

2020年9月六级听力试卷解析

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【试题】

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. Where do you get the energy?

W: Oh, well, I just love what I do. I am extremely fortunate to live a life doing what I love doing. (Q1)

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

W: Well, As you said, I do have different things going on. But these, I think, can be divided into two groups, the education of science and the further understanding of science. (Q2)

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.

Also what I will say is that teaching a subject helps me comprehend it better myself. (Q3) I find that it

furtheres 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 on venture that

we can expect soon?

W: The world is always conducting science and there are constantly new things being discovered. 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. (Q4)

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

Question 2. What has the woman been engaged in?

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

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

【文章解析】

话题方面，本文是对牛津大学物理学教授的访谈，主要讲述了一些教授的个人选择向的问题。原文难度适中，开头的科技类词汇具有迷惑性，并在开篇带给考生较大打击，但实际上整篇对话的主题依旧是生活与工作相关，听出信号词后方可定位选项，并有侧重的把重点放在被采访的教授的话中。对于开篇中的 nuclear, globe, adviser 等这些词的熟悉会有助于考生培养自信。题目方面，四道题都是细节题，紧扣主题。这四道题在强调、问答、转折、举例处设题。词汇方面，对话部分的重点并不在人文社科这类知识上，因此除开头结尾外不涉及过多专业术语，注意分清主次。建议考生从宏观层面进行把握。

【题目解析】

Question 1: 通过问题得知是问这位女士为什么可以充满活力？那么要重点寻找女士对于 energetic/ energy 等这类词的回答。根据问句 “Where do you get the energy?” 可以定位至女士开始说的第一句话 “Oh,well, I just

love what I do. I am extremely fortunate to live a life doing what I love doing.”，即“哦，好吧，我就是喜欢我的工作。我非常幸运，我一生都在做我喜欢做的事情。”。根据其中的强调与问答可以由此定位至正确选项“热爱自己所做的事情”。

Question 2: 该题是询问这位女士最近参与了什么事情。根据信号词 but 可初步定位至“The education of science and the further understanding of science.”，即“科学教育和对科学的进一步理解。”。因此，可根据细节定位正确答案。该题对于信号词的把握很关键。

Question 3: 通过问题得知是问教学对这位女士带来了什么好处？那么要重点寻找 teach 这个词，答案会出现在其后。根据女士自己说的“I love teaching”可以定位至后面一句话“Also what I will say is that teaching a subject helps me comprehend it better myself.”，即“我还想说的是，教授一门课程有助于我更好地理解它。”。根据其中的细节 comprehend 来定位至正确选项。

Question 4: 该题是问这位女士说新的科学突破是如何成为可能的？那么要去寻找与 scientific breakthrough 相关的词组（可以是一些科学事件），并注意该词组后面的内容。根据一句关键性的句子“For example, we have thousands of photos of planet mars taken by telescopes that nobody has ever seen.（例如，我们有成千上万张火星的照片，是用望远镜拍摄的，但是没有人看到过。）”可以定位至女士说的最后一句话“Nobody has had time to look at them with their own eyes, let alone analyze them.”，即“没有人有时间亲自观察它们，更不用说分析它们了。”换句话表述就是，女士认为应当自己去观察并分析科学突破，由此定位正确选项。

【试题】

Conversation two

M: Do you think dreams have special meanings? (Q1)

W: No, I don't think they do. (Q1)

M: I don't either. (Q1) But some people do. I would say people who believe that dreams have special 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: 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. (Q6)

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. But even if we think they are ridiculous, emotions can be just as powerful as rational thinking. (Q7)

M: Exactly. People do all sorts of crazy things because of their irrational feelings. But in fact, some psychologists believe that our dreams are the result of our emotions and memories from that day. 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. (Q8)

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

Question 5. What do both speakers think of dreams?

