has completely recovered. B) She went into shock after an operation.  
C) She is still in a critical condition. D) She is getting much better.
12. A) Ordering a breakfast. B) Booking a hotel room.  
C) Buying a train ticket. D) Fixing a compartment.
13. A) Most borrowers never returned the books to her. B)  
The man is the only one who brought her book back. C)  
She never expected anyone to return the books to her.  
D) Most of the books she lent out came back without jackets.
14. A) She left her work early to get some bargains last Saturday.  
B) She attended the supermarket's grand opening ceremony.  
C) She drove a full hour before finding a parking space.  
D) She failed to get into the supermarket last Saturday.
15. A) He is bothered by the pain in his neck. B)  
He cannot do his report without a computer. C)  
He cannot afford to have a coffee break.  
D) He feels sorry to have missed the report.
16. A) Only top art students can show their works in the gallery.  
B) The gallery space is big enough for the man's paintings.  
C) The woman would like to help with the exhibition layout.  
D) The man is uncertain how his art works will be received.
17. A) The woman needs a temporary replacement for her assistant.  
B) The man works in the same department as the woman does.  
C) The woman will have to stay in hospital for a few days.  
D) The man is capable of dealing with difficult people.
18. A) It was better than the previous one. B) It distorted the mayor's speech.

- C) It exaggerated the city's economy problems.  
 D) It reflected the opinions of most economists.
19. A) To inform him of a problem they face.  
 B) To request him to purchase control desks.  
 C) To discuss the content of a project report.  
 D) To ask him to fix the dictating machine.
20. A) They quote the best price in the market.  
 B) They manufacture and sell office furniture. C)  
 They cannot deliver the steel sheets on time. D)  
 They cannot produce the steel sheets needed
21. A) By marking down the unit price.  
 B) By accepting the penalty clauses.  
 C) By allowing more time for delivery.  
 D) By promising better after-sales service.
22. A) Give the customer a ten percent discount.  
 B) Claim compensation from the stool suppliers.  
 C) Ask the Buying Department to change suppliers.  
 D) Cancel the contract with the customer.
23. A) Stockbroker.                      B) Physicist  
       C) Mathematician..                D) Economist.
24. A) Improve computer programming.    B) Predict global population growth.  
       C) Explain certain natural phenomena.    D) Promote national financial health.
25. A) Their different educational backgrounds.  
 B) Changing attitudes toward nature.  
 C) Chaos theory and its applications.    D) The current global economic crisis.
26. A) They lay great emphasis on hard work.  
 B) They name 150 star engineers each year.  
 C) They require high academic degrees. D)  
 They have people with a very high IQ.

27. A) long years of job training.                      B) High emotional intelligence.  
C) Distinctive academic qualifications. D) Devotion to the advance of science.
28. A) Good interpersonal relationships.    B) Rich working experience.  
C) Sophisticated equipment.                      D) High motivation.
29. A) A diary.    B) A fairy tale.    C) A history textbook.    D) A biography.
30. A) He was a sports fan.            B) He loved architecture.  
C) He disliked school.            D) He liked hair-raising stories.
31. A) Encourage people to undertake adventures.  
B) Publicize his colorful and unique life stories.  
C) Raise people's environmental awareness. D)  
Attract people to America's national parks.
32. A) The first infected victim.                      B) A coastal village in Africa.  
C) The doctor who first identified it.    D) A river running through the Congo.
33. A) They exhibit similar symptoms. B) They can be treated with the same drug.  
C) They have almost the same mortality rate.  
D) They have both disappeared for good.
34. A) By inhaling air polluted with the virus.  
B) By contacting contaminated body fluids.  
C) By drinking water from the Congo River.  
D) By eating food grown in Sedan and Zaire.
35. A) More strains will evolve from the Ebola virus.  
B) Scientists will eventually find cures for Ebola.  
C) Another Ebola epidemic may erupt sooner or later.  
D) Dose infected, one will become immune to Ebola.

The ideal companion machine would not only look, feel, and sound friendly but would also be programmed to behave in an agreeable manner. Those (36)\_\_\_\_ that make interaction with other people enjoyable would be simulated as closely as possible, and the machine would appear to (37) stimulating and easygoing. Its informal conversation style would make interaction comfortable, and yet

the machine would remain slightly (38)\_\_\_ and therefore interesting. In its first (39)\_\_\_ it might be somewhat honest and unsmiling that it came to know the user it would progress to a mere (40)\_\_\_ and intimate style. The machine would not be a passive (41)\_\_\_ but would add its own suggestions, information, and opinions; it would sometimes take the (42)\_\_\_ in developing or changing the topic and would have a (43)\_\_\_ of its own.

The machine would convey presence. We have all seen how a computer's use of personal names (44) \_\_\_. Such features are wholly written into the software (45) \_\_\_. Friendships are not made in a day, and the computer would be more acceptable as a friend (46) \_\_\_. At an appropriate time I might also express the kind of affection that simulates attachment and intimacy.

### 2013 年 12 月六级听力真题

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A) The rock band needs more hours of practice.  
B) The rock band is going to play here for a month.  
C) Their hard work has resulted in a big success.  
D) He appreciates the woman's help with the band.
2. A) Go on a diving tour in Europe.      B) Add 300 dollars to his budget.  
C) Travel overseas on his own      .D) Join a package tour to Mexico.
3. A) In case some problem should occur.  
B) Something unexpected has happened.  
C) To avoid more work later on.      D) To make better preparations.
4. A) The woman asked for a free pass to try out the facilities.  
B) The man is going to renew his membership in a fitness center.  
C) The woman can give the man a discount if he joins the club now.  
D) The man can try out the facilities before he becomes a member.
5. A) He is not afraid of challenge.      B) He is not fit to study science.  
C) He is worried about the test.      D) He is going to drop the physics course
6. A) Pay for part of the picnic food.      B) Invite Gary's family to dinner.  
C) Buy something special for Gary.      D) Take some food to the picnic.

7. A) Bus drivers' working conditions.                      .B) A labor dispute at a bus company.  
C)Public transportation                                      D) A corporate takeover.
8. A) The bank statement.                                      B) Their sales overseas.  
C) The payment for an order. D) The check just deposited.
9. A) A hotel receptionist.                                      B) A private secretary.  
C) A shop assistant                                      .D) A sales manager.
10. A) Voice.        B) Intelligence        C) Appearance.        D) Manners.
11. A) Arrange one more interview.        B) Offer the job to David Wallace  
C) Report the matter to their boss.        D) Hire Barbara Jones on a trial basis.
12. A) He invented the refrigerator.        . B) He patented his first invention.  
C) He got a degree in Mathematics        D) He was admitted to university.
13. A) He distinguished himself in low temperature physics.  
B) He fell in love with Natasha Willoughby.  
C) He became a professor of Mathematics. D) He started to work on refrigeration.
14. A) Finding the true nature of subatomic particles.  
B) Their work on very high frequency radio waves. C)  
Laying the foundations of modern mathematics. D)  
Their discovery of the laws of cause and effect.
15. A) To teach at a university.                                      B) To patent his inventions.  
C) To spend his remaining years.        D) To have a three-week holiday.
16. A) They have fallen prey to wolves. B) They have become a tourist attraction.  
C) They have caused lots of damage to crops.  
D) They have become a headache to the community.
17. A) To celebrate their victory.                                      B) To cheer up the hunters.  
C) To scare the wolves.                                      D) To alert the deer.
18. A) They would help to spread a fatal disease.  
B) They would pose a threat to the children.  
C) They would endanger domestic animals.  
D) They would eventually kill off the deer.

19. A) She is an interpreter.      B) She is a tourist guide.  
C) She is a domestic servant.   D) She is from the royal family.
20. A) It was used by the family to hold dinner parties.  
B) It is situated at the foot of a beautiful mountain.  
C) It was frequently visited by heads of state.  
D) It is furnished like one in a royal palace.
21. A) It is elaborately decorated      B) It has survived some 2,000 years.  
C) It is very big, with only six slim legs.  
D) It is shaped like an ancient Spanish boat.
22. A) They are uncomfortable to sit in for long.  
B) They do not match the oval table at all.  
C) They have lost some of their legs.  
D) They are interesting to look at.
23. A) It is an uncommon infectious disease.  
B) It destroys the patient's ability to think.  
C) It is a disease very difficult to diagnose.  
D) It is the biggestcrippler of young adults.
24. A) Search for the best cure.      B) Hurry up and live life.  
C) Write a book about her life.   D) Exercise more and work harder.
25. A) Aggressive.      C) Sophisticated.   B) Adventurous.      D) Self-centered.

It's difficult to estimate the number of youngsters involved in home schooling, where children are not sent to school and receive their formal education from one or both parents. (26)\_\_\_\_\_ and court decisions have made it legally possible in most states for parents to educate their children at home, and each year more people take advantage of that opportunity. Some states require parents or a home tutor to meet teacher certification standards, and many require parents to complete legal forms to verify that their children are receiving (27) \_\_\_\_\_ in state-approved curricula.

Supports of home education claim that it's less expensive and far more (28)\_\_\_\_\_ than mass public education. Moreover, they cite several advantages: alleviation of school overcrowding,

strengthened family relationships, lower (29) \_\_\_\_\_ rates, the fact that students are allowed to learn at their own rate, increased (30) \_\_\_\_\_, higher standardized test scores, and reduced (31) \_\_\_\_\_ problems.

Critics of the home schooling movement (32) \_\_\_\_\_ that it creates as many problems as it solves. They acknowledge that, in a few cases, home schooling offers educational opportunities superior to those found in most public schools, but few parents can provide such educational advantages. Some parents who withdraw their children from the schools (33) \_\_\_\_\_ homeschooling have an inadequate educational background and insufficient formal training to provide a satisfactory education for their children. Typically, parents have fewer technological resources (34) \_\_\_\_\_ than do schools. However, the relatively inexpensive computer technology that is readily available today is causing some to challenge the notion that home schooling is in any way (35) \_\_\_\_\_ more highly structured classroom education.

### 2014 年 6 月六级听力真题第一套

1. A · College tuition has become a heavy burden for the students.

B · College students are in general politically active nowadays.

C · He is doubtful about the effect of the students' action.

D · He took part in many protests when he was at college.

2. A · Jay is organizing a party for the retiring dean.

B · Jay is surprised to learn of the party for him.

C · The dean will come to Jay's birthday party.

D · The class has kept the party a secret from Jay.

3. A · He found his wallet in his briefcase.

B · He went to the lost-and-found office.

C · He left his things with his car in the garage.

D · He told the woman to go and pick up his car.

4. A · The show he directed turned out to be a success.

B · He watches only those comedies by famous directors.

C · New comedies are exciting, just like those in the 1960s.

D · TV comedies have not improved much since the 1960s.

5. A · All vegetables should be cooked fresh.

B · The man should try out some new recipes.

C · Overcooked vegetables are often tasteless.

D · The man should stop boiling the vegetables.

6. A · Sort out their tax returns.

B · Help them tidy up the house.

C · Figure out a way to avoid taxes.

D · Help them to decode a message.

7. A · He didn't expect to complete his work so soon.

B · He has devoted a whole month to his research.

C · The woman is still trying to finish her work.

D · The woman remains a total mystery to him.

8. A · He would like to major in psychology too.

B · He has failed to register for the course.

C · Developmental psychology is newly offered.

D · There should be more time for registration.

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

9. A · The brilliant product design.

B · The new color combinations.

C · The unique craftsmanship.

D · The texture of the fabrics.

10. A · Unique tourist attractions.

B · Traditional Thai silks.

C · Local handicrafts.

D · Fancy products.

11. A · It will be on the following weekend.

B · It will be out into the countryside.



- C · It will last only one day.
- D · It will start tomorrow.

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

- 12. A · A good secondary education.
  - B · A pleasant neighbourhood.
  - C · A happy childhood.
  - D · A year of practical training.
13. A · He ought to get good vocational training.
- B · He should be sent to a private school.
  - C · He is academically gifted.
  - D · He is good at carpentry.
14. A · Donwell School.
- B · Enderby High.
  - C · Carlton Abbey
  - D · Enderby Comprehensive.
15. A · Put Keith in a good boarding school.
- B · Talk with their children about their decision.
  - C · Send their children to a better private school.
  - D · Find out more about the five schools.

#### Passage One

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

16. A · It will be brightly lit.
- B · It will be well ventilated.
  - C · It will have a large space for storage.
  - D · It will provide easy access to the disabled.
17. A · On the first floor.
- B · On the ground floor.
  - C · Opposite to the library.

- D · On the same floor as the labs.
- 18. A · To make the building appear traditional.
- B · To match the style of construction on the site.
- C · To cut the construction cost to the minimum.
- D · To embody the subcommittee's design concepts.

### Passage Two

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

- 19. A · Sell financial software.
- B · Train clients to use financial software.
- C · Write financial software.
- D · Conduct research on financial software.
- 20. A · Unsuccessful.
- B · Tedious.
- C · Rewarding.
- D · Important.
- 21. A · He offered online tutorials.
- B · He held group discussions.
- C · He gave the trainees lecture notes.
- D · He provided individual support.
- 22. A · The employees were a bit slow to follow his instruction.
- B · The trainees' problems had to be dealt with one by one.
- C · Nobody is able to solve all the problems in a couple of weeks.
- D · The fault might lie in his style of presenting the information.

### Passage Three

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

- 23. A · Their parents tend to overprotect them.
- B · Their teachers meet them only in class.

