





Q: What do we learn from the conversation?



答案: D. None of the passengers were injured or killed.



原文: M: Helen, 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 would be tedious.

- Q: What are the speakers talking about?
- 答案: A. An article about the election.

题目: 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.

原文: W: I' m not going to trust the restaurant critic 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?

答案: A. The restaurant was not up to the speaker's expectations.

5.

4.



题目: 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.

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

M: Come on. With his mother hospitalized right after he's taking on a new job, he's just got a lot on his mind.

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

答案: C. He has many things to deal with right now.

6. ?

题目: 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.

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

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

Q: What does the man mean??

答案: D. More students have to appear to make their voice heard.

7.

题目: 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.

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D. The man seldom watched TV before retirement.

原文: 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?

答案: B. The speakers like watching TV very much.

8.

题目: 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.

原文: 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 the semester starts.

Q: What does the man mean?

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

六级长对话1

题目:

9. What does the woman intend to do

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.





- 答案: C) Export bikes to foreign markets (理解原文)
- 10. Why does the man think it's safe to focus on the home market?
- 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.
- 答案: B) The government has control over bicycle imports (视听一致)
- 11. What is the man's concern about selling bikes abroad?
- 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.
- 答案: A) Extra costs might eat up their profits abroad (理解原文)
- 12. What do the speakers agree to do?
- 12. A. Report to the management.
- B. Attract foreign investments.
- C. Conduct a feasibility study.
- D. Consult financial experts.
- 答案: C) Conduct a feasibility study (视听一致)

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  $_{\circ}$ 

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 costs 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  $_{\circ}$ 

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?



答案:

- 9. C) Export bikes to foreign markets.
- 10. B) The government has control over bicycle imports.
- 11. A) Extra costs might eat up their profits abroad.
- 12. C) Conduct a feasibility study.

Long conversation 2

题目:

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

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.
- 答案: B) Anything that can be used to produce power (理解、推断)
- 14. What do most experts agree on according to the man?
- 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 2015.

答案: D) Oil production will begin to decline worldwide by 2025. (视听一致+最高级定位词 most+同意替换)

- 15. What does the man think we should do now?
- 15. A. Minimize the use of fossil fuels.



长对话

B. Start developing alternative fuels.

C. Find the real cause for global warming.

D. Take steps to reduce the greenhouse effect.

答案: B) Start developing alternative fuels. (同意替换)

W: What does the term "alternative energy source" means

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

W: Is the 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 than it has been produced over time. The real controversy surrounding the amounts of petroleum we have is how much we need to keep in reserve for future use. Most experts agree that by around 2025 the amount of 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 will

become very difficult and therefore expensive to extract.

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

M: There're 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 in 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?

答案:

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- 13. B) Anything that can be used to produce power  $_{\circ}$
- 14. D) Oil production will begin to decline worldwide by 2025.
- 15. B) Start developing alternative fuels.

mu

passage 1:

题目:

16. What is said to make a good department store buyer?

- 16. A. The ability to predict fashion trends.
- B. A refined taste for artistic works.
- C. Years of practical experience.
- D. Strict professional training.
- 答案: A) The ability to predict fashion trend (理解+同意替换)
- 17. What does Karen's job involve?
- 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.
- 答案: D) Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world (视听一致+最高级定位词 most)
- 18. Why does Karen think she has got the best job?
- 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.



答案: B) She is doing what she enjoys doing (理解+同意替换) 短文一

Karen Smith is a buyer for a department store in New York. Department store buyers purchase the goods that their stores sell. They not only have to know what is fashionable at the moment, but also have to guess what will

become fashionable next season or next year.

Most buyers work for just one department in a store, but the goods that Karen finds may be 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 returned with rugs, pots, dishes, and pans. The year before, she visited Mexico, and brought back hand-made 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, Karen is traveling in Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia. Many of the countries that Karen visits have government offices that promote handicrafts. They officials are glad to cooperate with her,by showing her the products that are available.

Karen especially likes to visit markets and small towns and villages whenever she can arrange for it. She' s always looking for interesting and unusual items. Karen thinks she has the best job she could have found. She loves all the traveling that she has to do,

because she often visits markets and small out-of-the-way places. She sees much more of the country she visits than an ordinary tourists would. As soon as she gets back toNew York from one trip, Karen begins to plan another.

