

2010 年 6 月英语六级听力

试题 Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

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.

## Section B

### *Passage One*

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.

### *Passage Three*

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.

## Section C

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)\_\_\_\_\_.

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## Section C

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)intelligent." "You're so strong." We first see ourselves through the eyes of others, so their messages form important (37)foundations of our self-concepts. Later we interact with teachers, friends, (38)romantic partners, and co-workers who communicate their views of us. Thus, how we see ourselves (39)reflects the views of us that others communicate.

The (40)profound connection between identity and communication is (41)dramatically evident in children who are (42)deprived 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)hindered 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)research shows that communicating with others promotes health, whereas social isolation is linked to stress, disease, and early death. People who lack close friends have greater levels of anxiety and depression than people who are close to others. (45)A group of researchers reviewed scores of studies that traced the relationship between health and interaction with others. The conclusion was that social isolation is statistically as dangerous as high blood pressure, smoking and obesity. Many doctors and researchers believe that (46)loneliness harms the immune system, making us more vulnerable to a range of minor and major illnesses.

## 听力原文

11. M: Oh, I'm so sorry I forgot to bring along the book you borrowed from the library.  
W: What a terrible memory you have! Anyway, I won't need it until Friday night. As long as I can get it by then, OK?  
Q: What do we learn from this conversation?
12. W: Doctor, I haven't been able to get enough sleep lately, and I'm too tired to concentrate in class.  
M: Well, you know, spending too much time indoors with all that artificial lighting can do that to you. Your body loses track of whether it's day or night.  
Q: What does the man imply?
13. M: I think I'll get one of those new T-shirts, you know, with the school's logo on both the front and back.  
W: You'll regret it. They are expensive, and I've heard the printing fades easily when you wash them.  
Q: What does the woman mean?
14. W: I think your article in the school newspaper is right on target, and your viewpoints have certainly convinced me.  
M: Thanks, but in view of the general responses, you and I are definitely in the minority.

Q: What does the man mean?

15. M: Daisy was furious yesterday because I lost her notebook. Should I go see her and apologize to again?

W: Well, if I were you, I'd let her cool off a few days before I approach her.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

16. M: Would you please tell me where I can get batteries for this brand of camera?

W: Let me have a look. Oh, yes, go down this aisle, pass the garden tools, you'll find them on the shelf next to the light bulbs.

Q: What is the man looking for?

17. M: Our basketball team is playing in the finals but I don't have a ticket. I guess I'll just watch it on TV. Do you want to come over?

W: Actually I have a ticket. But I'm not feeling well. You can have it for what it cost me.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

18. M: Honey, I'll be going straight to the theatre from work this evening. Could you bring my suit and tie along?

W: Sure, it's the first performance of the State Symphony Orchestra in our city, so suit and tie is a must.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

## **Long Conversations**

### ***Conversation 1***

M: I got two letters this morning with job offers, one from the Polytechnic, and the other from the Language School in Pistoia, Italy.

W: So you are not sure which to go for?

M: That's it. Of course, the conditions of work are very different: The Polytechnic is offering two-year contract which could be renewed, but the language school is only offering a year's contract, and that's a different minus. It could be renewed, but you never know.

W: I see. So it's much less secure. But you don't need to think too much about steady jobs when you are only 23.

M: That's true.

W: What about the salaries?

M: Well, the Pistoia job pays much better in the short term. I'll be getting the equivalent of about £ 22,000 a year there, but only £ 20,000 at the Polytechnic. But then the hours are different. At the Polytechnic I'd have to do 35 hours a week, 20 teaching and 15 administration, whereas the Pistoia school is only asking for 30 hours teaching.

W: Mmm...

M: Then the type of teaching is so different. The Polytechnic is all adults and mostly preparation for exams like the Cambridge certificates. The Language School wants me to do a bit of exam preparation, but also quite a lot of work in companies and factories, and a couple of children's classes. Oh, and a bit of literature teaching.



W: Well, that sounds much more varied and interesting. And I'd imagine you would be doing quite a lot of teaching outside the school, and moving around quite a bit.

M: Yes, whereas with the Polytechnic position, I'd be stuck in the school all day.