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

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

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

【文章解析】

话题方面，本文为讨论梦境起源的长对话，根据一个话题进行讨论是长对话部分为常见的考察方式。对话话题围绕男士男士对梦境产生的疑问展开，话题不算深奥，但有很多类似于 superstitious 这类在听力部分不常考的词，因此会增加一定难度。题目方面，四道题都是细节题，均有较为明确的关键词以及信号词指引，文章在首回合、设题。考生务必提前预读选项，带着预判听材料可能会有更强的指向性，总体难度略微高于上一篇长对话。

【题目解析】

Question 5: 通过问题可知是问对话双方如何看待梦境。根据首回合男士提问“梦境有特殊含义么？”女方以及男士自己的回答均为“No, I don't think they do”和“Don't either.”即否定态度。因此双方都认为梦境没有特殊含义。考生务必把握首句及首回合。

Question 6: 通过问题可知是询问为什么女士的祖母没有坐原计划的航班。这是一个具体的例子，所以要安心等待女士说到某个事件。根据关键词“My grandma.../ once”可定位至原文中女生说的“Instead she took the same flight. But a week later, everything was fine. Of course, no plane ever crashed.”即“与梦境不同，她乘坐了事后的同一趟航班。但一周后，一切都还是很好。当然，也没有飞机坠毁过。”侧面反映出，祖母不去坐那班飞机是因为是她梦到了飞机坠毁。因此可选出正确选项。

Question 7: 该题是询问关于人的情绪，女士说了些什么？。根据信号词 but 进行初步定位，然后根据关键词 “emotion” 精准定位至原文中女生说的 “emotions can be just as powerful as rational thinking.” 即 “情感可以和理性思考一样强大。”

Question 8: 通过问题可知是询问精神学家弗洛伊德对于成年人的梦境提出了怎样的见解。根据关键词 “Sigmund Freud” 可定位至原文男生说的 “But in adults, dreams a much more complicated reflections of their more sophisticated sentiments.” 即 “但对于成年人来说，梦更复杂地反映了他们更复杂的情感。” 由此可知对于成年人来说，梦境的核心即复杂。

【试题】**Passage one**

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

Scientists first discovered lake Vostok in the 1970's by using **radio waves** that penetrate the ice. (Q9)

Since then, they have used sound waves and even satellites to map this massive body of water. How does the water in lake Vostok remain 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. The scientists suspect that **microorganisms** may be living in lake Vostok closed off from the outside world for more than 2 million years. (Q10)

Anything found there will be totally alien to what's on the surface of the earth to see a good 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. The scientists hope their discoveries will shed light on life in outer space, (Q11) which might exist in similar dark and airless conditions.

Recently, close up pictures of Jupiter, as moon europa shows signs of water beneath its icy surface. Once tested in Antarctica, 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?

Question 10. What do scientists think about lake Vostok?

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

【文章解析】

话题方面，本文是以自然科学为主题的篇章，篇章主要讲述了南极考察队对于 Vostok 湖冰面下生物的探索。原文作为篇章第一篇来说难度不低，因为有很多类似于 microorganisms, contamination, geothermal 等这样的较难词汇。把握信号词是制胜关键。考生首先务必要把握首句，这样有助于听懂后续文章。题目方面，两道题都是细节题，紧扣主题。这三道题均在科学家（研究）处设题。词汇方面，文章没有专业术语不少，因此建议考生使用信号词定位科学研究。

【题目解析】

Question 9: 通过问题得知是问 20 世纪 70 年代科学家用什么来进行首次探测沃斯托克湖？根据关键词“scientists”和“1970’ s”可以定位至该句“Scientists first discovered lake Vostok in the 1970's by using radio waves that penetrate the ice.”，即“20 世纪 70 年代，科学家们通过穿透冰层的无线电波首次发现了沃斯托克湖。”。由

此可定位至正确选项 “radio waves” 。

Question 10: 通过题干得知是询问科学家认为 Vostok 湖是怎样的。根据关键词 “scientists suspect ” 可以定位至原文中 “The scientists suspect that microorganisms may be living in lake Vostok closed off from the outside world for more than 2 million years.”，即 “科学家们怀疑微生物可能生活在与外界隔绝了 200 多万年的沃斯托克湖。” 因此，选项 “It may have micro-organisms living in it.” 是正确答案。

