

2020年9月六级听力

【原文】

Conversation One

M: You are a professor of physics at the University of Oxford. You're a senior advisor at the European organization for nuclear research. You also seem to tour the globe tirelessly giving talks. And in addition, you have your own weekly TV show on science. (1)Where do you get the energy?

W: Oh,well, I just love what I do. I have an extremely fortunate life doing what I love doing.

M: Professor, what exactly is your goal? Why do you do all of these?

W: Well, As you said, I do have different things going on. (2)But these, I think, can be divided into two groups: the education of science and the further understanding of science.

M: Don't these two things get in the way of each other? What I mean is, doesn't giving lectures take time away from the lab?

W: Not really. No. I love teaching. And I don't mind spending more time doing that now than in the past. (3)Also what I will say is that teaching a subject helps me comprehend it better myself. I find that it furthers my own knowledge when I have to explain something clearly, when I have to aid others in understanding it, and when I have to answer questions about it, teaching at a high level can be very stimulating for anyone, no matter how much expertise they may already have in the field they are instructing.

M: Any scientific breakthroughs that you see on the near horizon? A significant discovery or venture we can expect soon?

W: The world is always conducting science and there are constantly new things being discovered. (4) In fact, right now we have too much data sitting in computers. For example, we have thousands of photos of planet Mars taken by telescopes that nobody has ever seen. We have them, yet nobody has had time to look at them with their own eyes, let alone analyze them.

Question 1. Why does the woman say she can be so energetic?

【解析】

此题考查原因，是受访者态度细节。根据题目中关键词 energetic，对应采访者所提问题 why do you get the energy? 受访者回答即为答案，“因为喜欢”。

Question 2. What has the woman been engaged in?

【解析】

此题考查人物细节。be engaged in 意为“参与、从事”，问到教授所从事的领域。转折词 but 和比较明显的数字 two 为重要提示信息，其后所从事研究的两个领域为“科学教育和对科学的更深层次理解”。

Question 3. What does the woman say about the benefit teaching brings to her?

【解析】

此题考查人物细节。题目问到关于教学带来的好处，并列连词 also 是答案常出现的关键，其后的连续几个句子在递进中讲述教学带来的好处，都有可能设置选项，注意选项中关键词。整体意为“同时我发现教授一个科目能让我自己更好的理解它（总括句）。当我要尝试解释清楚一件事、帮助他人去

理解清楚以及回答所提问题的时候，我的知识也得到了加深。高水平的教学是很激励人的。”

Question 4. How does the woman say new scientific breakthroughs can be made possible?

【解析】

本题考查人物话语表述理解，是事实细节，但不直接对应，需稍作推演理解。题意为“女人认为新的科学突破要如何成为可能？”而原文中表达为“现在我们有了很多数据，但还没有人用自己的眼光去看待并分析”，言下之意这就是接下来要做的。

Conversation Two

M: (5) Do you think dreams have special meanings?

W: No, I don't think they do.

M: I don't either. But some people do. I would say people who believe that dreams have meanings are superstitious, especially nowadays. In the past, during the times of ancient Egypt, Greece or China, people used to believe that dreams could foresee the future. But today, with all the scientific knowledge that we have, I think it's much harder to believe in these sorts of things.

W: (6) My grandmother is superstitious, and she thinks dreams can predict the future. Once she dreamed that the flight she was due to take the following day crashed, can you guess what she did? She didn't take that flight. She didn't even bother to go to the airport the following day, instead she took the same flight. But a week later, everything was fine. Of course, no plane ever crashed.

M: How funny did you know that flying is actually safer than any other mode of transport?

It's been statistically proven. People can be so irrational sometimes.

W: Yes, absolutely. (7) But even if we think they are ridiculous, emotions can be just as powerful as rational thinking.

M: Exactly. People do all sorts of crazy things because of their irrational feelings. But in fact, (8) some psychologists believe that our dreams are the result of our emotions and memories from that day. (8) I think it was Sigmund Freud who said that children's dreams were usually simple representations of their wishes, things they wished would happen. But in adults' , dreams are much more complicated reflections of their more sophisticated sentiments.

W: Isn't it interesting how psychologists try to understand using the scientific method something as bizarre as dreams? Psychology is like a rational study of irrational feelings.

Question 5. What do both speakers think of dreams?

【解析】

此题考察人物态度观点。题目中 both 强调了要找二人共同的观点。二人皆不认为梦有特殊含义(special meanings)。

难点在于出现在对话最开头，且要理解 either 的话语逻辑。

Question 6. Why didn't the woman's grandmother take her scheduled flight?