- C · They have little close contact with adults.
  - D · They rarely read any books about adults.
24. A · Real-life cases are simulated for students to learn law.
- B · Writers and lawyers are brought in to talk to students.
  - C · Opportunities are created for children to become writers.
  - D · More Teacher and Writer Collaboratives are being set up.
25. A · Sixth-graders can teach first-graders as well as teachers.
- B · Children are often the best teachers of other children.
  - C · Paired Learning cultivates the spirit of cooperation.
  - D · Children like to form partnerships with each other.

### Section C

Tests may be the most unpopular part of academic life. Students hate them because they produce fear and ( 26 ) about being evaluated, and a focus on grades instead of learning for learning's sake.

But tests are also valuable. A well-constructed test ( 27 ) what you know and what you still need to learn. Tests help you see how your performance ( 28 ) that of others. And knowing that you'll be tested on ( 29 ) material is certainly likely to ( 30 ) you to learn the material more thoroughly.

However, there's another reason you might dislike tests.. You may assume that tests have the power to ( 31 ) your worth as a person. If you do badly on a test, you may be tempted to believe that you've received some ( 32 ) information about yourself from the professor, information that says you're a failure in some significant way.

This is a dangerous--and wrong-headed--assumption. If you do badly on a test, it doesn't mean you're a bad person or stupid. Or that you'll never do better again, and that your life is ( 33 ) If you don't do well on a test, you're the same person you were before you took the test--no better, no worse. You just did badly on a test. That's it.

( 34 ) , tests are not a measure of your value as an individual--they are a measure only of how well and how much you studied. Tests are tools; they are indirect and ( 35 ) measures of what we know.

## 2014 年 6 月六级听力真题第二套

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.

### 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.

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.

## 2014 年 6 月六级听力真题第三套

1. A · Surfing the net.



- B. Watching a talk show.
  - C · Packing a birthday gift.
  - D · Shopping at a jewelry store.
2. A. He enjoys finding fault with exams.
- B · He is sure of his success in the exam.
  - C · He doesn't know if he can do well in the exam.
  - D · He used to get straight A's in the exams he took.
3. A · The man is generous with his good comments on people.
- B · The woman is unsure if there will be peace in the world.
  - C · The woman is doubtful about newspaper stories.
  - D · The man is quite optimistic about human nature.
4. A · Study for some profession.
- B · Attend a medical school.
  - C · Stay in business.
  - D · Sell his shop.
5. A · More money.
- B · Fair treatment.
  - C · A college education.
  - D · Shorter work hours.
6. A · She was exhausted from her trip,
- B · She missed the comforts of home.
  - C · She was impressed by Mexican food.
  - D · She will not go to Mexico again.
7. A · Cheer herself up a bit.
- B · Find a more suitable job.
  - C · Seek professional advice.
  - D · Take a psychology course.
8. A · He dresses more formally now.
- B · What he wears does not match his position.

- C · He has ignored his friends since graduation.
- D · He failed to do well at college.

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

- 9. A · To go sightseeing.
  - B · To have meetings.
  - C · To promote a new champagne.
  - D · To join in a training program.
- 10. A · It can reduce the number of passenger complaints.
  - B · It can make air travel more entertaining.
  - C · It can cut down the expenses for air travel.
  - D · It can lessen the discomfort caused by air travel.
- 11. A · Took balanced meals with champagne.
  - B · Ate vegetables and fruit only.
  - C · Refrained from fish or meat.
  - D · Avoided eating rich food.
- 12. A · Many of them found it difficult to exercise on a plane.
  - B · Many of them were concerned with their well-being.
  - C · Not many of them chose to do what she did.
  - D · Not many of them understood the program.

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

- 13. A · At a fair.
  - B · At a cafeteria.
  - C · In a computer lab.
  - D · In a shopping mall.
- 14. A · The latest computer technology.
  - B · The organizing of an exhibition.
  - C · The purchasing of some equipment.

D · The dramatic changes in the job market.

15. A · Data collection.

B · Training consultancy.

C · Corporate management.

D · Information processing

## 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.

### Passage One

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

16. A · Improve themselves.

B · Get rid of empty dreams.

C · Follow the cultural tradition.

D · Attempt something impossible.

17. A · By finding sufficient support for implementation.

B · By taking into account their own ability to change.

C · By constantly keeping in mind their ultimate goals.

D · By making detailed plans and carrying them out.

18. A · To show people how to get their lives back to normal.

B · To show how difficult it is for people to lose weight.

C · To remind people to check the calories on food bags.

D · To illustrate how easily people abandon their goals.

### Passage Two

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

19. A · Michael's parents got divorced.

B · Karen was adopted by Ray Anderson.

- C · Karen's mother died in a car accident.
  - D · A truck driver lost his life in a collision.
20. A · He ran a red light and collided with a truck.
- B · He sacrificed his life to save a baby girl.
  - C · He was killed instantly in a burning car.
  - D · He got married to Karen's mother.
21. A · The reported hero turned to be his father.
- B · He did not understand his father till too late.
  - C · Such misfortune should have fallen on him.
  - D · It reminded him of his miserable childhood.

### Passage Three

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

22. A · Germany.
- B · Japan.
  - C · The US.
  - D · The UK.
23. A · By doing odd jobs at weekends.
- B · By working long hours every day.
  - C · By putting in more hours each week.
  - D · By taking shorter vacations each year.
24. A · To combat competition and raise productivity.
- B · To provide them with more job opportunities.
  - C · To help them maintain their living standard.
  - D · To prevent them from holding a second job.
25. A · Change their jobs.
- B · Earn more money.
  - C · Reduce their working hours.
  - D · Strengthen the government's role.

## 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.

Nursing, as a typically female profession, must deal constantly with the false impression that nurses are there to wait on the physician. As nurses, we are ( 26 ) to provide nursing care only. We do not have any legal or moral ( 27 ) any physician. We provide health teaching, assess physical as well as emotional problems, ( 28 ) patient-related services, and make all of our nursing decisions based upon what is best or suitable for the patient. If, in any circumstance, we feel that a physician's order is inappropriate or unsafe, we have a legal ( 29 ) to question that order or refuse to carry it out.

Nursing is not a nine-to-five job with every weekend off. All nurses are aware of that before they enter the profession. The emotional and ( 30 ) stress, however, that occurs due to odd working hours is a ( 31 ) reason for a lot of the career dissatisfaction. It is sometimes required that we work overtime, and that we change shifts four or five times a month. That disturbs our personal lives, ( 32 ) our sleeping and eating habits, and isolates us from everything except job-related friends and activities.

The quality of nursing care is ( 33 ) dramatically by these situations. Most hospitals are now staffed by new graduates, as experienced nurses finally give up trying to change the system. Consumers of ( 34 ) related services have evidently not been affected enough yet to demand changes ( 35 ) . But if trends continue as predicted, they will find that most critical hospital care will be provided by new, inexperienced, and sometimes inadequately trained nurses.

### 2014 年 12 月六级听力真题第一套

1. A) The man's tennis racket is good enough.
- B) The man should get a pair of new shoes.
- C) She can wait for the man for a little while.
- D) Physical exercise helps her stay in shape.

2. A) The woman will skip Dr. Smith's lecture to help the man.  
B) Kathy is very pleased to attend the lecture by Dr. Smith.  
C) The woman is good at doing lab demonstrations.  
D) The man will do all he can do assist the woman.

3. A) The woman asked the man to accompany her to the party.  
B) Steve became rich soon after graduation from college.  
C) Steve invited his classmates to visit his big cottage.  
D) The speakers and Steve used to be classmates.

4. A) In a bus. B) In a clinic. C) In a boat. D) In a plane.

5. A) 10:10. B) 9:50. C) 9:40. D) 9:10.

6. A) She does not like John at all.  
B) John has got many admirers.  
C) She does not think John is handsome.  
D) John has just got a bachelor's degree.

7. A) He has been bumping along for hours.  
B) He has got a sharp pain in the neck.  
C) He is involved in a serious accident.  
D) He is trapped in a terrible traffic jam.

8. A) She is good at repairing things.  
B) She is a professional mechanic.  
C) She should improve her physical condition.  
D) She cannot go without a washing machine.

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

9. A) Some witnesses failed to appear in court.  
B) The case caused debate among the public. C)  
The accused was found guilty of stealing.  
D) The accused refused to plead guilty in court.

10. A) He was out of his mind.  
B) He was unemployed.  
C) His wife deserted him.  
D) His children were sick.

11. A) He had been in jail before.  
B) He was unworthy of sympathy.  
C) He was unlikely to get employed.  
D) He had committed the same sort of crime.

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

12. A) Irresponsible. B) Unsatisfactory. C) Aggressive. D) Conservative.

13. A) Internal communication.  
B) Distribution of brochures.  
C) Public relations.  
D) Product design.

14. A) Placing advertisements in the trade press.  
B) Drawing sketches for advertisements.  
C) Advertising in the national press.

D) Making television commercials.

15. A) She has the motivation to do the job.

B) She is not so easy to get along with.

C) She knows the tricks of advertising.

D) She is not suitable for the position.

#### 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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

#### Passage One

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

16. A) The cozy communal life.

B) Innovative academic programs.

C) The cultural diversity.

D) Impressive school buildings.

17. A) It is very beneficial to their academic progress.

B) It helps them soak up the surrounding culture.

C) It is as important as their learning experience.

D) It ensures their physical and mental health.

18. A) It offers the most challenging academic programs.

B) It has the world's best-known military academies.

C) It provides numerous options for students.



D) It draws faculty from all around the world.

### Passage Two

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

19. A) They try to give students opportunities for experimentation.

B) They are responsible merely to their Ministry of Education.

C) They strive to develop every student's academic potential.

D) They ensure that all students get roughly equal attention.

20. A) It will arrive at Boulogne at half past two.

B) It crosses the English Channel twice a day.

C) It is now about half way to the French coast.

D) It is leaving Folkestone in about five minutes

21. A) Opposite the ship's office.

B) At the rear of B deck.

C) Next to the duty-free shop.

D) In the front of A deck.

### Passage Three

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

22. A) It is the sole use of passengers travelling with cars.

B) It is much more spacious than the lounge on C deck.

C) It is for the use of passengers travelling with children.

D) It is for senior passengers and people with VIP cards.

23. A) It was named after its location.

- B) It was named after a cave art expert.
- C) It was named after its discoverer.
- D) It was named after one of its painters.

24. A) Animal painting was part of the spiritual life of the time.  
 B) Deer were worshiped by the ancient Cro-Magnon people.  
 C) Cro-Magnon people painted animals they hunted and ate. D)  
 They were believed to keep evils away from cave dwellers.

25. A) They know little about why the paintings were created.  
 B) They have difficulty telling when the paintings were done.  
 C) They are unable to draw such interesting and fine paintings.  
 D) They have misinterpreted the meaning of the cave paints.

#### 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。

If you are attending a local college, especially one without residence halls, you'll probably live at home and commute to classes. This arrangement has a lot of \_\_26\_\_. It's cheaper. It provides a comfortable and familiar setting, and it means you'll get the kind of home cooking you're used to instead of the monotony (单调) that \_\_27\_\_ even the best institutional food.

However, commuting students need to \_\_28\_\_ to become involved in the life of their college and to take special steps to meet their fellow students. Often, this means a certain amount of initiative on your part in \_\_29\_\_ and talking to people in your classes whom you think you might like.

One problem that commuting students sometimes face is their parents' unwillingness to recognize that they're adults. The \_\_30\_\_ from high school to college is a big one, and if you live at home you

need to develop the same kind of independence you'd have if you were living away. Home rules that might have been \_\_\_31\_\_\_ when you were in high school don't apply. If your parents are \_\_\_32\_\_\_ to renegotiate, you can speed the process along by letting your behavior show that you have the responsibility that goes with maturity. Parents are more willing to \_\_\_33\_\_\_ their children as adults when they behave like adults. If, however, there's so much friction at home that it \_\_\_34\_\_\_ your academic work, you might want to consider sharing an apartment with one or more friends. Sometimes this is a happy solution when family \_\_\_35\_\_\_ make everyone miserable.

### 2014 年 12 月六级听力真题第二套

1. A) In a parking lot.  
B) At a grocery.  
C) At a fast food restaurant.  
D) In a car showroom.
  
2. A) Change her position now and then.  
B) Stretch her legs before standing up. C)  
Have a little nap after lunch.  
D) Get up and take a short walk.
  
3. A) The students should practice long-distance running.  
B) The students' physical condition is not desirable.  
C) He doesn't quite believe what the woman says.  
D) He thinks the race is too hard for the students.
  
4. A) They will get their degrees in two years.  
B) They are both pursuing graduate studies.  
C) They cannot afford to get married right now.  
D) They do not want to have a baby at present.

5. A) He must have been mistaken for Jack.  
B) Twins usually have a lot in common.  
C) Jack is certainly not as healthy as he is.  
D) He has not seen Jack for quite a few days.

6. A) The woman will attend the opening of the museum.  
B) The woman is asking the way at the crossroads.  
C) The man knows where the museum is located.  
D) The man will take the woman to the museum.

7. A) They cannot ask the guy to leave.  
B) The guy has been coming in for years.  
C) The guy must be feeling extremely lonely.  
D) They should not look down upon the guy.

8. A) Collect timepieces.  
B) Become time-conscious.  
C) Learn to mend clocks.  
D) Keep track of his daily activities.

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

9. A) It is eating into its banks.  
B) It winds its way to the sea.  
C) It is wide and deep.  
D) It is quickly rising.