Question 11: 通过问题得知是问科学家们希望他们的发现能起到什么作用?根据关键词 “scientists” 可以定位至该句 “The scientists hope their discoveries will shed light on life in outer space”，即 “科学家们希望他们的发现将有助于了解外太空的生命”。由此可定位至正确选项 “Shed light on possible life in outer space.” 考生应着重注意科学家的话。

【试题】

Passage two

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. (Q12) He contacted a tribe member through a social worker who worked with the tribesmen 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 Tarahumaras, Gonzales agreed to help. He took Copeland to his village and served as an intermediary. (Q13) Copeland says, thanks to him that Tarahumaras understood what our mission was

and started trusting us.

Entering the world of that, Tarahumaras has been a laborious project for Copeland. (Q14) To reach their homeland, he must drive 2.5 days from Houston, Texas. 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. 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. "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, "I experienced the simplicity of living in nature that I would otherwise only be able to read about. I see a lot of beauty and their sense of sharing and concern for each other." (Q15)

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

Question 13. How did Gonzalez help James Copeland?

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

Question 15. What impresses James Copeland about Tarahumaras tribe,

【文章解析】

本文为说明文，主要内容为詹姆斯对于印第安语言的记录及其科研过程和心得。本文篇幅长度适中，但文中多次出现专有名词，对考生听音造成一定障碍，要求考生能够避开专有名词影响，重点听实词的能力。题目方面，四道题目均为细节题，考查考生获取具体信息的能力。答案定位大多根据所听即所得即可选出。

【题目解析】

Question 12: 根据题干关键词 little research on their language 定位到原文 he discovered that very little research had been done on their language. 意为：他发现对于他们语言到研究很少。本题根据题干关键词所听即所得即可选出。

Question 13: 根据题干关键词 intermediary, Copeland, villagers 定位到原文 He took Copeland to his village and served as an intermediary. 意为：他把科普兰带回他的村庄，并让他担任中间人。本题根据关键词所听即所得即可选出。

Question 14: 四个题干关键词均为单独的形容词，即根据关键词听到原文内容，做好笔记，最后通过问题来确定选项。定位到原文 Entering the world of that, Tarahumaras has been a laborious project for Copeland. 意为：进入到这样的一个世界，Tarahumaras 成为了 Copeland 的一个艰难项目。

Question 15: 根据题干关键词 sharing, caring 定位到原文 I see a lot of beauty in their sense of sharing and concern for each other. 意为：我看到他们分享和互相关心的美好品质。题干中的 sharing 和原文所听即所得，caring 和原文 concern 出现了同义替换。

【试题】

Recording one

What is a radical? It seems today that people are terrified of the term, particularly of having the label attached to them. Accusing individuals or groups of being radical often serves to silence them into submission (Q16), 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 stigma, as the stigma as lose all their power, without fear and which to feed such stigma as can only die. To me, a radical is simply someone who rebels against the norm. (Q17) What advocates a change in the existing state of affairs? On closer inspection, it becomes clear that the norm is constantly involving and therefore is not a constant entity.

So why there is deviation from the present situation? Such a threat than 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. 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 or radicals. Their presence in history has changed the way our society functions, mainly by shifting the balance of power that previously existed. There are some radicals who have made a negative impact on humanity. But undeniably, there would simply be no progress without radicals. (Q18) 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 being radical?

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

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

【文章解析】

本文为说明文，篇幅较长，主要内容为什么是激进以及女权主义是激进吗。文章内容较难，出现较多生词，给考生造成听音障碍。题目方面，三道题均为细节题，考查考生获取具体信息的能力，通过听音前的预览选项能够帮助定位答案。前两题根据所听即所得即可选出，第三题设题点为常见设题点（转折处）。

【题目解析】

Question 16: 根据题干关键词 silenced into submission 定位到原文 Accusing individuals or groups of being radical often serves to silence them into submission. 意为：责备个人或集体表现激进通常用来使他们沉默投降。本题根据关键词所听即所得即可选出。

Question 17: 根据题干关键词 rebels against the norm 定位到原文 To me, a radical is simply someone who rebels against the norm. 意为：对我来说，一个激进的人就是会反抗常规的人。本题根据关键词所听即所得即可选出。

