

2015 年 6 月份第一套六级听力真题、答案和原文

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1.

- A) Prepare for his exams. B) Catch up on his work.
C) Attend the concert. D) Go on a vacation.

W: Can you come to the concert with me this weekend? Or do you have to prepare for exams?

M: I still have a lot to do, but maybe a break would do me good.

Q: What will the man probably do?

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.

W: What does the paper say about the horrible incident that happened this morning on flight 870 to Hongkong?

M: It ended with the arrest of the 3 hijackers. They have forced the plane to fly to Japan, but all the passengers and crew members landed safely.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

3.

- A) An article about the election. B) A tedious job to be done.
C) An election campaign. D) A fascinating topic.

M: Hello, this is the most fascinating article I've ever come across. I think you should spare some time to read it.

W: Oh, really? I thought that anything about the election will be tedious.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

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 restaurant in the city.

W: I'm not going to trust the restaurant credit from that magazine again. The food here doesn't taste anything like what we had in Chinatown.

M: It definitely wasn't worth the wait.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

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.

W: Do you know what's wrong with Mark? He's been acting very strange lately.

M: Come on. With his mother hospitalized right after he's taken on a new job. He's just gone a lot on his mind.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation about Mark?

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.

W: There were only 20 students at last night's meeting, so nothing could be loaded on.

M: That's too bad. They'll have to turn up in great numbers if they want a voice on campus issues.

Q: What does the man mean?

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.

M: I try to watch TV as little as possible, but it's so hard.

W: I didn't watch TV at all before I retired, but now I can hardly tear myself away from it.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

8.

- A) The woman should have retired 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.

W: I'm having a problem registering for the classes I want.

M: That's too bad, but I'm pretty sure you'll be able to work everything out before this semester starts.

Q: What does the man mean?

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 manufactures.
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.

Conversation 1

W: Jack, sit down and listen. This is important. **we' ll have to tackle the problems of the exporting step by step.**

And the first move is to get an up-to-date picture of where we stand now.

M: Why don't we just concentrate on expending here at home?

W: Of course, we should hold on to our position here. But you must admit the market here is limited.

M: Yes, but it's safe. **The government keeps out foreigners with import controls.** So I must admit I feel sure we could hold our own against foreign bikes.

W: I agree. That's why I am suggesting exporting. Because I feel we can compete with the best of them.

M: What you are really saying is that we'd make more profit by selling bikes abroad, where we have a cost advantage and can charge high prices.

W: Exactly.

M: But, wait a minute. **Packaging, shipping, financing, etc. will push up our cost and we could no better off, maybe worse off.**

W: OK. Now there are extra cost involved. But if we do it right, they can be built into the price of the bike and we can still be competitive.

M: How sure are you about our chances of success in the foreign market?

W: Well, that's the sticky one. It's going to need a lot of research. I'm hoping to get your help. Well, come on, Jack. Is it worth it, or not?

M: There will be a lot of problems.

W: Nothing we can't handle.

M: Um... I'm not that hopeful. But, yes, **I think we should go ahead with the feasibility study.**

W: Marvelous, Jack. I was hoping you be on my side.

9. What does the woman intend to do?

10. Why does the man think it's safe to focus on the home market?

11. What is the man's concern about selling bikes abroad?

12. What do the speakers agree to do?

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.

Conversation 2

W: What does the term “alternative energy source” mean?

M: When we think of energy or fuel for our homes and cars, we think of petroleum, a fossil fuel processed from oil removed from the ground, of which there was a limited supply. But alternative fuels can be many things. Wind, sun and water can all be used to create fuel.

W: Is it a threat of running out of petroleum real?

M: It has taken thousands of years to create the natural stores of petroleum we have now. we are using what is available at a much faster rate that it is being produced over time. The real controversy surrounding the mass petroleum we have is how much we need to keep in reserve for future use. Most experts agree that by around 2025, the petroleum we use will reach a peak. Then production and availability will begin to seriously decline. This is not to say there will be no petroleum at this point. But it' ll become very difficult and therefore expensive to extract.

W: Is that the most important reason to develop alternative fuel and energy sources?

M: The two very clear reasons to do so, one is that whether we have 60 or 600 years of fossil fuels left, we have to find other fuel sources eventually. So the sooner we start, the better off we will be. The other big argument is that when you burn fossil fuels, you release substances trapped into the ground for a long time, which leads to some long-term negative effects, like global warming and greenhouse effect.

13. What do we usually refer to when we talk about energy according to the man?

14. What do most experts agree on according to the man?

15. What does the man think we should do now?

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

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Passage One

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

16.