10. A) Try to speed up the operation by any means.  
B) Take the equipment apart before being ferried.

C) Reduce the transport cost as much as possible. D)

Get the trucks over to the other side of the river.

11. A) Find as many boats as possible.

B) Cut trees and build rowing boats.

C) Halt the operation until further orders.

D) Ask the commander to send a helicopter.

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

12. A) Talk about his climbing experiences.

B) Help him join an Indian expedition.

C) Give up mountain climbing altogether. D)

Save money to buy climbing equipment.

13. A) He was the first to conquer Mt. Qomolangma.

B) He had an unusual religious background.

C) He climbed mountains to earn a living.

D) He was very strict with his children.

14. A) They are to be conquered.

B) They are to be protected.

C) They are sacred places.

D) They are like humans.

15. A) It was his father's training that pulled him through.

B) It was a milestone in his mountain climbing career.

C) It helped him understand the Sherpa view of mountains.

D) It was his father who gave him the strength to succeed.

## 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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

### Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

16. A) By showing a memorandum's structure.  
B) By analyzing the organization of a letter.  
C) By comparing memorandums with letters.  
D) By reviewing what he has said previously.
17. A) They ignored many of the memorandums they received.  
B) They placed emphasis on the format of memorandums.  
C) They seldom read a memorandum through to the end.  
D) They spent a lot of time writing memorandums.
18. A) Style and wording.  
B) Directness and clarity.  
C) Structure and length.  
D) Simplicity and accuracy.
19. A) Inclusion of appropriate humor.  
B) Professional look.  
C) Direct statement of purpose.  
D) Accurate dating.

### Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A) They give top priority to their work efficiency.

B) They make an effort to lighten their workload.

C) They try hard to make the best use of their time.

D) They never change work habits unless forced to.

21. A) Sense of duty.

B) Work efficiency.

C) Self-confidence.

D) Passion for work.

22. A) They find no pleasure in the work they do.

B) They try to avoid work whenever possible.

C) They are addicted to playing online games.

D) They simply have no sense of responsibility.

### Passage Three

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

23. A) He lost all his property.

B) He was sold to a circus.

C) He ran away from his family.

D) He was forced into slavery.

24. A) A carpenter.

B) A master of his.

- C) A businessman.
- D) A black drummer.

25. A) It named its town hall after Solomon Northup.
- B) It freed all blacks in the town from slavery.
- C) It declared July 24 Solomon Northup Day.
- D) It hosted a reunion for the Northup family.

### 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。

Intolerance is the art of ignoring any views that differ from your own. It \_\_\_26\_\_\_ itself in hatred, stereotypes, prejudice, and \_\_\_27\_\_\_. Once it intensifies people, intolerance is nearly impossible to overcome. But why would anyone want to be labeled as intolerance? Why would people want to be \_\_\_28\_\_\_ about the world around them? Why would one want to be part of the problem in America, instead of the solution?

There are many of the explanations for intolerant attitude, some \_\_\_29\_\_\_ childhood. It is likely that intolerant folks grew up \_\_\_30\_\_\_ intolerant parents and the cycle of prejudice has simply continued for \_\_\_31\_\_\_. Perhaps intolerant people are so set in their ways that they find it easier to ignore anything that might not \_\_\_32\_\_\_ to their limited view of life. Or maybe intolerant students have simply never been \_\_\_33\_\_\_ to anyone different from themselves. But none of these reasons is an excuse for allowing the intolerance to continue.

Intolerance should not be confused with disagreement. It is, of course, possible to disagree with an opinion without being intolerant of it. If you understand a belief but still don't believe in that specific belief, that's fine. You are \_\_\_34\_\_\_ your opinion. As a matter of fact, \_\_\_35\_\_\_ dissenters (持异议者) are important for any belief. If we all believed the same things, we would never grow, and we



would never learn about the world around us. Intolerance does not stem from disagreement. It stems from fear. And fear stems from ignorance.

### 2014 年 12 月六级听力真题第三套

1. A · Proceed in his own way.  
B · Stick to the original plan.  
C. Compromise with his colleague.  
D · Try to change his colleague's mind.
2. A · Mary has a keen eye for style.  
B · Nancy regrets buying the dress.  
C · Nancy and Mary went shopping together in Rome.  
D · Nancy and Mary like to follow the latest fashion.
3. A · Wash the dishes.  
B · Go to the theatre.  
C · Pick up George and Martha.  
D · Take her daughter to hospital.
4. A · She enjoys making up stories about other people.  
B · She can never keep anything to herself for long.  
C · She is eager to share news with the woman.  
D · She is the best informed woman in town.
5. A · A car dealer.  
B · A mechanic.  
C · A driving examiner.  
D · A technical consultant.
6. A · The shopping mall has been deserted recently.  
B · Shoppers can only find good stores in the mall.  
C · Lots of people moved out of the downtown area.  
D · There isn't much business downtown nowadays.
7. A · He will help the woman with her reading.

- B · The lounge is not a place for him to study in.
  - C · He feels sleepy whenever he tries to study.
  - D · A cozy place is rather hard to find on campus.
8. A · To protect her from getting scratches.
- B · To help relieve her of the pain.
  - C · To prevent mosquito bites.
  - D · To avoid getting sunburnt.

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

9. A · In a studio.
- B · In a clothing store.
  - C · At a beach resort.
  - D · At a fashion show.
10. A · To live there permanently.
- B · To stay there for half a year.
  - C · To find a better job to support herself.
  - D · To sell leather goods for a British company.
11. A · Designing fashion items for several companies.
- B · Modeling for a world-famous Italian company.
  - C · Working as an employee for Ferragamo.
  - D · Serving as a sales agent for Burberrys.
12. A · It has seen a steady decline in its profits.
- B · It has become much more competitive.
  - C · It has lost many customers to foreign companies.
  - D · It has attracted a lot more designers from abroad.

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

13. A · It helps her to attract more public attention.
- B · It improves her chance of getting promoted.

C · It strengthens her relationship with students.

D · It enables her to understand people better.

14. A · Passively.

B · Positively.

C · Skeptically.

D · Sensitive.

15. A · It keeps haunting her day and night.

B · Her teaching was somewhat affected by it.

C · It vanishes the moment she steps into her role.

D · Her mind goes blank once she gets on the stage.

### 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 I with a single line through the centre.

#### Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A · To win over the majority of passengers from airlines in twenty years.

B · To reform railroad management in western European countries.

C · To electrify the railway lines between major European cities.

D · To set up an express train network throughout Europe.

17. A · Major European airlines will go bankrupt.

B · Europeans will pay much less for traveling.

C · Traveling time by train between major European cities will be cut by half.

D · Trains will become the safest and most efficient means of travel in Europe.

18. A · Train travel will prove much more comfortable than air travel.

B · Passengers will feel much safer on board a train than on a plane.

C · Rail transport will be environmentally friendlier than air transport.

D · Traveling by train may be as quick as, or even quicker than, by air.

- 19. A · In 1981.
- B · In 1989.
- C · In 1990.
- D · In 2000.

#### Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 20. A · There can be no speedy recovery for mental patients.
- B · Approaches to healing patients are essentially the same.
- C · The mind and body should be taken as an integral whole.
- D · There is no clear division of labor in the medical profession.
- 21. A · A doctor's fame strengthens the patients' faith in them.
- B · Abuse of medicines is widespread in many urban hospitals.
- C · One third of the patients depend on harmless substances for cure.
- D · A patient's expectations of a drug have an effect on their recovery.
- 22. A · Expensive drugs may not prove the most effective.
- B · The workings of the mind may help patients recover.
- C · Doctors often exaggerate the effect of their remedies.
- D · Most illnesses can be cured without medication.

#### Passage Three

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

- 23. A · Enjoying strong feelings and emotions.
- B · Defying all dangers when they have to.
- C · Being fond of making sensational news.
- D · Dreaming of becoming famous one day.<sup>2</sup>
- 4. A · Working in an emergency room.
- B · Watching horror movies.
- C · Listening to rock music.

D · Doing daily routines.

25. A · A rock climber.

B · A psychologist. "

C · A resident doctor.

D · A career consultant.

### 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.

If you're like most people, you've indulged in fake listening many times. You go to history class, sit in the third row, and look squarely at the instructor as she speaks. But your mind is far away, ( 26 ) in the clouds of pleasant daydreams. Occasionally you come back to earth: The instructor writes an important term on the chalkboard, and you ( 27 ) copy it in your notebook. Every once in a while the instructor makes a 28 remark, causing others in the class to laugh. You smile politely, pretending that you've heard the remark and found it mildly humorous. You have a vague sense of ( 29 ) that you aren't paying close attention, but you tell yourself that any material you miss can ( 30 ) from a friend's notes. Besides, the instructor's talking about road ( 31 ) in ancient Rome, and nothing could be more boring. So back you go into your private little world. Only later do you realize you've missed important information for a test.

Fake listening may be easily exposed, since many speakers ( 32 ) facial cues and can tell if you're merely pretending to listen. Your blank expression and the faraway look in your eyes are the cues that ( 33 ) your inattentiveness.

Even if you're not exposed, there's another reason to avoid fakery: It's easy for this ( 34 ) to become a habit. For some people, the habit is so deeply rooted that they automatically start daydreaming when a speaker begins talking on something ( 35 ) or uninteresting. As a result, they miss lots of valuable information.

## 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. Prepare for his exams.  
B. Catch up on his work.  
C. Attend the concert.  
D. Go on a vacation.
2. A. Three crew members were involved in the incident.  
B. None of the hijackers carried any deadly weapons.  
C. The plane had been scheduled to fly to Japan.  
D. None of the passengers were injured or killed.
3. A. An article about the election.  
B. A tedious job to be done.  
C. An election campaign.  
D. A fascinating topic.
4. A. The restaurant was not up to the speakers' expectations.  
B. The restaurant places many ads in popular magazines.  
C. The critic thought highly of the Chinese restaurant.  
D. Chinatown has got the best restaurants in the city.
5. A. He is going to visit his mother in the hospital.  
B. He is going to take on a new job next week.  
C. He has many things to deal with right now.  
D. He behaves in a way nobody understands.
6. A. A large number of students refused to vote last night.

- B. At least twenty students are needed to vote on an issue.
- C. Major campus issues had to be discussed at the meeting.
- D. More students have to appear to make their voice heard.

7. A. The woman can hardly tell what she likes.

B. The speakers like watching TV very much.

C. The speakers have nothing to do but watch TV.

D. The man seldom watched TV before retirement.

8. A. The woman should have registered earlier.

B. He will help the woman solve the problem.

C ) He finds it hard to agree with what the woman says.

D. The woman will be able to attend the classes she wants.

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

9. A. Persuade the man to join her company.

B. Employ the most up-to-date technology.

C. Export bikes to foreign markets.

D. Expand their domestic business.

10. A. The state subsidizes small and medium enterprises.

B. The government has control over bicycle imports.

C. They can compete with the best domestic manufacturers.

D. They have a cost advantage and can charge higher prices.

11. A. Extra costs might eat up their profits abroad.

B. More workers will be needed to do packaging. C.

They might lose to foreign bike manufacturers. D.

It is very difficult to find suitable local agents.

12. A. Report to the management.

B. Attract foreign investments.

C. Conduct a feasibility study

D. Consult financial experts.

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

13. A. Coal burnt daily for the comfort of our homes.  
B. Anything that can be used to produce power.  
C. Fuel refined from oil extracted from underground.  
D. Electricity that keeps all kinds of machines running.
14. A. Oil will soon be replaced by alternative energy sources.  
B. Oil reserves in the world will be exhausted in a decade.  
C. Oil consumption has given rise to many global problems.  
D. Oil production will begin to decline worldwide by 2025.
15. A. Minimize the use of fossil fuels.  
B. Start developing alternative fuels.  
C. Find the real cause for global warming.  
D. Take steps to reduce the greenhouse effect.

#### 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 71 with a single line through the centre.

#### Passage One

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

16. A. The ability to predict fashion trends.  
B. A refined taste for artistic works.  
C. Years of practical experience.  
D. Strict professional training.
17. A. Promoting all kinds of American hand-made specialties.  
B. Strengthening cooperation with foreign governments.  
C. Conducting trade in art works with dealers overseas.



D. Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world.

18. A. She has access to fashionable things.

B. She is doing what she enjoys doing.

C. She can enjoy life on a modest salary.

D. She is free to do whatever she wants.

### Passage Two

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

19. A. Join in neighborhood patrols.

B. Get involved in his community.

C. Voice his complaints to the city council. D.

Make suggestions to the local authorities.

20. A. Deterioration in the quality of life.

B. Increase of police patrols at night.

C. Renovation of the vacant buildings.

D. Violation of community regulations.

21. A. They may take a long time to solve.

B. They need assistance from the city.

C. They have to be dealt with one by one.

D. They are too big for individual efforts.

22. A. He had got some groceries at a big discount.

B. He had read a funny poster near his seat.

C. He had done a small deed of kindness.

D. He had caught the bus just in time.

### Passage Three

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

23. A. Childhood and healthy growth.

B. Pressure and heart disease.

C. Family life and health.

D. Stress and depression.

24. A. It experienced a series of misfortunes.

B. It was in the process of reorganization.

C. His mother died of a sudden heart attack.

D. His wife left him because of his bad temper.

25. A. They would give him a triple bypass surgery.

B. They could remove the block in his artery.

C. They could do nothing to help him.

D. They would try hard to save his life.

### 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.

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

But genuine education, as Socrates knew more than two thousand years ago, is not ( 27 ) the stuffings of information into a person, but rather eliciting knowledge from him; it is the 28 of what is in the mind.