Question 18: 根据题干关键词 driving force, progress 定位到原文 But undeniably, there would simply be no progress without radicals. 意为：但是不可否认地，如果没有激进主义者，那么就将没有进步。原文没有题干中的关键词 driving force，需要考生基于对原文意思的理解进行概括。

【试题】

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. We become part of our immediate environment. None of us are immune to the influences of our own world. (Q19)

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. 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. (Q20)

And we learn to criticize mixed with happy people. And we learn about happiness. 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 friends, 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. 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. 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. (Q21)

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?

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

Question 21. What does the speaker say about psychiatrists?

【文章解析】

本文为说明文，主要内容为人的社会性因素：不可避免的被环境影响。文章难度适中，生词不多。题目方面，三道题均为细节题，可根据题干关键词定位。第 20 题难度较大，考查考生基于对原文意思的理解进行概括。

【题目解析】

Question 19: 根据题干关键词 impossible, immune, outside 定位到原文 None of us are immune to the influences of our own world. 意为：我们中没人能免受我们世界到影响。本题根据题干关键词所听即所得即可选出。

Question 20: 根据题干关键词 recognize, negative impact 定位到原文 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. 意为：它就像呼吸了几星期新鲜空气之后回到了城市的烟雾中。只有那时我们才能意识到我们已经习惯于和危险的人在一起的臭味。本题难度较大，需要考生基于对原文意思的理解加以概括，可理解出文中此处所说内容即为“意识到同事带来的消极影响”。

Question 21: 根据题干关键词 susceptible to suicide 定位到原文 Psychiatrists have a higher incidence of suicide in their profession for related reasons. 意为：精神病学家在他们的领域因为一些相关的原因有更高的自杀可能性。关键词 susceptible to 和原文 higher incidence 为同义替换。

【试题】

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. (Q22) The American dollar bill is colored with black ink on one side and green on the other. The exact composition of the paper and ink is a closely guarded government secret. (Q23) 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 lifespan. Few dollar bills survive longer. 18 months.

The word dollar is taken from the German word, tailor the name for the world's most important currency in the 16th century.

The Thaler was a silver coin first minted in 1518 under the reign of Charles the 5th, emperor of Germany.

The concept of paper money is a relatively recent innovation in the history of American currency. 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. (Q24) 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 non interest 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. 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 12 federal reserve banks around the United States. The government keeps a steady supply of approximately 2 billion bills in circulation at all times.

Controversy continues to surround the true value of the dollar bill. American history has seen generations of politicians argue in favor of a gold standard for American currency. (Q25) 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?

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

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

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

【文章解析】

本文为说明文，主要内容为美元的发展历史。文中多次出现数字及时间的表达，给考生造成一定的听音难度。题目方面，四道题均为细节题，考查考生获取具体信息的能力，根据题干关键词即可定位。答案定位点出现常见设题点（转折处；因果处）。

【题目解析】

Question 22: 根据题干关键词 few people, describe, precisely 定位到原文 But few people indeed can accurately describe the world's most powerful, important currency. 意为：但是几乎没有人确实能够准确描述世界上最强大的、最重要的货币。本题根据关键词所听即所得即可选出。

Question 23: 根据题干关键词 well-protected government secret 定位到原文 The exact composition of the paper and ink is a closely guarded government secret. 意为：纸墨的确切构成是一个受保护的政府秘密。题干中的 well-protected 和原文 guarded 出现同义替换。

Question 24: 根据题干关键词 little faith 定位到原文 Because of this lack of faith, the new American government minted only coins for common currency. 意为：由于缺少信念，新的美国政府只铸造硬币作为通用货币。题干中的 little faith 和原文 lack of faith 出现同义替换。

Question 25: 根据题干关键词 stabilization 定位到原文 American history has seen generations of politicians argue in favor of a gold standard for American currency. 意为：美国历史见证了历代政治家声明支持美国货币到金本位。题干中关键词 stabilization 和原文中的 gold standard 出现同义替换。