【解析】

此题考查事实细节，有人物定位关键词 grandmother 和关键名词 scheduled flight，意为“计划中的、预定好的航班”。由于祖母迷信，一旦梦到即将要乘坐的航班会撞毁，她就不坐了。

Question 7. What does the woman say about people's emotions?

【解析】

此题考查事实细节。关键词为 emotion, “情绪”, 原文中转折词 but 和让步连词 even if 为发表观点的重要提示, 女人的观点为 “情绪可以跟理性思维一样强大”。

Question 8. What did psychologist Sigmund Freud say about adults dreams?

【解析】

此题考查事实细节, 有复杂人名 Sigmund Freud (即弗洛伊德) 为定位, 中心名词为 adults dreams (成年人的梦)。原文中先阐述了弗洛伊德关于童年梦境的解释, 通过重要转折词 but 引出对成年人梦境的解释, 难点在于有较多生词, 但可以直接比对选项, 意为 “成年人的梦有着对复杂情感更加多维度的反射”。

Passage One

While some scientists explore the surface of the Antarctic, others are learning more about a giant body of water --- four kilometres beneath the ice pack.

(9) Scientists first discovered lake Vostok in the 1970's by using radio waves that penetrate the ice. Since then, they have used sound waves and even satellites to map this massive body of water. How does the water in lake Vostok remained liquid beneath an ice sheet? The thick glacier above acts like an insulating blanket and keeps the water from freezing, says Martin Siegert, a glaciologist from the university of Wales. In addition, geothermal heat

from deep within the earth may warm the hidden lake. (10)The scientists suspect that microorganisms may be living in lake Vostok, closed off from the outside world for more than 2 million years.

Anything found there will be totally alien to what's on the surface of the earth, said Siebert. Scientists are trying to find a way to drill into the ice and draw water samples without causing contamination. Again, robots might be the solution. If all goes as planned, a drill shaped robot will through the surface eyes. When it reaches the lake, it will release another robot that can swim in the lake, take pictures, and look for signs of life. (11) The scientists hope their discoveries will shed light on life in outer space, which might exist in similar dark and airless conditions.

Recently, closed-up pictures of Jupiter's moon, Europa, shows signs of water beneath its icy surface. Once tested Antarctic, robots could be sent to Europa to search for life there too.

Question 9. What did scientists first use to discover lake Vostok in the 1970s?

【解析】

此题考查事实细节。有时间关键词 1970s, 其后为答案 by using radio waves that penetrate the ice. 意为“通过使用无线电波来穿透冰”。

Question 10. What do scientists think about lake Vostok?

【解析】

此题考查事实细节。题目中 think about 和原文答案出处的 suspect 是同义词, 表明科学家的观点, 科学家认为 microorganisms may be living in lake Vostok closed off from the outside world

for more than 2 million years, 意为“VS 湖中可能生存着微生物, 从外界被隔绝了两百多万年。”

Question 11. What do the scientists hope their discoveries will do?

【解析】

此题考查事实细节, 科学家所希望的是他们的发现能够 shed light on life in outer space, which might exist in similar dark and airless conditions, 意为“阐明那些可能存在于相似的黑暗无氧环境中的外太空的生命”。

Passage Two

(12) The idea to study the American Indian tribe – Tarahumaras, came to James Copeland in 1984, when he discovered that very little research had been done on their language. He

contacted the tribe member through a social worker who worked with the tribes in Mexico.

At first, the tribe member named Gonzales was very reluctant to cooperate. He told

Copeland that no amount of money could buy his language. But after Copeland explained

to him what he intended to do with his research and how it would benefit the Tarahumaras,

(13) Gonzalez agreed to help. He took Copeland to his village and served as an intermediary.

Copeland says, thanks to him, the Tarahumaras understood what their mission was and started trusting us.

Entering the world of Tarahumaras has been a laborious project for Copeland. To reach their

hometown, he must drive two and half days from Houston, Texas. (14) He loads up his vehicle

with goods that the tribesmen can't easily get and gives the goods to them as a gesture of friendship. The Tarahumaras, who don't believe in accumulating wealth, take the food and share it among themselves.

For Copeland, the experience has not only been academically satisfying, but also has enriched his life in several ways. (15) I see people rejecting technology and living a very hard, traditional life, which offers me another notion about the meaning of progress in the western tradition. He says, (15) I experienced the simplicity of living in nature that I would otherwise only be able to read about. I see a lot of beauty in their sense of sharing and concern for each other.

Question 12. Why did James Copeland want to study the American Indian tribe?

【解析】

此题考查事实细节，难点在于出现在最开头，容易忘记。Copeland 想做印第安人语言调查的原因是 he discovered that very little research had been done on their language, 意为“他发现有关研究非常少”。

Question 13. How did Gonzalez help James Copeland?