"The most important part of education," once wrote William Ernest Hocking, the ( 29 ) Harvard philosopher, "is this instruction of a man in what he has inside of him. And, as Edith Hamilton has reminded us, Socrates never said, "I know, learn from me." He said, rather, "Look into your own selves and find the ( 30 ) of truth that God has put into every heart, and that only you can kindle (点燃) to a ( 31 )."

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

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

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

## 2015 年 6 月六级听力真题第二套

### 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 with a single line through the centre.

1. A. The woman thinks she is cleverer than the man.  
B. The man behaves as if he were a thorough fool.  
C. The man is unhappy with the woman's remark.  
D. The woman seldom speaks highly of herself.
2. A. Three crew members were involved in the incident.  
B. None of the hijackers carried any deadly weapons.  
C. None of the passengers were injured or killed.  
D. The plane had been scheduled to fly to Japan.
3. A. At a travel agency. B.  
At a hotel front desk. C.  
At a checkout counter. D.  
At a commercial bank.
4. A. Chinatown has got the best restaurants in the city.  
B. The critic thought highly of the Chinese restaurant.  
C. The restaurant places many ads in popular magazines.

D. The restaurant was not up to the speakers' expectations.

5. A. ProL Laurence is going into an active retirement.

B. ProL Laurence has stopped conducting seminars.

C. The professor's graduate seminar is well received.

D. The professor will lead a quiet life after retirement.

6. A. signing Leon to a new position.

B. Finding a replacement for Leon.

C. Arranging for Rodney's visit tomorrow. D.

Finding a solution to Rodney's problem.

7. A. Photography is one of Helen's many hobbies.

B. Helen asked the man to book a ticket for her.

C. The photography exhibition will close tomorrow.

D. Helen has been looking forward to the exhibition.

8. A. The speakers share the same opinion. B.

Steve knows how to motivate employees.

C. The man has a better understanding of Steve.

D. The woman is out of touch with the real world.

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

9. A. It is well paid.

B. It is stimulating.

C. It is demanding.

D. It is fairly secure.

10. A. A quick promotion.

B. Free accommodation.

C. Moving expenses.

D. A lighter workload.

11. A. He has difficulty communicating with local people.

B. He has to spend a lot more traveling back and forth.

C. He has trouble adapting to the local weather.

D. He has to sign a long-term contract.

12. A. The woman will help the man make a choice.

B. The man is going to attend a job interview.

C. The man is in the process of job hunting.

D. The woman sympathizes with the man.

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

13. A. To inquire about the interest rates at the woman's bank.

B. To inquire about the current financial market situation.

C. To see if he can find a job in the woman's company.

D. To see if he can get a loan from the woman's bank.

14. A. Long-term investment.

B. A three-month deposit.

C. Any high-interest deposit.

D. Any high-yield investment.

15. A. She treated him to a meal.

B. She gave him loans at low rates.

C. She offered him dining coupons.

D. She raised interest rates for him.

#### 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.

#### Passage One

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

16. A. Strict professional training.

- B. Years of practical experience.
  - C. A refined taste for artistic works.
  - D. The ability to predict fashion trends.
17. A. Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world. B. Conducting trade in art works with dealers overseas. C. Strengthening cooperation with foreign governments. D. Promoting all kinds of American hand-made specialties.
18. A. She has access to fashionable things. B. She can enjoy life on a modest salary. C. She is doing what she enjoys doing. D. She is free to do whatever she wants.

#### Passage Two

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

19. A. It is a Portuguese company selling coffee in New York. B. Its most important task is to conduct coffee studies. C. It represents several countries that export coffee. D. Its role is to regulate international coffee prices.
20. A. The freezing weather in Brazil. B. The impact of global warming. C. The increased coffee consumption. D. The fluctuation of coffee prices.
21. A. He is doing a bachelor's degree. B. He is young, handsome and single. C. He is a heavy coffee drinker. D. He is tall, rich and intelligent.
22. A. A visit to several coffee-growing plantations. B. Coffee prices and his advertising campaign. C. A vacation on some beautiful tropical beach.

D. A quick promotion and a handsome income.

### Passage Three

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

23. A. They were held up in a traffic jam. B.

They boarded a wrong coach in a hurry. C.

They were late for the first morning bus. D.

They were delayed by the train for hours.

24. A. It was canceled because of an unexpected strike.

B. It was the most exciting trip they ever had.

C. It was spoiled by poor accommodations.

D. It was postponed due to terrible weather.

25. A. Go overseas.

B. Stay at home.

C. Take romantic cruises.

D. Take escorted trips.

### 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。

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

The small ( 28 ) , which inhabit the Scandinavian mountains, sustain themselves on a diet of roots and live in nests they make underground. When their food supply is ( 29 ) large, the lemmings live a normal, undisturbed life.

However, when the lemmings' food supply becomes too low to support the population, a

singular ( 30 ) commences. The lemmings leave their nests all together at the same time, forming huge crowds. Great numbers of the lemmings begin a long and hard journey across the Scandinavian plains, zjourney that may last weeks. The lemmings eat everything in their path, continuing their ( 31 ) march until they reach the sea.

The reason for what follows remains a mystery for zoologists and naturalists. Upon reaching the coast, the lemmings do not stop but swim by the thousands into the surf. Most ( 32 ) only a short time before they tire, sink, and drown.

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

## 2015 年 6 月六级听力真题第三套

### 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 , with a single line through the centre .

- 1 . A.The man might be able to play in the World Cup . B.The man' s football career seems to be at an end . C.The man was operated on a few weeks ago . D.The man is a fan of world - famous football players .
- 2 . A.Work out a plan to tighten his budget . B.Find out the opening hours of the cafeteria . C.Apply for a senior position in the restaurant . D.Solve his problem by doing a part - time job .





B.A good companion ·

C.A real nuisance ·

D.A well · trained pet ·

4 · A.The errors will be corrected

soon · B.The woman was mistaken

herself · C.The computing system is too  
complex ·

D.He has called the woman several times ·

5 · A.He needs help to retrieve his

files · B.He has to type his paper once

more · C.He needs some time to polish his  
paper ·

D.He will be away for a two—week conference ·

6 · A.They might have to change their plan ·

B.He has got everything set for their trip ·

C.He has a heavier workload than the woman ·

D.They could stay in the mountains until June 8 ·

7 · A.They have to wait a month to apply for a student

loan · B.They can find the application forms in the

brochure · C.They are not eligible for a student loan ·

D.They are not late for a loan application ·

8 · A.New laws are yet to be made to reduce pollutant release ·

B.Pollution has attracted little attention from the

public · C.The quality of air will surely change for the

better · D.It' ll take years to bring air pollution under  
control ·

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard ·

9 · A.Enormous size of its

stores · B.Numerous varieties of  
food · C.Its appealing  
surroundings ·  
D.Its rich and colorful history ·

10 · A.An ancient buildin9 ·  
B.A world of  
antiques · C.An Egyptian  
museum · D.An Egyptian  
memorial ·

11 · A.Its power bill reaches £ 9 million a year ·  
B.It sells thousands of light bulbs a day ·  
C.It supplies power to a nearby town ·  
D.It generates 70%of the electricity it uses ·

12 · A.11  
500 · B.30  
000 · C.250  
000 · D.300  
000 ·

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard ·

13 · A.Transferring to another  
department · B.Studying accounting at a  
university · C.Thinking about doing a  
different job · D.Making preparations for  
her weddin9 ·

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

15 · A.He and Andrea have proved to be a perfect  
match · B.He changed his mind about marriage  
unexpectedly · C.He declared that he would remain single

all his life · D.He would marry Andrea even without  
meeting her ·

### 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 T with a single line through the centre .

### Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard .

16 . A.They are motorcycles designated for water sports . B.They are speedy boats restricted in narrow waterways . C.They are becoming an efficient form of water transportation .

D.They are getting more popular as a means of water recreation .

17 . A.Water scooter operators' lack of experience . B.Vacationers' disregard of water safety rules . C.Overloading of small boats and other craft . D.Carelessness of people boating along the shore .

18 . A.They scare whales to death . B.They produce too much noise . C.They discharge toxic emissions . D.They endanger lots of water life .

19 . A.Expand operating areas . B.Restrict operating hours . C.Limit the use of water scooters . D.Enforce necessary regulations .

### Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard .

20 . A.They are

stable · B.They are  
close · C.They are  
strained · D.They are  
changin9 ·

21 · A.They are fully occupied with their own business ·

- B. Not many of them stay in the same place for long.
- C. Not many of them can win trust from their neighbors.
- D. They attach less importance to interpersonal relations.

- 22 · A. Count on each other for help · B. Give each other a cold shoulder · C. Keep a friendly distance · D. Build a fence between them ·

### Passage Three

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

- 23 · A. It may produce an increasing number of idle youngsters · B. It may affect the quality of higher education in America · C. It may cause many schools to go out of operation · D. It may lead to a lack of properly educated workers ·
- 24 · A. It is less serious in cities than the rural areas · B. It affects both junior and senior high schools · C. It results from a worsening economic climate · D. It is a new challenge facing American educators ·
- 25 · A. Allowing them to choose their favorite teachers · B. Creating a more relaxed learning environment · C. Rewarding excellent academic performance · D. Helping them to develop better study habits ·

### 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 ·

I'm interested in the criminal justice system of our country · It seems to me that something has to be done ·if we' re to( 26 ) as a country ·I certainly don' t know what the answers to our problems

are · Things certainly get ( 27 ) in a hurry when you get into them ·but I wonder if something couldn' t be done to deal with some of these problems · One thing I'm concerned about is our practice of putting ( 28 ) in jail who haven' t harmed anyone · Why not work out some system whereby they can pay back the debts they owe society instead of ( 29 ) another debt by going to prison and · of course · coming '30 hardened criminals · I'm also concerned about the short prison sentences people are ( 31 ) serious crimes · Of course one alternative to this is to ( 32 ) capital punishment · but I'm not sure I would be for that · I'm not sure it' s right to take an eye for an eye · The alternative to capital punishment is longer sentences ·but they would certainly cost the tax payers much money · I also think we must do something about the insanity ( 33 ) · In my opinion · anyone who takes another person' s life ( 34 ) is insane · however · that does not mean that the person isn' t guilty of the crime · or that he shouldn' t pay society the debt he owes · It' s sad · of course · that a person may have to spend the rest of his life · or a large part of it in prison for acts that he ( 35 ) while not in full control of his mind ·

答

案

**200606**

CDBCD ACBBA BCBDA DACBA

**200612**

DCBCD ABABD ACBAA BCCDA DACDB

addition psychologist recognic challenges wisdom identify

secret specific demonstration acquisition taught infants

**200706**

ABDCA BCABD DCACB ADDBB ABDAC

licensed obligation assess coordinate circumstance

inappropriate responsibility prime

**200712**

CBACB DBCAB ABDBC DCDAC DBADB

squarely floating Occasionally dutifully

witty humorous guilt material

**200806**

ADCAB ADCBA DBCAB DABDD BCDBC

Survive complicated offenders Whereby

incurrung influence serving restore

**200812**

ACDCD DACBA CACAD BCBDB AABDC

appearance symbol decades exported

apparent percentage combination convenient

**200906**

DBCDC BAABD DACDC BACBB ACDAD

tongue official administration commerce

spread disadvantaged confidence investigate

**200912**

ACABD ADCDA CDBDC AABDD BCBAC

derived immense convenient accuracy

largely instinct recalls texture

**201006**

ACDBA ADADC BCABB CAABC BCDDD

intelligent foundations romantic reflects

profound dramatically deprived hindered

**201012**

ABCBA DDCDD CBDBD CBAAB BCABC

diverse tragic commit outcome

scale colleagues accurate averages

**201106**

CBCAA DAACC ACDDDB BDBBA CBDAA

flavors confused particularity behavior

variety overwhelmed senior strategies

**201112**

ACAAC DAABD DCCDD DCCAD ABDCB

detect delicate identifying apartment  
revolution dramatically primitive vessels

**201206**

ACACD BCADA CBDDC CDCCA DDAAB

slight official shrinking Plunge

Decline Primary heads Poverty

**201212**

BBDCC BAADC CBADA CADAD BACBD

potentially experienced gasp dizzy

fatigue contant adverse precautions

**201306**

BCDAA BDCBA CDDBC ABABD BCDAB

Included categories similar acquaintance

recently volunteer citizen indicative

**201312**

DBBCA CADBA CCBDD ACBAC BDDAB

Legislation instruction efficient dropout

discipline contend in favor of at the disposal inferior to

**201406 第一套**

- 1.C.【精析】语义理解题。女士向男士提到了学生们正在因为学费上涨而进行抗议，男士说他也听说了这一事件，但他却不认为学生们的行为会起到什么好的效果。由此可知，男士对学生们抗议行为的效果有所怀疑。
- 2.D.【精析】综合理解题。女士说 Jay 就要 21 岁了，他到底知不知道班里正在为他的生日聚会做准备；男士说 Jay 并不知情，一直以为班里是为即将退休的系主任准备聚会。由此可知，班里都瞒着 Jay，没让他知道聚会的真实目的。
- 3.C.【精析】推理判断题。对话中男士打电话告诉女士说，White 先生上午去修车的时候，把车留在了修车厂，而他把公文包和钱包也一并落在了那里；女士说她会的转告 White 先生，当天下午就去取回来。由此可知，White 先生把汽车、公文包和钱包都留在了修车厂。
- 4.D.【精析】综合理解题。对话中女士对男士说电视台在重播一些二十世纪六十年代的喜剧，问男士对这些喜剧的看法；男士说他并不怎么喜欢这些喜剧，同时，他也说，新出的喜剧，即使是由著名导演执导，娱乐效果