16. What is said to make a good department store buyer?

17. What does Karen's job involve?

18. Why does Karen think she has got the best job?

答案:

16. A) The ability to predict fashion trend.

17. D) Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world  $_{\circ}$ 

18. B) She is doing what she enjoys doing.

Passage 2





题目:

- 19. What did Mark think he should start doing?
- 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.
- 答案: B) Get involved in his community (视听一致+同意替换)
- 20. What was being discussed when Mark arrived at the neighborhood meeting?
- 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.
- 答案: A) Deterioration in the quality of life(视听一致+同意替换)
- 21. What did Mark think of the community' s problems?
- 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.
- 答案: D) They are too big for individual efforts (理解+同意替换
- 22. Why did Mark smile on his ride home?
- 22. A. He had get 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.

答案: C) He had done a small deed of kindness (理解+推断)

Mark felt that it was time for him to take part in his community, so he went to the neighborhood meeting afterwork. The area city council woman 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 council woman. 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 can 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 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 stray groceries while and 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?

答案:

19. B) Get involved in his community.

- 20. A) Deterioration in the quality of life.
- 21. D) They are too big for individual efforts.



- 22. C) He had done a small deed of kindness.
- 听力原文 Passage 3
- 题目:
- 23. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- 23. A. Childhood and family growth.
- B. Pressure and disease.
- C. Family life and health.
- D. Stress and depression.
- 答案: B) Pressure and disease (理解全文+)
- 24. What do we learn about Jano Cano's family?
- 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.
- 答案: A) It experienced a series of misfortunes (理解+同意替换)
- 25. What did Jano Cano's doctors tell him when he had a second heart attack?
- 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.
- 答案: C) They could do nothing to help him (视听一致)



## 短文三

And if stress in childhood can lead to heart disease, what about current stresses? Longer work hours, threats of layoffs, collapse in pension funds. A study last year in the Lancered examined more than 11,000 heart attack sufferers from 52countries. It found that in the year before their heart attacks, patients have been under significantly more stress than some 13,000 healthy control subjects. Those stresses came from work, family, financial trouble, depression and other causes.

Each of these factors individually was associated with increased risk, says Dr. Salim Yosef, professor of medicine at Canada' s McMaster University, and senior investigator on the study. Together they accounted for 30% of overall heart attack risk, but people respond differently to high pressure work situations. Whether it produces heart problems seems to depend on whether you have a sense of control over life, or live at the mercy of circumstances and superiors.

That was the experience of Jano Cano, a roughedIllinois laboratory manager, who suffered his first heart attack in1996 at the age of 56. In the two years before, his mother and two of his children had suffered serious illnesses, and his job had been changed in a reorganization. "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. Two months later, he had a triple bypass surgery. A second heart attack when he was 58left his doctor shaking his head. "There's nothing more we can do for you," doctors told him。

- 23. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- 24. What do we learn about Jano Cano' s family?
- 25. What did Jano Cano's doctors tell him when he had a second heart attack?
- 答案:
- 23. B) Pressure and disease  $_{\circ}$
- 24. A) It experienced a series of misfortunes
- 25. C) They could do nothing to help him.

短文听写

When most people think of the word "education", they think of a pupil as a sort of animate sausage casing. Into this empty casting, the teachers are supposed to stuff "education。"

But genuine education, as Socrates knew more than two thousand years ago, is not inserting the stuffing of information into a person, but rather eliciting knowledge from him; it is the



drawing-out of what is in the mind.

"The most important part of education," once wrote William Ernest Hocking, the distinguished 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 of the truth that God has put into every heart and that only you can kindle to aflame."

In a dialogue, Socrates takes an ignorant slave boy, without a day of schooling, 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 about the content of education are useless and inconclusive because they are concerned with 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 with the sausage casing view of education.

- 26. are supposed to
- 27. inserting
- 28. drawing-out
- 新訪問即亦物 29. distinguished
- 30. spark
- 31. flame
- 32. schooling
- 33. controversies
- 34. are concerned with
- 35. dissatisfaction