Q19. What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

Q20. What do we learn about the students at the Polytechnic?

Q21. What does the woman think of the job at the Language school?

## ***Conversation 2***

Good evening and welcome to tonight's edition of *Legendary Lives*. Our subject this evening is James Dean, actor and hero for the young people of his time. Edward Murray is the author of a new biography of Dean.

W: Good evening, Edward.

M: Hello Tina.

W: Edward, tell us what you know about Dean's early life.

M: He was born in Indiana in 1931, but his parents moved to California when he was five. He wasn't there long though because his mother passed away just four years later. Jimmy's father sent him back to Indiana after that to live with his aunt.

W: So how did he get into acting?

M: Well, first he acted in plays at high school, then he went to college in California where he got seriously into acting. In 1951 he moved to New York to do more stage acting.

W: Then when did his movie career really start?

M: 1955. His first starring role was in *East of Eden*. It was fabulous. Dean became a huge success. But the movie that really made him famous was his second one, *Rebel Without a Cause*, that was about teenagers who felt like they didn't fit into society.

W: So how many more movies did he make?

M: Just one more, then he died in that car crash in California in 1955.

W: What a tragedy! He only made three movies! So what made him the legend he still is today?

M: Well I guess his looks, his acting ability, his short life, and maybe the type of character he played in his movies. Many young people saw him as a symbol of American youths.

Q22 What is the woman doing?

Q23 Why did James Dean move back to Indiana when he was young?

Q24 What does the man say James Dean did at college in California?

## **Section B**

### ***Passage 1***

The time is 9 o'clock and this is Marian Snow with the news.

The German authorities are sending investigators to discover the cause of the plane crash late yesterday on the island of Tenerife. The plane, a Boeing 737, taking German holiday makers to the island crashed into a hillside as it circled while preparing to land. The plane was carrying 180 passengers. It's thought there are no survivors. Rescue workers were at the scene.

The British industrialist James Louis, held by kidnapper in central Africa for the past 8 months, was released unharmed yesterday. The kidnappers had been demanding 1 million pounds for the release of Mr. Louis. The London Bank and their agents who had been negotiating with the kidnappers have not said whether any amount of money has been paid.

The 500 UK motors workers who had been on strike in High Town for the past 3 three weeks went back to work this morning. This follows successful talks between management and union representatives, which resulted in a new agreement on working hour and conditions. A spokesman for the management said they'd hope they could now get back to producing cars, and that they lost lots of money and orders over this dispute.

And finally the weather. After a code start, most of the country should be warm and sunny. But towards late afternoon, rain will spread from Scotland to cover most parts by midnight.

26 What does the news say about the Boeing 737 plane?

27 What happened to British industrialist James Louis?

28 How did the 3-week strike in High Town end?

29 What kind of weather will be expected by midnight in most parts of the country?

### ***Passage 2***

Juan Louis, a junior geology major, decided to give an informative speech about how earthquakes occur. From his audience and analysis he learned that only 2 or 3 of his classmates knew much of anything about geology. Juan realized then that he must present his speech at an elementary level and with a minimum of scientific language. As he prepared the speech, Juan kept asking himself, "How can I make this clear and meaningful to someone who knows nothing about earthquakes or geological principles?" Since he was speaking in the Midwest, he decided to begin by noting that the most severe earthquake in American history took place not in California or Alaska but at New Madrid, Missouri in 1811. If such an earthquake happened today, it would be felt from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean and would flatten most of the cities in the Mississippi valley. That, he figured, should get his classmates' attention. Throughout the body of the speech, Juan dealt only with the basic mechanics of the earthquakes, carefully avoid technical terms. He also prepared visual aids, diagramming photo line, so his classmates wouldn't get confused. To be absolutely safe, Juan asked his roommate, who was not a geology major, to listen to the speech. "Stop me," he said, "any time I say something you don't understand." Juan's roommate stopped him four times. And at each spot, Juan worked out a way to make his point more clearly. Finally, he had a speech that was interesting and perfectly understandable to his audience.

Q30 What did Juan Louis learn from the analysis of his audience?

Q31 How did Juan Louis start his speech?