也不怎么样。由此可知，男士认为从二十世纪六十年代起，喜剧并没有什么发展。

5.D.【精析】弦外之音题。男士向女士求助，说他的菜谱说烹饪时间为 10 分钟，不知道是否应该把这些蔬菜再多煮一会儿；女士说在她看来，这些蔬菜已经可以了，不用再煮了。由此可见，女士认为男士不应该再继续煮这些蔬菜了。

6. A.【精析】事实细节题。对话中女士问男士他是不是要去父母家，男士说是的，他答应父母帮他们整理纳税申报单，免税代码对于他的父母来说太难懂了。由此可知，男士会帮助父母整理纳税申报单。

7. A.【精析】推理判断题。对话中女士说听说男士提前一个月就完成了项目，她十分吃惊；而男士说他自己也没弄明白怎么就能提前这么长时间完成项目。由此可知，男士自己也没想到能这么快完成工作。

8. B.【精析】事实细节题。对话中女士对男士说她希望能和男士一起上发展心理学课，男士说他也是这么想的，但是等他去注册的时候，该课程名额已经报满。由此可知，男士没能成功注册该课程。

9. B.【精析】事实细节题。对话中男士一开头就说泰国丝绸的色彩让他惊叹，并说从没有见过这样的色彩组合，还提出要看一下这些新色彩组合的样品。由此可知，是泰国丝绸新的色彩组合让男士着迷。

10.C.【精析】细节辨认题。对话中男士说他也不确定究竟在找些什么，但可以确定的是，他不喜欢在景点出售的东西。女士由此猜测男士应该是喜欢去乡村转一转，男士表示同意。女士猜测男士应该对尚未商业化的手工艺品更感兴趣，男士则强调说对当地人自己使用的东西很感兴趣，这与选项中的“地方手工艺品”意思一致。

11.B【精析】细节推断题。对话中女士对男士说她可以为他安排一次去乡村的行程，可以让男士深入泰国，只要发现他感兴趣的東西，随时都可以停下来观看。由此可知，女士为男士安排的是乡村之行。

12.A.【精析】事实细节题。对话一开头，女士就对男士说，在决定要住在 Enderby 这一地区之前，了解当地的学校是首要大事，因为他们希望自己的子女获得良好的中等教育。由此可知，良好的中等教育是对话中男女二人希望自己的孩子所能够拥有的东西。

13. A.17【精析】事实细节题。对话中女士说他们的小 Keith 动手能力很强，应该接受良好的职业技能培训。

14. C.【精析】细节推断题。对话中男士说就大学升学率来说，Enderby High 表现不错，但 Carlton Abbey 这所学校的升学率更高，达到了 70%。Donwell 不好，只有 8%；Enderby Comprehensive 和 Saint Mary's 大约 10%。因此，大学升学率最高的学校是 Carlton Abbey。

15.D.【精析】推理判断题。对话末尾部分，女士说似乎他们有不少选择，但在孩子的教育问题上，不能仅依据一些数字就轻易作决定，还是需要了解更多的信息。由此可知，他们会对 Enderby 地区的中学进行更进一步的了解。

16.C.【精析】事实细节题。题目是针对地下室的规划提问，而说话者在谈到地下室时，着重强调了存储空间，并且解释说，大地下室可以在很大程度上改善他们缺少存储空间的问题。由此可知，地下室将会有有一个大的存储空间。

17. A.【精析】细节推断题。短文中提到，第二层(the first floor)规划给了研究与发展部的员工，并且，还专门为该部门的主管留了办公套间，也给秘书们单独隔出了一间办公室。因此，研究与发展部主管的办公室是在二层。

18. B.【精析】事实细节题。在短文最后一部分中，说话者提到该建筑是砖结构的建筑，这样，它会与该处其他建筑的风格相符。由此可知，采用砖结构的目的是为了这所建筑与其他建筑的风格相吻合。

19. C.【精析】事实细节题。短文开头提到 Huang Yi 工作的公司是销售财务软件的，他所负责的工作是向客户展示如何使用该软件。因此，他的工作是培训客户使用财务软件。

20.A.【精析】观点态度题。短文中说 Huang Yi 工作的前几个月十分“困难”。他感觉虽然教了两个星期，但他的客户依然不会使用该财务软件。由此可知，他的工作并不成功。

21.D.【精析】细节推断题。短文中间部分提到，在进行一周的讲座教学后，Huang Yi 在第二周进行了 troubleshoot，troubleshoot 意为“解决问题，排查故障”，接下来的 answering questions 也提供了解释。由此可知，第二周，Huang Yi 会为在使用过程中碰到问题的客户进行问题解答，也就是对他们提供单独的技术支持。

22. D.【精析】事实细节题。短文在结尾部分提到一开始 Huang Yi 还认为是对方的原因，是他们学得太慢，可后来，他逐渐意识到问题在于他呈现信息的方式。

23.C.【精析】细节推断题。短文开头说除了父母和老师外，孩子们几乎不怎么接触成年人，因此，他们对成年人的工作和生活都没什么概念。由此可知，与成年人接触太少是导致孩子们不了解成年人的世界的原因。

24. B.【精析】事实细节题。短文中提到，在纽约市，很多作家走进学校，为学生诵读他们的作品，谈论写作中遇到的问题；在另一所学校，有律师进入校园，每月一次地为孩子 In 讲述法律目题。由此可见，纽约市的学校将作家和律师请进了校园，使学生有了与他们交流的机会。

25. C.【精析】推理判断题。短文结尾处说，很多学校开始引入“组对学习”的模式，也就是让孩子们形成搭档关系，共同进退，这一方法效果不错；由此可知，“组对学习”有助于孩子们形成合作精神。

26. anxiety

【精析】并列关系题。空格前为并列连词 and，由此判断，fear 与空格中的词为并列关系，作动词 prod 的宾语，因此，空格处应该填入名词。结合录音可填入 anxiety，意为“焦虑”。

27. identifies

【精析】句意推断题。空格位于句子的谓语部分，且空格前的主语 A well constru test 为单数，因此空格处应该填入动词的第三人称单数形式。结合录音可填入 identifies，意为“辨识，辨别”。

28compares to

【精析】句意推断题。空格位于由 how 引导的宾语从句中，充当该从句的谓语部分，空格中应填入动词或动词短语，连接主语 your performance 和宾语 that of others。结合录音可填入 compare to，意为“比较，对比”。

29. a body of

【精析】修饰关系题。此空格前有介词 on，后有名词 material，因此，空格处需填入形容词性的单词或短语，修饰 material。结合录音可填入 a body of，意为“大量的”。

30. motivate

【精析】句意推断题。此空格前有短语 is likely to，由此可以判断，空格中应该填入动词原形，与 is likely to 共同构成句子的谓语部分。结合录音可填入 motivate，意为“激励，刺激”。

31. define

【精析】句意推断题。此空格前的句子为 tests have the power to...，由此判断，空格处应该填入动词或

动词词组的原形，与 to 一起构成目的状语。结合录音可填入 define，意为“阐明，下定义”。

32 fundamental

【精析】语义推断题。空格位于 some 和名词 information 之间，可以判断空格处需要填入形容词，修饰名词 information。结合录音可填入 fundamental，意为“基础的，根本的”。

33 · ruined

【精析】修饰关系题。该句空格前的部分为主语 your life 和动词 is，由此判断，空格处应填入形容词作表语或动词过去分词与 is 一起构成被动语态。结合录音可填入 ruined，意为“被毁掉的，被破坏的”。

34 · In short

【精析】语义推断题。此空位于段首以及句首，且空格后有逗号分隔，由此判断，应填入副词或短语，构成句子的状语。结合录音可填入 In short，意为“简而言之”。

35 · imperfect

【精析】语义推断题。此空位于名词 measures 前，结合空格前的 indirect and，可以判断空格处应填入形容词，与 indirect 形成并列关系，共同修饰 measures。结合录音可填入 imperfect，意为“不完美的”。

## 201406 第二套

1. A · 【精析】推理判断题。男士说这些时尚的电视机价格很低，fishy 在此处意为“可疑的”；女士说，最近有很多起抢劫，一些被偷的商品可能在这里。据此可推测出女士的意思是这些电视机可能是贼赃。

2. C · 【精析】推理判断题。男士提到，自己今天要报道女州长的演讲，cover 在此处意为“报道”；女士说自己要做晚间新闻的采访。两人的工作都与新闻报道有关，可见他们的职业为新闻记者。

3. D · 【精析】事实细节题。对话中女士问男士是否在今天下午去了行政管理大楼，男士陈述他去的目的是要把电脑课的时间调至 9:50。switch sth. to... 意为“将某物转换(调换)为... ..”。

4. B · 【精析】事实细节题。对话中的女士问男士看了昨晚的智力问答后感觉怎么样，男士说节目很棒，前四个参赛者都获得了小奖品而第五个带走了一辆崭新的豪华汽车。a new luxury car 在 B 选项中被替换为 the biggest prize。

5. B · 【精析】语义理解题。女士对男士说在时刻表上找不到从纽约到波士顿的快车(Express)的到达时间，男士让她在左边一栏里找到纽约，然后沿着它横向寻找，直到找到波士顿一栏里的到达时间：由此可见，两位说话者在看列车时刻表。

6. D · 【精析】事实细节题。对话中女士表示男士今天看男士说昨天终于去了那家在商场里的新理发店，享受了理发店的服务。由此可见，男士昨天理发了。

7. A · 【精析】弦外之音题。对话中女士问男士感觉城市博物馆展出的毕加索的画怎么样，男士说看不出毕加索的现代派画作表达的意义，这些画让他想起他侄子从幼儿园拿回来的那些画。言外之意，男士欣赏不了毕加索的画展。

8. B · 【精析】弦外之音题。对话中女士对男士说 Rod 想参加学生会，男士说 Rod 从来没有参加过会议，以此提出质疑。由此可以推断，Rod 的言行不一致。

9. B · 【精析】细节辨认题。对话一开头女士说她的车坏了，并询问有没有车(可以租)。B · “她的车出了毛

病”是对原文的同义替换。

10.D·【精析】事实细节题。对话中男士询问女士想要什么类型的车，女士提到她租车主要考虑价格。cost “费用”同义替换了原文中的 price “价格”。

11.A·【精析】细节辨认题。对话中女士询问费用中包括了些什么，男士说包含第三方责任险，不包含增值税、汽油(的花费)和车辆碰撞险。

12. C·【精析】主旨大意题。对话一开始女士就针对可能的工厂建设位置做出了一系列分析，而此后两人的对话也一直围绕着工厂选址这一主题展开。

13.D·【精析】事实细节题。对话中女士讲解了在 Bilbao·Vitoria·San Sebastffm 建厂的好处，提到了那里铁路系统发达，港口重新选址后更为现代化，机场也扩建了，最后总结，该地区的基础设施非常好。

14. A·【精析】细节推断题。对话中男士问是否要选取三个城市中的一个，女士说不要匆忙做任何事，A·“尽量避免做出轻率的决定”是对原文的同义替换。对话中多次提到火车，B·为强干扰项，应仔细区分。

15. C·【精析】事实细节题。对话中女士提议把地址选在小一些的地方，并列举了这样做的种种好处，男士则提出了应特别关注小城镇的交通问题。

16. A·【精析】细节辨认题。短文开头提到一项针对有兄弟姐妹的年长者的研究显示，他们中的 20%对兄弟姐妹有敌意或是很冷漠。A·项的五分之一是 20%的替换，故答案为 A·项。

17. C·【精析】事实细节题。短文中心理学家解释随着年龄的增长，人们与兄弟姐妹的亲密感会增加，对抗会逐渐消失，C·项中的 Advance 意为“增长”。

18. B·【精析】细节推断题。在短文的最后一部分，说话者指出，老年人会把不好的事情放一边，转而着眼现在，尤其是当事关兄弟姐妹的时候。

19. C·【精析】事实细节题。短文中提到帝王蝶(即黑脉金斑蝶)每年夏末便开始它们去往南方的迁徙，它们被认为是唯一一种这样做的昆虫。

20. D·【精析】事实细节题。短文中提到蝴蝶们会向墨西哥进发，到了墨西哥之后，它们会在山林处停下，其数目之多，足以覆盖整片山林。

21. C·【精析】细节推断题。短文中提到，它们可能在 Louisiana·Kentucky·Wisconsin or Michigan·Mexico 繁衍后代，地点各不一样。

22. C·【精析】主旨大意题。短文以主要篇幅介绍了帝王蝶(即黑脉金斑蝶)的迁徙，且短文结尾部分说话者指出科学家们通过捕捉并放置标识来研究其迁徙。

23. A·【精析】观点态度题。短文一开头就提到如今人们感到自己的时间变得更为有限，相比前几代人，我们把大量的时间投入到工作中，而几乎没有时间进行业余活动。

24. B·【精析】细节辨认题。短文中提到来自一些大型的时间用途调查的最全面的数据表明，现在的美国人相比前几代人有更多的空余时间，人们作的时间没变多少，而花在家务上的时间缩短了。

25. D·【精析】事实细节题。在短文结尾说话者提到，当我们认为我们的时间就是金钱时，我们的行为也会发生改变。

26. taking into consideration

【精析】句意推断题。分析句子结构可知，空格处应填入现在分词作状语。结合录音填入 takinginto



consideration , 意为 “ 考虑  
到... .. ” 。

27 · literary

【精析】修饰关系题。由空格前面的 a 和后面的 work 可知, 此处应填入一个形容词作定语, 修饰名词 work。结合录音填入 literary, 意为 “ 文学的 ” 。