【解析】

此题考查事实细节，抓住人物名字 Gonzalez，他帮 Copeland 做的事情是 He took Copeland to his village and served as an intermediary, “意为带他进村，并成为他的中间人”。

Question 14. What does the speaker say about James Copeland's trip to the Tarahumaras



village?

【解析】

此题考查事实细节，关于 Tarahumaras village 的特征就是那里的人们 don't believe in accumulating wealth, take the food and share it among themselves, 意为“不相信财富的积累，拿了食物就与人分享。”

Question 15. What impresses James Copeland about Tarahumaras tribe?

【解析】

此题考查事实细节，Copeland 对这个部落留下了什么印象？他看见这个部落的人们拒绝现代科技，依然生活在传统里。同时他也经历了生活在大自然里的单纯，最后，I see a lot of beauty in their sense of sharing and concern for each other, 意为“看见了相互分享和相互关心的美”。

Recording One

What is a radical? It seems today that people are terrified of the term, particularly of having the label attached to them. (16) Accusing individuals or groups of being radical often serves to silence them into submission, thereby maintaining the existing state of affairs, and more important, preserving the power of a select minority who are mostly wealthy white males in western society.

Feminism is a perfect example of this phenomenon. The women's movement has been plagued by stereotypes, misrepresentations by the media, and accusations of man-hating and radicalism. When the basic foundation of feminism is simply that women deserve equal

rights in all facets of life, when faced with a threat of being labeled radical, women back down from their worthy cause and consequently participate in their own oppression. It has gotten to the point that many women are afraid to call themselves feminists because of the stigma attached to the word. If people refuse to be controlled and intimidated by stigmas, the stigma lose all their power, without fear and which to feed such stigma as can only die.

(17) To me, a radical is simply someone who rebels against the norm, a change in the existing stage of affairs. On closer inspection, it becomes clear that the norm is constantly involving and therefore is not a constant entity.

So why then, is deviation from the present situation such a threat, when the state of affairs itself is unstable and subject to relentless transformation? It all goes back to maintaining the power of those who have it and preventing the rise of those who don't. (18) In fact, when we look at the word radical in a historical context, nearly every figure we now hold up as a hero was considered a radical in his or her time. Radicals are people who affect change. They are the people about whom history is written. Abolitionists were radicals, civil rights activists were radicals, even the founders of our country in their fight to win independence from England were radicals. Their presence in history has changed the way our society functions, mainly by shifting the balance of power that previously existed. Of course, there are some radicals who've made a negative impact on humanity. (18) But undeniably, there would simply be no progress without radicals. That being said, next time someone calls me a radical, I will accept that label with pride.

Question 16. What usually happens when people are accused of radical?

【解析】

此题考查事实细节。当人们被指责为是激进的时，造成的后果有三个，层层递进，题目考查了其中的一个。答案句为 preserving the power of a select minority who are mostly wealthy white males in western society，意为“保留了选择少数白人富裕男性的权力”。

Question 17. What is the speaker's definition of a radical?

【解析】

此题考查人物观点细节。注意标志词“to me”，说明说话人要开始发表自己的观点，他认为 a radical is simply someone who rebels against the norm. 意为“激进分子只不过就是一个反抗常规的人”。

Question 18. What does the speaker think of most radicals in the American history?

【解析】

此题为概括理解题。整个第三自然段都在回答这个问题，分为举例部分和论点部分，核心论点出现在重要转折词 but 后，即为答案 there would simply be no progress without radicals，意为“没有激进分子就没有历史的进步”。

Recording Two

We are very susceptible to the influence of the people around us. For instance, you may have known somebody who has gone overseas for a year or so and has returned with an

accent. Perhaps. (19) We become part of our immediate environment. None of us are immune to the influences of our own world. And let us not kid ourselves that we are untouched by the things and the people in our life.

Fred goes off to his new job at a factory. Fred takes his 10 minute coffee break, but the other workers take a half an hour. Fred says, what's the matter with you guys? Two weeks later, Fred is taking 20 minute breaks. A month later, Fred takes his half hour. Fred is saying, if you can't beat them, join them, why should I work any harder than the next guy?

The fascinating thing about being human is that generally we are unaware that there are changes taking place in our mentality. (20) It is like returning to the city smog after some weeks in the fresh air. Only then do we realize that we have become accustomed to the nasty smells. Mix with critical people and we learn to criticize mixed with happy people.