Q32 What did Juan ask his roommate to do when he was making his trial speech?

### ***Passage 3***

Esperanto is an artificial language, designed to serve internationally as an auxiliary means of communication among speakers of different languages. It was created by Ludwig Lazar Zamenhof, a polish Jewish doctor specialized in eye diseases. Esperanto was first presented in 1887. An international movement was launched to promote its use. Despite arguments and disagreements, the movement has continued to flourish and has members in more than 80 countries. Esperanto is used internationally across language boundaries by at least 1 million people, particularly in specialized fields. It is used in personal contexts, on radio broadcasts and in a number of Its popularity has spread form Europe, both east and west, to such countries as Brazil and Japan. It is, however, in China that Esperanto has had its greatest impact. It is taught in universities and used in many translations, often in scientific or technological works. EL POPOLA CHINIO, which

means from people's China, it's a monthly magazine in Esperanto and it's read worldwide. Radio Beijing's Esperanto program is the most popular program in Esperanto in the world. Esperanto vocabulary is drawn primarily from Latin, the Roman's languages, English and German. Spelling is completely regular. A simple and consistent set of endings indicates grammatical functions of words. Thus for example, every noun ends in "o", every adjective in "a", and basic form of every verb in "i". Esperanto also has a highly productive system of constructing new words from old ones.

Q33 What does the speaker tell us about Esperanto?

Q34 What is said about the international movement to promote the use of Esperanto?

Q35 What does the speaker say about Esperanto in China?

## 2010 年 12 月英语六级听力

### 试题 Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

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.

## **Section B**

### ***Passage One***

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.

**Passage Two**

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.

**Passage Three**

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.

**Section C**

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)"\_\_\_\_\_."

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[D] The man is looking for an apartment. (D)
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. (A)
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. (D)
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. (A)
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. (C)
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. (B)
17. [A] At a "Lost and Found".  
[B] At a reception desk.  
[C] At a trade fair.  
[D] At an exhibition. (A)
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. (C)
19. [A] Unique descriptive skills.  
[B] Good knowledge of readers' tastes.  
[C] Colourful world experiences.  
[D] Careful plotting and clueing. (D)
20. [A] A peaceful setting.  
[B] A spacious room.  
[C] To be in the right mood.  
[D] To be entirely alone. (D)
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. (C)
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. (B)
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. (D)
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. (B)
25. [A] They will be de-nationalised.  
[B] They provide worse service.  
[C] They are fast disappearing.  
[D] They lose a lot of money. (D)

## **Section B**

### ***Passage One***

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. (C)
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. (B)
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. (A)
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. (A)

**Passage Two**

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. (B)
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. (B)
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. (C)

**Passage Three**

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. (A)
34. [A] Have some fresh fruit.  
[B] Exercise at the gym.  
[C] Take a hot shower.  
[D] Eat a hot dinner. (B)
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. (C)

**Section C**

Psychologists are finding that hope plays a surprisingly vital role in giving people a measurable advantage in realms as (36)diverse as academic achievement, bearing up in tough jobs and coping with (37)tragic illness. And, by contrast, the loss of hope is turning



out to be a stronger sign that a person may (38)commit suicide than other factors long thought to be more likely risks. “Hope has proven a powerful predictor of (39)outcome in every study we’ve done so far,” said Dr. Charles R. Snyder, a psychologist who has devised a (40)scale to assess how much hope a person has. For example, in research with 3,920 college students, Dr. Snyder and his (41)colleagues found that the level of hope among freshmen at the beginning of their first semester was a more (42)accurate predictor of their college grades than were their S.A.T. scores or their grade point (43)averages in high school, the two measures most commonly used to predict college performance. 44)”Students with high hope set themselves higher goals and know how to work to attain them.” 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)went beyond the notion that hope is merely the sense that everything will turn out all right. “That notion is not concrete enough, and it blurs two key components of hope,” Dr. Snyder said. (46)”Having hope means believing you have both the will and the way to accomplish your goals, whatever they may be.”

#### 听力原文:

11.W: This is one of our best and least expensive two-bedroom listings. It’s located in a quiet building and it’s close to bus lines.