28 · imposed

【精析】句意推断题。空格所在句子缺少动词作谓语, 且全篇时态为一般过去时, 可知空格处应填入动词的过去式。结合录音填入 imposed, 意为 “ 强加, 强制实行 ” 。

29 · anticipate

【精析】并列关系题。分析句子结构可知, 空格处所填成分应与前一分句的 provide 并列, 因此空格处应填入动词原形。结合录音填入 anticipate, 意为 “ 预计, 预测 ” 。

30 · violations

【精析】并列关系题。分析句子结构可知, 空格处所填成分应与 and 后面的 abuses 并列, 因此空格处应填入名词的复数形式。结合录音填入 violations, 意为 “ 违反, 违背 ” 。

31 · financial

【精析】修饰关系题。由空格前的定冠词 the 和空格后的名词 rewards 可知, 此处应填入能修饰名词的形容词。结合录音填入 financial, 意为 “ 金融的 ” 。 financial rewards 意为 “ 经济回报 ” 。

32 · avenue

【精析】句意推断题。由空格前的不定冠词 an 可知, 此处应填入一个可数名词的单数形式。结合录音填入 avenue, 意为 “ 大道 ” 。 an avenue for remedy 意为 “ 一种补偿的途径 ” 。

33 · amended

【精析】句意推断题。空格前的 has been 表明本句为现在完成时的被动语态, 空格处应填入动词的过去分词。结合录音填入 amended, 意为 “ 修改 ” 。

34 · in the wake of

【精析】修饰关系题。空格所在句子不缺少主干成分, 此处应填入副词或介词短语构成状语。结合录音填入 in the wake of, 意为 “ 紧随... .. 而来 ” 。

35 · interpret

【精析】句意推断题。由空格前的 need to 和其后的 the law 可知, 此处应填入动词原形, 且该词能和 law 搭配。结合录音填入 interpret, 意为 “ 解释 ” 。

## 201406 第三套

1. A · 【精析】事实细节题。对话中, 女士责怪男士又在网上, 并告诉他到脱口秀的时间了; 男士回答说正在看一家珠宝店的网站。本题的关键是听懂 site “ 网站 ” 。显然这位男士正在浏览网上商铺。surf 原意为 “ 冲浪 ” , 常与 Internet 连用, 表示 “ 上网 ” 。

2. B · 【精析】语义理解题。女士说她从未见过男士对考试如此有信心, 男士说不仅仅是有信心, 如果他得不

到 A，那就是考试本身的问题了。由此可知，他确信此次考试必然成功。

3. D · 【精析】综合理解题。女士首先说报纸上的新闻都是关于谋杀、死亡和战争的，问男士是否还相信人性本善；男士给了一个肯定的回答“我当然相信”。显然他对人的本性持乐观态度。
4. C · 【精析】推理判断题。男士认为 Tom 说打算卖掉商店去上学是在开玩笑，女士赞同男士的看法，因为 Tom 已经说过好多次“放弃生意去上学”这样的话了。故可以判断 Tom 不会去上学，而是继续从商。
5. A · 【精析】语义理解题。对话中女士说老板对男士的印象很好，打算每个月给他多放两天假；男士回答他不希望这样，他宁愿多工作多赚钱供孩子上大学。这里的 bucks 意为“美元”，是非正式用语。
6. B · 【精析】语义理解题。对话中男士询问女士对墨西哥之行的看法，女士回答说她厌倦了旅馆和旅馆的食物，并引用了谚语“金窝、银窝，不如自己的草窝。”由此可以断定女士很想念家的舒适。
7. C · 【精析】语义理解题。女士说她担心 Anna，因为她最近很沮丧，整天待在屋子里；男士建议 Anna 去咨询中心(counseling centre，看精神科医生。看精神科医生的目的当然是要寻求医生的专业建议。
8. A · 【精析】推理判断题。男士说自己几乎认不出 Sam 来了，因为他现在总是穿西服打领带；女士同意男士的看法，说上大学的时候 Sam 总是穿着旧 T 恤衫和牛仔裤。由此可以推断 Sam 比过去穿得正式。go around 意为“四处走动”。
9. B · 【精析】目的原因题。女士说她在纽约开了很多会，没有时间参观这座城市。由此可以断定，女士去纽约的目的是开会。
10. D · 【精析】推理判断题。女士建议男士一定要做健康训练，并以自己为例：在飞往纽约的途中，她做了这种训练，下机后丝毫没有感到不适，也没有时差反应；在回家的途中，她没有做这种训练，结果感觉很难受。由此可以断定，健康训练的作用就是减轻飞行途中的不适。
11. D · 【精析】细节推断题。女士列举了自己做的健康训练：不喝酒和咖啡，不吃肉和油腻的食物，喝大量的水和果汁，吃健康食谱上的食物——这些食物口味清淡，有鱼、蔬菜、面条等，还做了一些运动。选项中只有 D 项符合文意。rich food 意为“油腻的食物”。
12. C · 【精析】推理判断题。女士说没有多少人做运动，很多人都喝香槟而不是矿泉水，显然多数乘客都没有做女士所做的事。
13. A · 【精析】场景推断题。女士询问男士是不是第一次来商品展览会，由此推断这个对话应该发生在商品展览会上。cafeteria 意为“自助餐厅”。
14. C · 【精析】推理判断题。男士说他需要一个文字处理器(word processor)，女士向男士推荐 MR5000，说它有一个除了文字处理还有其他功能的系统；男士询问了这个处理器的价格，女士对此做出了回答。显然他们在谈论购买某种设备。
15. B · 【精析】事实细节题。女士询问男士的业务范围，男士回答他们是一个培训咨询公司。line of business 表示“业务范围”。A · “数据收集”、C · “公司管理”、D · “信息处理”，均与对话不符。
16. A · 【精析】推理判断题。短文开头说到人们常把新年看作是新的开始，开始设计理想的自我，或是一个与现在不同的形象，由此可以断定人们把新年看作是一个改善自我的机会。
17. D · 【精析】语义理解题。短文中明确提到“不是说改变不可能，而是说如果没有可行性的计划支撑，决心是不会持久的。我们必须制订详细的步骤来实现目标，才能让我们朝着目标的方向前进。”A · “为实施计划找到充分的支持”为强干扰项。implementation 意为“实施”。
18. D · 【精析】事实细节题。在讲完甜品和饼干这个例子后，本文末尾提到“所以你丢弃了目标又重拾坏习惯”，

阐明了举例的目的。

19.C · 【精析】细节辨认题。短文开头提到 25 年前，Anderson 目睹了一起交通事故，在这场事故中，Sandra，也就是 Karen 的母亲当场死亡。collision 意为“碰撞”，这里指交通事故。

20.B · 【精析】细节推断题。本题考查故事的经过，由短文中间处可知 Michael's father 就是救出小女孩的 Anderson，他因伤势过重两天后去世。

21.A · 【精析】目的原因题。短文结尾部分讲到 Michael 认出了图片中将 Karen 救离火海的正是自己的父亲，所以失控痛哭。

22.B · 【精析】细节推断题。短文提到，在美国，员工工作的时间超过了除日本以外的任何一个国家，显然日本员工工作的时间最长。

23.D · 【精析】推理判断题。短文提到，美国人每周的工作时间不变，但工作的周数增加了，而且带薪假、公共假期、病假在 20 世纪 80 年代缩减了 50%，所以增加了工作时间的总数，即他们通过缩短每年的假期时间来延长工作时间。

24. A · 【精析】目的原因题。短文提到公司由于面临严酷的竞争，并且产量增长缓慢，所以强迫员工延长工作时间，故选 A，“应对竞争，增加产量”。press sb. to do sth. 表示“强迫某人做某事”。

25. C · 【精析】事实细节题。短文结尾部分提到，许多人愿意减少工作时间，即便这意味着收入的减少，故选 C，“减少工作时间”。

## 26. licensed

【精析】语义推断题。分析句子结构可知，此处填入的动词应该能与 are 以及后面的动词不定式 to provide 连用。听录音可得答案为 licensed。Be licensed to do sth. 表示“有资格做某事”。

## 27. obligation to

【精析】习惯搭配题。分析句子结构可知，此处缺少宾语和能够引导空格后成分的介词。根据上下文可知此处所填的词应该表示“义务，责任”。听录音可得答案为 obligation to。have obligation to... 表示“对... 有义务或责任”。

## 28. coordinate

【精析】语境同现题。分析句子结构可知，此处需要填入一个动词与前面的 provide 和 assess 以及后面的 make 并列，并与后面的 services 构成一定的语义关系。结合录音可得答案为 coordinate“协调”。

## 29. responsibility

【精析】语义推断题。分析句子结构可知，此处需要填入一个名词。question 在此处为动词，意为“怀疑，质询”，其所在不定式结构的意思为“怀疑或拒绝执行该命令”，可见这应该是护士的“责任”。结合录音可得答案为 responsibility。

## 30. physical

【精析】并列关系题。分析句子结构可知，空格处的成分应与 and 前面的 emotional 并列，并且可以用来修饰 stress。推测此处应填入一个形容词作 stress 的定语。结合录音可填入 physical。physical 意为“身体的，生理上的”。

## 31. prime

【精析】修饰关系题。分析句子结构可知，此处需要填入一个形容词来修饰 reason。此处所填的词充当 reason 的定语，结合录音填入 prime。prime 作形容词时意为“主要的，首要的”。

32 · disrupts

【精析】并列关系题。分析句子结构可知，空格处的成分应与前面的 disturbs 和后面的 isolates 并列，都作 that 的谓语，并采用动词的第三人称单数形式。结合录音填入 disrupts。disrupt 意为“扰乱”。

33 · being affected

【精析】句意推断题。分析句子结构可知，空格所在句子缺少谓语成分，根据空格前后的 is 和 by 推测，此处应填入动词的-ed 形式构成被动语态。结合录音可填入 being affected。affect 意为“影响，感动”。

34 · medically

【精析】句意推断题。分析句子结构可知，空格处应填入副词修饰空格后的形容词 related。结合录音可填入 medically，意为“医学上的，医药上的”。

35 · in our medical system

【精析】语义推断题。分析句子结构可知，空格所在句子不缺少主干成分，故推测空格在句子中作限制或修饰成分。结合录音可填入 in our medical system，意为“在我们的医疗体系中”。

## 201412 第一套

1. B. The man should get a pair of new shoes.
2. A. The woman will skip Dr. Smith's lecture to help the man.
3. D. The speakers and Steve used to be classmates.
4. C. In a boat.
5. B. 9:50.
6. A. She does not like John at all.
7. D. He is trapped in a terrible traffic jam.
8. A. She is good at repairing things.

### Conversation 1

9. C. The accused was found guilty of stealing.
10. B. He was unemployed.
11. A. He had been in jail before.

### Conversation 2

12. B. Unsatisfactory.
13. C. Public relations.
14. D. Making television commercials.
15. D. She is not suitable for the position.

### Passage 1

16. What does the speaker say characterizes American campuses?

答案 : (A) The cozy communal life.

【点评】：细节题。本篇文章开头即指出 'Few foreign universities put much emphasis on the cozy communal life that characterizes American campuses from clubs and sports teams to student publications and drama societies.' 此可知美国校园的特点就在于集体生活，比如俱乐部、运动队、学生刊物以及戏剧社团。

17. What does Brown University president Vartan Gregorian say about students' daily life?

答案 : (C) It is as important as their learning experience.

【点评】：细节题。布朗大学校长在说到学生日常生活时说 "In America it is assumed that a student's daily life is as important as his learning experience. . ." 可见在美国学生平日生活和他们的学习经历同等重要。

18. In what way is the United States unrivaled according to the speaker?

答案 : (C) It provides numerous options for students.

【点评】：细节题。听力原文中说到 America's menu of options—research universities, state institutions, private liberal-arts schools, community colleges, religious institutions, military academies—is unrivaled. 其实归根结底就是 America's menu of options is unrivaled. 美国各类学校应有尽有任你选。

19. What does the speaker say about universities in Europe and Japan?

答案 : (B) They are responsible merely to their Ministry of Education.

【点评】：细节题。说到欧洲和日本大学时，原文 "In Europe and Japan, universities are answerable only to a ministry of education, which sets academic standards and distributes money." 中的 "answerable only to..." 意思和 "be responsible merely to" 相同，即 “只对... 负责，只听从... 的”。

### Passage 2

20. What does the speaker say about the sea link ferry?

答案 : (D) It is leaving Folkestone in about five minutes.

【点评】：细节题。听力原文为 "We are due to leave Folkestone in about five minutes." 渡船将在五分钟内出发。其他选项信息都没在听力中出现。

21. Where is the snack bar situated?

答案 : (D) In the front of A deck.

【点评】：细节题。听力原文为 "There's a snack bar serving sandwiches and hot and cold refreshments situated in the front of A deck."。小吃店是位于甲板 A 上。基本信息重现。

22. What does the speaker say about the lounge on B deck?

答案 : (A) It is for the sole use of passengers travelling with cars.