- A) 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 specialities.
- 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 one

Karon Smith is a buyer for the department store in New York. The apartment store buyers purchase the goods that their stores sell. They not only have to know what is fashionable at that moment, but also have to guess what will become fashionable next season or next year. Most buyers were for just one department in a store. But the goods that Karon finds maybe displayed and sold in several different sections of the store. Her job involves buying handicrafts from all over the world. Last year, she made a trip to Morocco and returns with drugs, pots, dishes and pants. The year before, she visited Mexico. And bought back handmade table cloths, mirrors with frames of tin and paper flowers. The paper flowers are bright and colorful. So they were used to decorate the whole store. This year Karon is traveling in Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia, many of the countries that Karon visits have government offices that promote handicrafts. The officials are glad to cooperate with her by showing her the products that are available. Karon likes to visit markets and small towns in villages whenever she can arrange for it. She is always looking for interesting and unusual items. Karon thinks she has the best job she could find. She loves all the traveling that she has to do. Because she often visits markets and small out-of-the-way places. She says much more the country she visits than an ordinary tourists would. As soon as she gets back in New York form one trip, Karon begins to plan another.

16. What is said to make a good department store buyer?
17. What is Karon's job involved ?
18. Why does Karon think she has got the best job?

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 form 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 2

Mark felt that it was time for him to take part in his community, so he went to the neighborhood meeting after work. The area's city councilwoman was leading a discussion about how the quality of life was on the

decline. The neighborhood faced many problems. Mark looked at the charts taped to the walls. There were charts for parking problems, crime, and for problems in vacant buildings. Mark read from the charts, police patrols cut back, illegal parking up 20%. People were supposed to suggest solutions to the councilwoman. It was too much for Mark. **“The problems are too big,”** he thought. He turned to the man next to him and said, “I think this is a waste of my time. Nothing I could do would make a difference here.” As he neared the bus stop on his way home, Mark saw a woman carrying a grocery bag and a baby. As Mark got closer, her other child, a little boy, suddenly darted into the street. The woman tried to reach for him, but as she moved, her bag shifted and the groceries started to fall out. Mark ran to take the boy’s arm and led him back to his mother. “You gotta stay with Mom”, he said. Then he picked up the groceries while the woman smiled in relief. “Thanks!” she said. “You’ve got great timing!” Just being neighborly,” Mark said. As he rode home, he glanced at the poster near his seat in the bus. **“Small acts of kindness add up.”** Mark smiled and thought, “Maybe that’s a good place to start.”

19. What did Mark think he should start doing?

20. What was being discussed when Mark arrived at the neighborhood meeting?

21. What did Mark think of the community’s problems?

22. Why did Mark smile on his ride home?

Passage Three

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

23.

A) Childhood and family growth. B) Pressure and 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.

Passage Three

An distressing childhood can lead to heart disease. What about current stresses? Longer workouts, threats of layoffs, collapsing pension funds. A study last year on the *lancet* examine more than 11,000 heart attack suffers from 52 countries. It found that in the year before their heart attacks. Patients had been under significantly more strains than some 30,000 healthy control subjects. Those strains came from work, family, financial troubles, depression in other causes. "Each of these factors individually was associated with increased risk," says Doctor Salim Yusef, Professor of medicine and candidates McMaster University and senior investigator on the study. Together, they accounted for 30% to overall heart attack risk. But people respond differently to high-pressure work situations, whether it produces hard problems seems to depend on whether you have a sensitive control over life or live at the mercy of circumstances and superiors. That was experiences of John Connell, a rock food Illinois laboratory manager, **who suffered his first heart attack in 1996 at the age of 56. In the 2 years before, his mother and 2 of his children had suffered serious illnesses, and his job had been changed in a re-organization.** "My life seemed completely out of control," he says, "I had no idea where I would end up." He ended up in hospital due to a block in his artery. 2 months later, he had a triple by-pass surgery. The second heart attack when he was 58, left his doctor shaking his head. **"There's nothing more we can do for you,"** doctors told him.

Question 23 What does the passage mainly discuss?

Question 24 What do we learn about JC's family?

Question 25 What did JC's doctors tell him when he had a second heart attack?

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。

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 are supposed to(26) stuff “education.” But genuine education, as Socrates knew more than two thousand years ago, is not inserting(27) the stuffing of information into a person, but rather eliciting knowledge from him; it is the drawing-out(28) of what is in the mind. “The most important part of education,” once wrote William Ernest Hocking, the distinguished(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 spark(30) of the truth that God has put into every heart and that only you can kindle (点燃) to a flame(31) .” In a dialogue, Socrates takes an ignorant slave boy, without a day of schooling(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 controversies(33) about the content of education are useless and inconclusive because they are concerned with(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 dissatisfaction(35) with the sausage casing view of education.