M: That maybe true. But look at it, it’s awful, the paint has peeled off and carpet is worn and the stove is ancient.

Q: What can we infer from the conversation?

12.M: The pictures we took at the botanical garden should be ready tomorrow.

W: I can’t wait to see them, I’m wondering if the shots I took are as good as I thought.

Q: What is the woman eager to know?

13.W: The handle of the suitcase is broken. Can you have it fixed by next Tuesday?

M: Let me see, I need to find a handle that matches but that shouldn’t take too long.

Q: What does the man mean?

14. M: This truck looks like what I need but I’m worried about maintenance. For us it’ll have to operate for long periods of time in very cold temperatures.

W: We have several models that are especially adaptive for extreme conditions. Would you like to see them?

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

15. M: I think your boss would be very upset when he gets your letter of resignation.

W: That may be so. But in the letter, I just told him frankly I could no longer live with his poor management and stupid decisions.

Q: What do we learn about the woman?

16. W: I’d like to exchange the shirt. I’ve learned that the person bought it for allergic to wool.

M: Maybe we can find something in cotton or silk. Please come this way.

Q: What does the woman want to do?

17. M: Excuse me, Miss? Did anyone happen to turn in a new handbag? You know, it's a birthday gift for my wife.

W: Let me see. Oh, we've got quite a lot of women's bags here. Can you give me more detailed information, such as the color, the size and the trademark?

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

18. M: What are you going to do with the old house you are in heritage from your grandfather?

W: I once intended to sell it, but now, I'm thinking of turning it into a guest house, because it's still a solid structure.

Q: What does the man plan to do with his old house?

### 长对话 (19~25)

W: When you write a novel, do you know where you're going, Dr. James?

M: Yes, you must, really, if you're writing the classical detective story, because it must be so carefully plotted and so carefully clued. I have schemes. I have charts. I have diagrams. It doesn't mean to say that I always get it right, but I do plan before I begin writing. But what is so fascinating is how a book changes during the process of writing. It seems to me that creative writing is a process of revelation, really, rather than of creativity in the ordinary sense.

W: When you're planning the basic structure, do you like to go away to be sure that you're by yourself?

M: I need to be by myself certainly, absolutely. I can't even bare anybody else in the house. I don't mind much where I am as long as I've got enough space to write, but I need to be completely alone.

W: Is that very important to you?

M: Oh, yes. I've never been lonely in all my life.

W: How extraordinary! Never?

M: No, never.

W: You're very lucky. Someone once said that there's a bit of ice at the heart of every writer.

M: Yes. I think this is true. The writer can stand aside from experience and look at it, watch it happening. There is this 'detachment' and I realize that there are obviously experiences which would overwhelm everyone. But very often, a writer can appear to stand aside, and this detachment makes people feel there's a bit of ice in the heart.

19. What is the key to write a good classical detective story according to the man?

20. What does the man mainly need when working on a book?

21. What does the man say about writers?

W: There is an element there about competition then, isn't there? Because British railways are a nationalized industry. There's only one railway system in the country. If you don't like a particular kind of big beans, you can go and buy another. But if you don't like a particular railway, you can't go and use another.

M: Some people who write to me say this. They say that if you didn't have monopoly, you wouldn't be able to do the things you do. Well, I don't think we do anything deliberately to

upset our customers. We have particular problems. Since 1946, when the Transport Act came in, we were nationalized.

W: Do you think that's a good thing? Has it been a good thing for the railways, do you think, to be nationalized?

M: Oh I think so, yes. Because in general, modes of transport are all around. Let's face the fact. The car arrived. The car is here to stay. There is no question about that.

W: So what are you saying then? Is it if the railways happen being nationalized, they would simply have disappeared?

M: Oh, I think they would have. They're disappearing fast in America. Er, the French railways lose 1 billion pounds a year. The German railways, 2 billion pounds a year. But you see, those governments are preparing to pour money into the transport system to keep it going.

W: So in a sense, you cope between two extremes. On the one hand, you're trying not to lose too much money. And on the other hand, you've got to provide the best service.

M: Yes, you are right.