【点评】：细节题。听力原文为"Passengers are reminded that the lounge on B deck is for the sole-use of passengers traveling with cars..." B 甲板上的休息室是专门给那些开车旅游的乘客的。基本信息重现。

### Passage 3

23. B. It was named after its discoverer.

24. C. Cro-Magnon people painted animals they hunted and ate.

25. A. They know little about why the paintings were created.

【点评】本文为科普类说明文，主要围绕法国东南部的一个著名洞穴——肖维岩洞(Grotte Chauvet)展开。肖维岩洞由 Jean-Marie Chauvet 在 1994 年圣诞节首次发现，故以 Chauvet 的名字命名。与法国同时期其他洞穴不同的是，肖维岩洞内的动物壁画并不是被捕猎的动物，而是那些大型、有力而威猛的动物。许多专家们由此认为，壁画上的动物是当时人们精神生活的象征。本文由于涉及国外艺术文化的话题，对许多考生来说比较生疏。但只要对篇章的开头及结尾、相关关键词做到有效把握，答出问题也是比较容易的。

### 短文听写

26. advantages

27. characterizes

28. go out of their way

29. seeking out

30. transition

31. appropriate

32. reluctant

33. acknowledge

34. interferes with

35. tensions

## 201412 第二套

01-08 : CBBDACAB

09-11 : CDA

12-15 : BCAD

16-19 : CDBA

20-22 : DCB

23-25 : DAC

### 短文听写

26. manifests

27. discrimination

28. uninformed
29. dating
30. imitating
31. generations
32. conform
33. exposed
34. entitled to
35. knowledgeable

## 201412 第三套

1. C【精析】请求建议题。对话中男士说生物学项目遇到麻烦了，因为他和同事的观点截然不同；女士建议他让步，以实现双方共赢的局面。由此可见，女士建议男士做出让步。
2. B【精析】综合理解题。对话中男士问女士 Nancy 是否喜欢新买的裙子，女士转述 Nancy 的话说她如果知道 Mary 已经有一件同样款式的裙子，她绝对不会买。可见 Nancy 后悔买了一件与别人同样款式的裙子。
3. A【精析】行动计划题。对话中男士问女士不会等洗完了碗再走吧，接着说如果 25 分钟内不动身去接 George 和 Martha，他们可能无法按时到达剧院；女士回答说 Martha 来电话说女儿病了，今晚不去了。可见他们不用去接人了，时间就不紧张了，因此女士最有可能先洗碗。
4. C【精析】事实细节题。男士询问女士她在跟谁通电话，女士回答说是 Sally，然后说 Sally 总是有最新消息并且迫不及待地要告诉她。
5. B【精析】综合理解题。女士说她的车总是很难挂上一挡，而且离合器好像打滑；男士让女士把车留在这里，下午给女士修。由此可见，男士最有可能是一名机修工。
6. C【精析】综合理解题。对话中男士问为什么市区看上去十分萧条，女士解释说以前的确有些好店铺，但是很多都搬到商场里去了。可见，C. “现在市区生意不多了” 是正确答案。
7. B【精析】推理判断题。对话中女士说在休息室学习很舒服，而男士表示，对他来说，在休息室学习很难做到不打瞌睡。由此可见，男士不适合在休息室里学习。lounge 意为“休息室”。
8. C【精析】目的原因题。对话中女士说蚊子咬得她忍不住直挠，男士建议她下次野营时要采取防护措施，如穿长袖衣服。由此可见，男士建议女士穿长袖衣服是为了防止蚊子叮咬。
9. Where does this talk most probably take place? A. 【精析】场景推断题。对话开头男士说欢迎来到我们的节目，今晚的嘉宾是一个在意大利工作的伦敦人。由此可见，对话发生在演播室。
10. What was the woman's original plan when she went to Florence? B. 【精析】细节辨认题。对话中男士问女士在佛罗伦萨生活了多久，女士回答说自从 1982 年以来一直住在那儿，随后补充说，本来打算只在 7 个月待 6 个月，也就是半年。
11. What has the woman been doing for a living since 1988? A. 【精析】事实细节题。对话中女士介绍了自己到佛罗伦萨的工作情况。她从 1988 年就成为一名自由设计师。为



多家意大利公司设计时尚产品。

12. What do we learn about the change in Italy's fashion industry? B · 【精析】事实细节题。对话中男士问 1982 年以来意大利的时装行业有什么变化，女士回答说竞争更加激烈了。

13. Why does the woman find study in drama and theatre useful? C · 【精析】目的原因题。对话中男士询问女士为什么对戏剧如此感兴趣，女士回答说她发现戏剧是研究人的一种交际方式，可以通过戏剧学习如何读懂别人，故 C · “使她更好地理解别人”是正确答案。

14. How did the woman's students respond to her way of teaching English? B · 【精析】语义理解题。女士说她在课堂上经常让学生扮演不同的角色，创作小话剧，学生们对此反映很好。换句话说，学生认可她这种教学方式，所以答案是 B) “积极地”。

15. What does the woman say about her stage fright? C · 【精析】细节推断题。女士说她有很严重的舞台恐惧症，但她一进入教室或走上讲台，那种恐惧就消失了。故 C · “她一进入角色就不怯场了”是正确答案。

16. What is the proposal presented by the Community of European Railways? C · 【精析】细节推断题。短文开头提到，1989 年欧洲铁路协会提议在 2020 年前修建从瑞典到意大利的西西里、从葡萄牙到波兰的横贯欧洲的高速铁路网。由此可知，欧洲铁路协会提出的建议是修建横贯欧洲的高速铁路网。

17. What will happen when the proposal becomes a reality? C · 【精析】语义理解题。短文中明确提到，如果欧洲铁路协会的提案成为现实，欧洲主要城市间的旅行时间将会比现在缩短一半。C · 是对短文中 Journeys... will take half the time 的同义转述。

18. Why will business people prefer a three-hour train journey to a one-hour flight? C · 【精析】目的原因题。短文中提到，飞机旅行固然比火车旅行更快，但如果把飞行时间、办理登机手续的时间和往返机场的时间计算在内，乘飞机所用的时间与乘火车所用的时间就差不多。而且，如果你乘坐的飞机因为遇到恶劣天气、航班拥挤或军事袭击等原因而晚点，乘火车的乘客将会先行到达目的地。综合而言，火车旅行可以和飞机旅行一样快，甚至比它还要快。

19. When did France introduce the first high speed train service? A · 【精析】细节辨认题。短文中明确提到法国在 1981 年首次开通巴黎和里昂之间时速达 260 千米的高速列车。B · “1989 年”虽在短文中出现过，但那是欧洲铁路协会建议修建横贯欧洲的高速铁路网的时间，要注意时间与事件的对应。

20. According to the speaker, what are western doctors beginning to understand? C · 【精析】语义理解题。短文一开始提到西方的医生开始理解传统医师的观点，即人的身体和意识不能分离。

故 C · “人的意识和身体应被看作是一体的” 是正确答案。

21. What does the recent study at a major hospital seem to prove? C · 【精析】推理判断题。短文中间部分提到，多项研究表明药物的药效往往取决于病人对药物的期望程度。而近日在一家大医院做的研究是多项研究中的一个，所以其目的也是为了证明病人对药物的期望程度影响其康复。

22. What evidence does the 1997 study at the University of California produce?

B · 【精析】推理判断题。短文最后部分介绍了加利福尼亚大学 1997 年的研究。研究表明，许多服用非药物无害物质的病人能够在体内释放出像药物一样的化学物质。换句话说，病人的意识有助于病人康复。

23. According to the speaker, what is a common trait among risk-takers? A · 【精析】事实细节题。短文中提到，喜欢冒险的人的一个最常见的特性就是喜欢强烈的感觉和情感。文中的 sensations 意为“感觉，感情”，与 A · 中的 emotions 同义。

24. What do sensation-seekers find boring? C · 【精析】语义理解题。短文后半部分提到对喜欢冒险的人来说，每天重复同样的事情是很无聊的。C · Doing daily routines 是对原文中 repeating the same things every day 的同义转述。

25. What is the speaker's profession? B · 【精析】推理判断题。短文主要谈论喜欢冒险的人爱做的事情及其原因，结合短文一开始就提到“作为心理学家，我们... ..”可知，讲话人的职业是 psychologist “心理学家”。

26 · floating

【精析】句意推断题。分析句子结构可知，此处应该填入动词的现在分词形式作伴随状语。结合录音填入 floatinG，意为“飘浮”。

27. dutifully

【精析】修饰关系题。分析句子结构可知，此处应该填入一个副词修饰其后的谓语动词 copy。结合录音可知答案为 dutifully，意为“尽职尽责地”。

28. witty

【精析】修饰关系题。分析句子结构可知，此处应该填入一个形容词或名词修饰其后的名词 remark。结合录音填入 witty，意为“说话风趣的，妙趣横生的”。

29. guilt

【精析】语义推断题。由空格前的 of 可知，此处应该填入一个名词(词组)或动名词(词组)作 of 的宾语。结合录音可知答案为 guilt，意为“内疚，自责”。

30. be picked up

【精析】句意推断题。由空格前的 can 可知，此处应该填入一个动词原形或以动词原形开头的词组，与 can 一起作从句的谓语。结合录音可知答案为 be picked up，意为“被获得，被得到”。

31. construction

【精析】语义推断题。由空格前的名词 road 以及空格后的介词 in 可知，此处应该填入一个名词与 road 搭配作 about 的宾语。结合录音可知答案为 construction，意为“建造，建设”。

32. are sensitive to

【精析】语义推断题。分析句子结构可知，此处应该填入一个动词或动词词组作 since 从句的谓语。结合录音可知答案为 are sensitive to，意为“对... .. 敏感”。

33. betray

【精析】句意推断题。分析句子结构可知，此处应该填入一个动词或动词词组作定语从句的谓语。结合录音可知答案为 betray，意为“出卖，暴露”。

34. behavior

【精析】语义推断题。由空格前的 this 以及空格后的 to 可知，此处应填入一个名词或名词短语作 for 的宾语。结合录音可知答案为 behavior，意为“行为，举止”。

35. complex

【精析】并列关系题。分析句子结构可知，此处应该填入一个形容词与 uninteresting 并列，修饰 something，且意思与 uninteresting 相近。结合录音可知答案为 complex，意为“复杂的，难理解的”。

## 201506 第一套

### Section A 参考答案

1. C) 【精析】行动计划题。女士问男士周末是否可以陪着她去听音乐会，男士说他的确是有很多事情要做，但或许休息一下对自己有好处。因此，男士很有可能会放下手头的事情，陪女士去音乐会。

2. D) 【精析】推理判断题。女士问男士报纸上是怎样报道飞往香港的 870 次航班上的可怕事件的，男士说一共抓捕了三个劫机犯，他们试图迫使飞机飞往日本，不过所有的乘客和机组人员都安全着陆。由此可知，乘客没有受到伤害。

3. A) 【精析】综合理解题。对话中男士对女士说他看到了一篇精彩的文章，女士也应该读一读，而女士则说她本以为所有关于选举的报道都是十分无趣的。由此可知，对话围绕一篇报道选举的文章展开。

4. A) 【精析】语义理解题。对话中女士说她再也不会相信那本杂志里的餐馆评论员了，这家餐馆的食物根本比不上他们在唐人街吃到的食物。男士对此表示赞同，并说根本就不值得排队等候。由此可见，这家餐馆没有达到讲话者的期望。c)选项的干扰性较大，但是对话中并没有直接指出评论员高度评价这家中餐馆，因此排除。

5. C) 【精析】综合理解题。对话中女士问男士知不知道 Mark 怎么了，他这阵子表现得怪怪的：男士回答说 Mark 刚开始一份新工作，而这时候他的妈妈住院了，他脑子里的事儿很多。由此可知，Mark 近期需要做的事情太多了。

6. D) 【精析】弦外之音题。对话中女士说昨天的会议只有 20 名学生到场，因此什么事情也解决不了。男士表示这太糟糕了，想要在校园问题上产生影响，需要更多的学生参与。由此可知，如果学生想要让自己的声音被人们听到，需要更多人的共同参与和努力。

