

兰州新东方：2015年6月英语六级听力答案解析

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Section A

短对话

1.

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?

答案：C. Attend the concert.

短对话重点去听第二句，在第二句中有一个 but，我们在强化班中跟大家讲过 but 的三种位置，这道题是最常见的第三种位置，后面是人物真正的观点态度，所以男士的言外之意是说休息一下是很好的，也就是说看演唱会是个不错的选择，答案是 C

2.

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?

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

浏览选项预测这道题肯定与事故相关，这道题同样考察了 but 的用法，后面的信息一定是我们听得重点，but 后面说所有的乘客和机组人员 (crew members) 平安降落，也就是说没有人员伤亡，答案是 D。对话中的 hijacker 意思是劫持者，这里指的就是劫机者

3

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?

答案: A. An article about the election.

首先会听到 most 后面有个 article、read 说明肯定和文章有关, 第二局中又提到 anything about the election...就确定是关于选举的文章, 答案是 A。对话中要注意 tedious 意思是无聊的、沉闷的。

4

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?

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

对话中只要抓住这几个词 not trust, doesn't taste like, not worth the wait 可以看出这个餐厅并没有达到男士和女士期望的那个水平

5

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?

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

通过第二句中得 mother hospitalized, new job 可以知道 Mark 最近有很多事情要处理, 同义替换得出答案是 C

6

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?

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

这道题稍有难度，有几个词需要大家注意，load on 有加载、装的意思；turn up 本身有出现、发生的意思；issue 常见是作为名词意思是问题，这个地方考到熟词僻意是动词，意思是发布。这段对话首先女士说昨晚只有 20 个学生参加会议，没什么进展，男士说那太遗憾了，如果想要更多人知道就要号召更多地人来参与进来，同义替换答案是 D

7

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.

这道题又是 but 的考点，第一句话中得 but 反应男士认为少看电视对他来说很困难，女士说退休之前几乎不看电视，但是~现在已经离不开它了，也就是说女士现在也很喜欢看电视，即两个人都喜欢看，答案是 B

8

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?

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

还是考察到 but 的用法，重点听第二句，but 后面即为出题点，结合男士所说的答案应该是 D

小结：综上，这次短对话难度适中，没有特别生僻的单词出现，最多的就是对于 but 考点的考察，因此可以看出这种考法是比较基础的，也是大家必须掌握的，以后在练习的时候一定要注意。

长对话

Conversation 1

W: Jack, sit down and listen. This is important. we' ll have to tackle (处理) the problems of the (9) 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 (9) expending here at home?

W: Of course, we should hold on to our position here. But you must admit (9) the market here is limited. (9 顺序答题原则, 抓住对话的首回合, 结合视听一致原则, 答案是 C)

M: Yes, but it' s safe. The government keeps out foreigners with import controls. (10 视听一致原则, 通过 import, controls 确定答案是 B) 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, (11) 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. (11 男士主要的关心是向国外出口会有很多额外的费用, 担心利益会变少甚至没有, 答案是 A)

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. (12 同样是对 but 的考察, 后面是人物真正的观点态度, feasibility 意思是可行性, 答案是 C)

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?

Conversation 2

W: What does the term "alternative energy source" mean?

M: When we think of energy or fuel (燃料) for our homes and cars, we think of petroleum(石油), 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. (13 视听一致+同义替换, 答案是 B)

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. (14 视听一致原则, 答案是 D, most 是一个信号词, 强化班的时候跟大家讲过, 后面与可能就是出题点) 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. (15 通篇文章都在将创新性燃料, 往主旨去靠+视听一致, 答案是 B) 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?

小结：长对话难度与往年持平，相比下第二篇难度稍大一些，因为有一些比较生僻的单词，但其实对我们做题的影响并不是很大，只要在有的时候运用我们上课跟大家说的记笔记的方法，再把握视听一致+同义替换应该不会有太大问题。

Section B 短文

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. (16 视听一致，要想成为一个好的买手必须要对时尚有相当高的敏感度，知道当季流行什么也能预测未来的趋势，答案是 D) Most buyers were for just one department in a store. But the goods that Karon finds may be displayed and sold in several different sections of the store. Her job involves buying handicrafts from all over the world. (17 典型的视听一致原则的运用，答案是 D) 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 travelling 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 travelling that she has to do. Because she often visits markets and small out-of-the-way places. (18 视听一致+同义替换，当短文中出现最高级时一定要注意，后面就有可能是出题点，答案是 B) 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.

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. (19 顺序答题原则，短文的首尾一定要注意，视听一致，答案是 B) The area's city councilwoman was leading a discussion about how the quality of life was on the decline. (20 顺序答题原则+视听一致，答案是 A, deterioration 我们在冲刺班见过，意思是恶化) 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." (21 短文当中引言部分是考点, 这道题就考察到 Mark 的一句话, 问男士的态度是什么, 视听一致, 答案是 D) 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." (22 视听一致, 答案是 C)

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

An distressing childhood can lead to heart disease. What about current stresses? (23 顺序答题原则+视听一致, 找出关键词 disease, stress 答案是 B) 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. (24 通过举例的方式, 知道他的母亲、孩子以及他自己都得了严重的疾病, 说明他的家庭经历了很多不幸, misfortune 是不幸的意思, 答案是 A) "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.(25 短文的首尾处是出题点, 通过医生的话知道他的病已经没法进行有效地治疗, 答案是 C)

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?

小结：短文理解其实主要把握这几点--顺序答题原则、同义替换、视听一致以及爱课堂上跟大家说过的举例、引言处等出题点，这类题目是比较容易得分的，反而短对话并不是很好得分。

Section C

26. are supposed to

27. inserting

28. drawing-out

29. distinguished

30. spark

31. flame

32. schooling

33. controversies

34. are concerned with

35. dissatisfaction

小结：复合式听写看似难，是很多同学的软肋，甚至有同学放弃这部分的题目。但实际上复合式听写当中的所有单词都是历年真题听力部分中出现过得词和词组，所以在上课时反复跟大家强调在复习时一定要做到没有一个单词不认识、没有一个选项不了解的程度，这样才能够在听写部分拿分。如果想要听写得高分，那么在背单词的时候一定不能忽略单词的读音，掌握单词的读音规律在听写中非常重要，有时候你不需要反应单词是啥意思，只要能够根据读音写出单词即可。这次的听写中个别单词还是稍有点难度，inserting 意思是插入，flame 是热情、火焰的意思，controversies (controversy 的复数形式) 意思是争论、论战。所以说单词是硬伤，单词跟药一样不能停~

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【名师简介】

教师简介：新东方兰州学校国内考试部名师，主讲四、六级英语听力。授课重点突出，条理清楚，亲切自然。善于将生活中生动有趣的例子用于课堂讲解中，使课堂不再晦涩难懂。学术功底扎实的同时又风格新颖，幽默风趣，让学生在枯燥的备考过程中逐渐培养出对英语学习的兴趣。