What this means is that we need to decide what we want from life and then choose our company accordingly. You may well say, "That is going to take some effort. It may not be comfortable. I may offend some of my present company." Right, but it is your life. Fred may say, "I'm always broke, frequently depressed. I'm going nowhere and I never do anything exciting." Then we discover that Fred's best friends are always broke, frequently depressed, going nowhere and wishing that life was more exciting. This is not coincidence, nor is it our

business to stand in judgment of Fred?. (20) However, if Fred ever wants to improve his quality of life, the first thing he'll need to do is recognize what has been going on all these years. (21) It's no surprise that doctors as a profession suffer a lot of ill health because they spend their lives around sick people. Psychiatrists have a higher incidence of suicide in their profession for related reasons.

Traditionally, nine out of ten, whose parents' smoke smoke themselves. Obesity is in part an environmental problem. Successful people have successful friends. And so the story goes on.

Question 19. What does the speaker say about us as human beings?

【解析】

此题考查事实细节。作为人类，没有人可以从周遭世界的影响中免疫，None of us are immune to the influences of our own world. 答案出现的前后还有大量具体事例作为佐证。

Question 20. What does the speaker say Fred should do first to improve his quality of life?

【解析】

此题考查人物细节，有一点难度。根据关键词人名 Fred，听到很多 Fred 的事例，但 Fred 怎么办却是通过说话人观点中的一个比喻句讲出来的，It is like returning to the city smog after some weeks in the fresh air，意为“就好比呼吸了几周的新鲜空气以后重返城市的雾霾”。

Question 21. What does the speaker say about psychiatrists?

【解析】

此题考查事实细节。关于精神病医师，由于他们更常接触病人们，他们自己也更容易生病。Psychiatrists have a higher incidence of suicide in their profession for related reasons. 意为“他们在职业生涯中有着更高的自杀率”。

### Recording Three

Virtually every American can recognize a dollar bill at a mere glance. Many can identify it by its sound or texture. But few people indeed can accurately describe the world's most powerful, important currency. (22) The American dollar bill is colored with black ink on one side and green on the other. (23) The exact composition of the paper and ink is a closely guarded government secret. Despite its weighty importance, the dollar bill actually weighs little. It requires nearly 500 bills to tip the scales at a pound. Not only is the dollar bill lightweight, but it also has a brief life span. Few dollar bills survive longer than 18 months.

The word "dollar" is taken from the German word "taler," the name for the world's most important currency in the 16th century. The taler was a silver coin first minted in 1518 under the reign of Charles V, Emperor of Germany.

The concept of paper money is a relatively recent innovation in the history of American currency. (24) When the constitution was signed, people had little regard for paper money because of its steadily decreasing value during the colonial era. Because of this lack of faith, the new American government minted only coins for common currency. Interest-bearing bank notes were issued at the same time, but their purpose was limited to providing money for urgent government crises, such as American involvement in the War of 1812.

The first noninterest-bearing paper currency was authorized by Congress in 1862, at the height of the Civil War. At this point, citizens' old fears of devalued paper currency had calmed, and the dollar bill was born. The new green colored paper money quickly earned the nickname "greenback."

Today, the American dollar bill is a product of the Federal Reserve, and is issued from the

twelve Federal Reserve banks around the United States. The government keeps a steady supply of approximately two billion bills in circulation at all times. Controversy continues to surround the true value of the dollar bill.

(25) American history has seen generations of politicians argue in favor of a gold standard for American currency. However, for the present, the American dollar bill holds the value that is printed on it and little more. The only other guarantee on the bill is a federal reserve pledge as a confirmation in the form of government securities.

Question 22. What does the speaker say about the American dollar bill?

【解析】

此题考查事实细节，美元纸币的特征为 The American dollar bill is colored with black ink on one side and green on the other, 意为“美元纸币是用黑色墨水喷涂一面，绿色喷涂另一面”。

Question 23. What does the speaker say about the exact composition of the American dollar bill?

【解析】

此题与上一题一起连续考查美元纸币的细节，难点在于两题距离太近，会被遗忘。美元纸币确切的构成成分是 a closely guarded government secret. 意为“被小心保守的政府的秘密”。

Question 24. Why did the new American government mint only coins for common currency?

【解析】

此题考查事实细节。美国货币史上曾有过一段时间铸造硬币为流通货币，原因是在殖民时代，纸币价

值的大幅下滑使人们失去了对纸币的信任。 “because of its steadily decreasing value during the colonial era. Because of this lack of faith”

Question 25. What have generations of American politicians argued for?

【解析】

此题考查事实细节。有人物定位关键词 American politicians, 定位到答案 in favor of a gold standard for American currency, 美国货币流通历史见证了几代美国政客们对于黄金定价标准对于美国货币的争论。