7. B) 【精析】综合理解题。对话中男士说他想要少看电视，但感觉很难做到，而女士说她退休之前根本

不看电视，但现在却离不开电视了。由此可知，对话中的两个人都很喜欢看电视。

8. D)【精析】语义理解题。对话中女士对男士说她无法注册自己喜欢的课程，但男士却安慰女士说他相信女士一定可以在新学期开始之前把一切搞定。由此可知，男士认为女士可以完成注册，参加自己喜欢的课程。

9. C)【精析】推理判断题。对话开始部分女士提到想与 f 又提到“这就是我建议出口的原因”。综上所述，女男士一起来逐步解决出口中遇到的问题，之后男士想出口自行车。

10. B)【精析】目的原因题。本题问男士为什么认为聚焦国内市场是安全的，对话中男士明确表示政府通过控制进口将外国人挡在国门之外，也就是说政府控制自行车进口。

11. A)【精析】细节推断题。对话中女士认为出口自行车可以获取更多的利润，因为他们不仅具有成本优势，而且可以把自行车卖高价，而男士却担心包装、运输等会提高成本，影响利润。

12. C)【精析】细节推断题。对话结尾部分，女士说要想确定是否可以在国外市场成功，需要大量的调查，而男士也同意他们可以先进行可行性调查，因此，两人都同意先进行可行性调查。

13. C)【精析】事实细节题。对话中男士说一提到能量或燃料，人们通常会想到汽油，这是一种从地下石油中提取的能源。

14. D)【精析】细节辨认题。对话中男士说大多数专家都同意，到 2025 年左右石油使用量将达到顶点，此后产量和可用量将开始大幅下降。

15. B)【精析】细节推断题。对话末尾部分，男士说不论是 60 年，还是 600 年，早晚需要其他能源。因此，越早开始行动，对人类越好。也就是说男士认为现在我们应该开始开发替代燃料。

## Section B 参考答案

16. A)【精析】细节辨认题。短文开头提到，Karen Smith 是一位百货公司的采购员，作为优秀的采购人员，不仅要了解当时的时尚，还要能够预测将来的时尚趋势。

17. D)【精析】细节辨认题。短文中提到，Karen Smith 的工作是到世界各地去购买手工艺品。

18. B)【精析】目的原因题。短文中明确提到 Karen 觉得她已经找到了最好的工作，因为她喜欢去世界各地出差，她可以借出差的机会去市场和那些人们不常去的小地方。

19. B)【精析】事实细节题。短文开头提到，对于大多数睡眠时间和需求会有差异，但人们总是需要睡觉的，因为睡眠是人们基本的需求。由此可知，人们想当然地认为每个人都需要睡觉才能生存。

20. A)【精析】事实细节题。对于一般人来说，睡眠是基本的生存需要，但 Al Herpin 却与众不同，因为他从来不睡觉。医生在研究了她的情况后，认为这的确是个例外。

21. D)【精析】细节辨认题。短文提到一些医生对 AHerpin 不用睡觉的现象感到吃惊，但他们找不出原因。Al Herpin 说出了唯一可能的原因：母亲在生他之前曾经受过创伤。

22. C)【精析】推理判断题。短文提到一些医生对 A Herpin 不用睡觉的现象感到吃惊，但他们找不出原因。Al Herpin 说出了唯一可能的原因：母亲在生他之前曾经受过创伤。

23. B)【精析】推理判断题。短文开篇即提到了 stress 和 heart disease，接下来，短文提到有研究表明，大多数心脏病患者的发病都与压力相关。在短文后半部分，以 John O' Connell 的个人经历说明，他所经

受的压力对他的心脏产生了严重的影响。

24. A) 【精析】推理判断题。短文中提到，John O'Connell 在 1996 年首次心脏病发作，此前两年内，他的妈妈和两个孩子都患上了严重的疾病，他所工作的单位也经历了重组。因此，可以说在他发病前，他的家庭经历了一系列的不幸事件。

25. C) 【精析】事实细节题。短文最后指出，当 John O'Connell 第二次病发时，医生们都摇头表示他们已经无能为力了。

### Section C 参考答案

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 201506 第二套

### Section A 参考答案

1. C) 【精析】语义理解题。女士认为智者美不外现，而愚蠢的人才四处炫耀，言语中暗示男士属于后者。男士回答“你是说我往自己脸上贴金。这样的话，我就是十足的傻瓜。”从男士的语气上可以听出他的不悦，男士说的是反语。

2. C) 【精析】综合理解题。女士问男士报纸上是怎样报道飞往香港的 870 次航班上的可怕事件的，男士说一共抓捕了三个劫机犯，他们试图迫使飞机飞往日本，不过最后乘客和机组人员都安全着陆。由此可知，乘客没有受到伤害。

3. D) 【精析】场景推断题。男士要将支票账户的钱转存到存款账户，女士是银行职员，索要男士的账号和身份证件，因此对话最有可能发生在银行。

4. D) 【精析】综合理解题。对话中女士说她再也不会相信那本杂志里的餐馆评论员了，这家餐馆的食物根本比不上他们在唐人街吃到的食物，而男士对此表示赞同，并说根本就不值得排队等候。由此可见这家餐馆没有达到讲话者的期望。B)选项的干扰性较大，但是对话中并没有直接指出评论员高度评价这家餐馆，因此排除。

5. A) 【精析】推理判断题。女士表示她无法相信 Laurence 教授要退休了，男士表示 Laurence 教授退休以后每个学期还会组织一个研究生研讨会，也就是说退休后仍积极参加学术活动。

6. B) 【精析】事实细节题。本题询问女士想和男士讨论的内容，对话中女士明确表示她想与男士讨论找人顶替 Leon 的职位，关于 Rodney 的内容都是干扰选项。

7. D) 【精析】综合理解题。女士指出 Helen 为了看摄影展都不来上班了，男士听到这个消息才知道 Helen 已经买到票了。看来 Helen 一直都在期待着能够买到票去看展览。

8. A) 【精析】语义理解题。女士表示 Steve 列出的员工激励措施脱离实际，男士表示“你抢了我的台词”，即他们想到一块儿去了。

9. B) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话中男士指出在美国的工作工资低，但是这份工作很有新意，而且有一些优点。hat benefit will the man get if he took the post in São Paulo? 细节辨认题：对话中男士指出选择圣保罗的工作可以为他带来升职；安家费和免费住宿是葡萄牙工作的好处，属于干扰选项。

11. D) 【精析】细节推断题。对话中男士指出在巴西工作需要签 5 年的合约，离家太远，一旦家里有事发生，无法兼顾。

12. C) 【精析】推理判断题。对话结尾女士表示她理解男士很难选择，男士却回答，幸运的是，他不需要做出决定，因为他还没有被叫去面试。由此推测，男士现在在找工作的过程当中。

13. A) 【精析】目的原因题。对话中男士想办理一个利率最高的短期存款，因此打电话向银行询问。

14. B) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话中女士男士介绍了不同的理财产品，男士表示他对长期投资不感兴趣，想选择类似三个月的短期存款。

15. C) 【精析】细节推断题。对话结尾，在男士说出了 NO, thank you 之后，女士为了说服男士在银行存款，表示可以提供给他当地一流餐厅的优惠券。

## Section B 参考答案

16. D) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文开头提到，Karen Smith 是一位百货公司的采购员，作为优秀的采购人员，不仅要了解当时的时尚，还要能够预测将来的时尚趋势：

17. A) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文中提到，Karen Smith 的工作是到世界各地去购买手工艺品。

18. C) 【精析】目的原因题。短文中明确提到 Karen 觉得她已经找到了最好的工作，因为她喜欢去世界各地出差，她可以借出差的机会去市场和那些人们不常去的小地方。

19. C) 【精析】推理判断题。短文开头提到，Vaukin 在一家国际性的咖啡机构工作，这一机构代表着巴西以及其他一些出口咖啡的国家。

20. A) 【精析】细节推断题。短文中提到巴西遭遇了严寒天气，使得大片咖啡树受损，因此全世界出现了咖啡短缺的情况。

21. B) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文中提到，Vaukin 是个 27 岁的年轻小伙子，长得不错，而且单身。

22. B) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文结尾处提到，Vaukin 最近满脑子都是咖啡价格和咖啡推广活动的事情。

23. D) 【精析】目的原因题。短文中提到，在去年的旅行中，由于男士和妻子乘坐的长途火车晚点，导致他们没有赶上游船之旅。

24. A) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文中提到，夫妻二人今年的旅行依然没有如愿，因为他们所乘坐班机的航空公司罢工。

25. B) 【精析】推理判断题。短文中提到鉴于以往的失败旅游经历，讲话者只想待在家里过假期。

## Section C 参考答案

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 201506 第三套

### Section A 参考答案

1. A)【精析】综合理解题。男士告诉女士自己不用做手术了，几周后有可能就可以像以前那样踢足球了；女士回答说，如果男士能在举行世界杯时恢复健康就好了。可见男士有可能参加世界杯比赛。terrific 在口语中指“很好，太棒了”；in shape 意为“处于良好状态”。

2. D)【精析】请求建议题。男士表示他这个学期的预算已经用光了，需要去赚钱；女士使用 Why not... 句式建议男士去市场街的新餐厅打听一下，她认为那里仍有合适的空缺岗位。换句话说，女士建议男士去做一份兼职工作来赚钱。

3. C)【精析】观点态度题。男士询问女士与小猫相处得如何；女士说它一点也不听话，而且经常打翻食物，还到处掉毛，简直让人无法忍受。可见女士非常讨厌这只小猫；nuisance 意为“令人厌烦的人或东西”；

4. A)【精析】语义理解题：女士告诉男士(教授)她认为自己的分数有误；男士回答他已接到好几个反映此问题的电话了，估计是计算机系统出了毛病，并表示错误会在几个小时内得到纠正。straighten out 意为“改正，解决，处理”；

5. B)【精析】目的原因题。男士即将打完的论文因电脑出故障而丢失文件，所以他向教授申请多给一天时间重新打出来。由此可见，男士不能按时交论文是因为电脑出现故障，要重新打。wipe out 意为“抹去，消除”；retrieve 意为“重新得到，恢复”。

6. A)【精析】弦外之音题。女士告诉男士出行计划：6月1号出发去山区，并在那里野营一周；男士回答说，他的课程一直到8号才能结束。可见，他们不得不改变计划。

7. D)【精析】弦外之音题。女士告诉男士她本以为还有时间申请助学贷款，但是有人告诉她申请已于上周二截止；男士在查看了宣传手册(brochure)后确认，上周二是开始进行申请的时间。可见，他们还有时间申请助学贷款。

8. C)【精析】观点态度题。女士对工厂向空气中排放污染物感到气愤，问男士这种情况是否能得到控制；男士回答说，随着新法律的实施和社会意识的增强，这种局面一定能够得到扭转。可见，男士持乐观态度，认为空气质量能够得到改善。turn around 意为“好转，扭转，有起色”。



9. B)【精析】细节辨认题。女士询问男士食品大厅有什么特别之处，男士说那里出售很多不同种类的食品，B 的内容与此一致。

10. A)【精析】推理判断题。女士询问男士为什么埃及大厅非常出名；男士回答说，当人们看到它时，会感觉进入了另外一个世界，它看起来就像 4 000 多年前的古埃及建筑。

11. D)【精析】推理判断题。女士问男士哈罗兹自己发电的说法是否属实，男士表示确有此事，并解释说哈罗兹自己的发电量占到总用电量的 70%。

12. B)【精析】时间数字题。女士询问哈罗兹商场平均每天有多少顾客光临，男士明确回答说大约 3 万 人。D 有很强的干扰性，通过听下文可知 30 万是商场降价时的人数。

13. C.【精析】细节推断题。在对话中，男士询问女士最近在忙着做什么，并回忆说上次碰见她时，她正忙着找工作；女士纠正说，她不是在找工作，而是在考虑换工作。

14. A)【精析】目的原因题。对话中女士提到，对于原来那份工作，她一直期待着能够得到晋升，当真正得到晋升时女士感觉很欣慰。因此，女士感到欣慰的原因是她升职加薪了。

15. B)【精析】目的原因题：男士告诉女士他马上就要结婚了，女士感到很惊讶，因为男士曾说过他一辈子不结婚；可见，女士感到惊讶是因为男士对婚姻的看法发生了出人意料的转变。

#### Section B 参考答案

16. D)【精析】推理判断题：短文开头对水上摩托车进行了介绍，提到它正越来越受欢迎，接着指出水上摩托车是一种致命的水上娱乐方式：综合可知水上摩托车作为一种水上娱乐方式深受欢迎。

17. A)【精析】细节推断题。短文中提到，许多水上摩托车的操作人员缺乏操作经验，并且无视航海规定这就使发生事故的可能性大大增加。结合选项 A)为其中的原因之一。

18. B)【精析】细节推断题。短文中提到，水上摩托车是一种环境公害，之后进行了解释：海滩上的居民埋怨其噪音，随后又提到噪音甚至吓跑一种前往夏威夷繁殖后代的濒临灭绝的鲸鱼。由此可起，水上摩托车产生了太多噪音从而影响了环境：

19. D)【精析】推理判断题。针对水上摩托车产生为众多问题，短文在结尾处提出建议，如设定最小驾龄、限定驾驶水域及学习水上安全的必修课程等：结合四个选项，仅有 D)表述正确。

20. D)【精析】事实细节题。对于现在的邻里关系，文中明确提到，我们与邻居的关系正在发生变化。

21. B)【精析】目的原因题。文中提到，不超过一半的美国人在一个地方的居住时间超过五年，很难建立深厚的邻里友谊，所以这也是人们很难喜欢邻居的原因之一。B)是对此句的简短概括。

22. C)【精析】事实细节题。对于处理邻里关系，短文在结尾处提出了建议：最佳的邻里关系是保持一种友好的距离；C)是对该意思的同义转述。

23. D)【精析】目的原因题。短文开头就提到学生辍学率不断提高所带来的不良影响：会导致将来缺乏具有适当教育水平的社会劳动力，该结果也正是许多美国人担心此事的主要原因。

24. B)【精析】综合理解题。对于美国学生辍学这一问 题，文中提到辍学现象不是开始于高中，而是在

初中就已经出现了。换句话说，辍学现象对初、高中都产生了影响。

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

Section C 参考答案

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

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

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

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

30. under the influence of【精析】习惯搭配题。分析句子结构可知，空格处应填入一个介词结构连接空格前的 coming 以及 c)【精析】细节推断题。短文最后论述了解决辍学问题的办法。在高中，对学生的激励政策包括奖励学习优秀的学生，或者指定每月的奖学金获得者，或者发放衣服。空格后的 hardened criminals。结合录音填入 under the influence of，意为“在... ... 的影响下”。

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

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

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

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

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