22. What does the woman say about British railways?

23. What do some people who write to the man complain about?

24. What does the man say threatens the existence of railways?

25. What does the man say about railways in other countries?

## **Section B**

### ***Passage One***

Among global warming's most frightening threats is the prediction is that the polar ice-caps will melt, raising sea level so much that coastal cities from New York to Los Angeles to Shanghai will be flooded. Scientists agree that key player in this scenario is the West Antarctic ice sheet, a Brazil-size mass of frozen water that is much as 7000 feet thick. Unlike floating ice shelves which have little impact on sea level when they break up, the ice sheet is anchored to bedrock will blow the sea surface. Surrounded by open ocean, it is also vulnerable, but Antarctic experts disagree strongly on just how unstable it is. Now, new evidence reveals that all or most of the Antarctic ice sheet collapsed at least once during the past 1.3 million years, a period when global temperatures probably were not significantly higher than they are today. And the ice sheet was assumed to have been stable. In geological time, a million years is recent history. The proof, which was published last week in *Science*, comes from a team of scientists from Uppsala University in Sweden and California Institute of Technology who drew deep holes near the edge of ice sheet. Within samples collected from the solid substances lying beneath the ice. They found fossils of microscopic marine plants which suggest that the region was once open ocean not solid ice. As Herman Engleheart, a co-author from the California Institute of Technology says, 'the West Antarctic ice sheet disappear once and can disappear again.'

26. What is one of the most frightening threats of global warming according to the passage?

27. What did scientists disagree on?

28. What is the latest information revealed about the West Antarctic ice sheet?

29. What the scientists' latest findings suggest?

### ***Passage Two***

It's always fun to write about research that you can actually try out for yourself.

Try this: Take a photo and upload it to Facebook, then after a day or so, note what the URL link to the picture is and then delete it. Come back a month later and see if the link works. Chances are: It will.

Facebook isn't alone here. Researchers at Cambridge University have found that nearly half of the social networking sites don't immediately delete pictures when a user requests they be removed. In general, photo-centric websites like Flickr were found to be better at quickly removing deleted photos upon request.

Why do "deleted" photos stick around so long? The problem relates to the way data is stored on large websites: While your personal computer only keeps one copy of a file, large-scale services like Facebook rely on what are called content delivery networks to manage data and distribution. It's a complex system wherein data is copied to multiple intermediate devices, usually to speed up access to files when millions of people are trying to access the service at the same time. But because changes aren't reflected across the content delivery networks immediately, ghost copies of files tend to linger for days or weeks.

In the case of Facebook, the company says data may hang around until the URL in question is reused, which is usually "after a short period of time", though obviously that time can vary considerably.

30. What does the speaker ask us to try out?
31. What accounts for the failure of some websites to remove photos immediately?
32. When will the unwanted data eventually disappear from Facebook according to the company?

### ***Passage Three***

Enjoying an iced coffee? Better skip dinner or hit the gym afterwards, with a cancer charity warning that some iced coffees contain as many calories as a hot dinner. The World Cancer Research Fund (WCRF) conducted a survey of iced coffees sold by some popular chains in Britain including Starbucks, Caffè Nero and Costa Coffee to gauge the calories as studies increasingly link obesity with cancer. The worst offender - a coffee from Starbucks -- had 561 calories. Other iced coffees contained more than 450 calories and the majority had an excess of 200. Health experts advise that the average woman should consume about 2,000 calories a day and a man about 2,500 calories to maintain a healthy weight. Dieters aim for 1,000 to 1,500 calories a day. "The fact that there is an iced coffee on the market with over a quarter of a woman's daily calories allowance is alarming," Dr Rachel Thompson, science programme manager at London-based WCRF, said in a widely-reported statement. "This is the amount of calories you might expect to have in an evening meal, not in a drink." The WCRF has estimated that 19,000 cancers a year in Britain could be prevented if people lost their excess weight with growing evidence that excess body fat increases the risk of various cancers. "If you are having these types of coffee regularly then they will increase the chances of you becoming overweight, which in turn increases your risk of developing cancer, as well as other diseases such as heart disease," she added.

33. What warning did some health experts give?
34. What does the author suggest people do after they have an iced coffee?
35. What could British people expect if they maintain a normal body weight according to the WCRF?

