

**2020年9月19号六级听力解析**  
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解析:本次大学六级听力试题难度中,第一篇对话是对物理学家的访谈;第二篇对话讨论人们对于梦的迷信。第一篇短文科学家对于地球表面包括冰层之下的探索。第二篇短文讲述对于部落(tribe)包括他们语言等的研究。第一篇讲座讲的是人们对于激进分子的想法(radical)。第二篇讲座周遭行为对人们的行为的影响;第三篇讲座讲的是美国货币(dollar bill; currency)。本卷大部分题目涉及视听一致,部分题目涉及同义替换,需要提前做好词汇积累工作。

1. 答案: **A) She can devote all her life to pursuing her passion**

问题: Why does the woman say she can be so energetic?

2. 答案: **D) Science education and scientific research**

问题: What has the woman engaged in?

3. 答案: **A) A better understanding of a subject**

问题: What does the woman say the benefit teaching brings to her?

4. 答案: **B) By making full use of the existing data**

问题: How does the woman say new scientific breakthroughs can be made possible?

5. 答案: **B) They have no special meanings**

问题: What do both speakers think of dreams?

6. 答案: **C) She dreamed of a plane crash**

问题: What didn't the woman's grandmother take her scheduled flight?

7. 答案: **D) They can have an impact as great as rational thinking**

问题: What does the woman say about people's motions?

8. 答案: **C) They reflect their complicated emotions**

问题: What did the psychologist say about the adult's dream?

9. 答案: **Radio waves**

问题: What did the scientist first use to discover Lake Vostok in the 1970s?

10. 答案: **B) It may have micro-organisms living in it**

问题: What did the scientist think of Lake Vostok?

11. 答案: **D) Shed light on possible life in outer space**

问题: What do the scientists hope their discoveries will do?

12. 答案: **A) He found there had been little research on their language**

问题: Why did James Copeland want to study the American-Indian tribe?

13. 答案: **D) He acted as an intermediary between Copeland and the villagers**

问题: How did Gozales help James Copeland?

14. 答案: **C) Laborious**

问题: What does the speaker say about James Copeland's trip to Tarahumaras village?

15. 答案: **B) Their sense of sharing and caring**

问题: What impressed James Copeland about Tarahumaras tribe?

16. 答案: A)They tend to be silenced into submission.

问题: What usually happen when people are accused of radical?

17. 答案: D)One who rebels against the existing social order

问题: What is the speaker's definition of a radical?

18. 答案: C)They served as a driving force for progress

19. 问题: What does the speaker think of the most radical in American history?

19.答案: B)It is impossible for us to be immune from outside influence

问题: What does the speaker say about us as a human-being?

20. 答案: D)Recognize the negative impact of his coworkers

问题: What does the speaker think Fred should do first to improve the quality of life?

21. 答案: A) They are quite susceptible to suicide

问题: What does the speaker say about the psychiatrists?

22. 答案: B)Few people can describe it precisely

问题: What does the speaker say about the American dollar bill?

23. 答案: C)It is a well-protected government secret.

问题: What does the speaker say about the exact composition of the American dollar bill?

24. 答案: A)People had little faith in paper money

问题: Why did the new American government mean only coins for common currency?

25. 答案: A) The stabilization of the dollar bill

问题: What have generation of American politicians argued for?

### 原文

#### Conversation One

M: You are a professor of Physics at the University of Oxford. You are a senior advisor at the European Organization for Nuclear Research. You also seem to tour the global tirelessly, giving talks. And in addition, you have your own weekly TV show On Science. Where do you get the energy?

W: Oh, well. **【Q1】 I just love what I do.** I am extremely fortunate to have this 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. But these, I think, can be divided into **【Q2】 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. Also, what I will say is, that **【Q3】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 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 invention we can expect soon.

W: **【Q4】 The world is always conducting science. And there're 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.**

#### Conversation two

M: Do you think dreams **【Q5】** 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 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, **【Q6】** 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. And 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. But, even if we think they are ridiculous, **【Q7】** 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, 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. **【Q8】** 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 bazaar as dreams? Psychology is like the rational study of irrational feelings.

#### Passage one

While some scientists explore the surface of the Antarctic, others are learning more about a giant body of water — four kilometers beneath the ice pack. **【9】 Scientists first discovered Lake Vostok in the 1970s 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 insulating blanket and keeps the water from freezing,” said Martin Siegert, a glaciologist from the university of Wales. In addition, geothermal heat from the 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 two million years.** Anything found that will be totally alien to what's on the surface of the earth, said Siegert. 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-shift robot will melt through the surface ice. 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 that 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 the icy surface. Once tested the Antarctic, robots could be set to Europa to search for life there, too.

#### Passage Two

The idea to study the American Indian tribe – Tarahumaras, came to James Copeland in 1984 when **【Q12】** 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 Gonzalez 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, Gonzalez agreed to help. 【Q13】 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. 【Q14】 Entering the world of Tarahumaras has been a laborious project for Copeland. To reach their homeland, he must drive two and half days from Huston Taxes. He loads up his vehicle with goods that the tribe's men 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 among themselves. For Copeland, the experience has not only been academically satisfying but also has enriched his life in several ways. 【Q15】 "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."

### Recording One

What is a radical? It seems today that people are terrified of the term, particularly of having the label attach 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 the threat of being labelled radical, women back down from their worthy calls and consequently, participate in their own oppression.

It has gotten to the point that many women are afraid to call themselves feminists because of a stigma attached to the word. If people refused to be controlled, and intimidated by stigmas, the stigmas lose all their power, without fear on which they feed, such stigmas can only die.

To me, 【17】 a radical is simply someone who rebels against the norm when advocates a change in the existing state of affairs. On close 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 right 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 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, but undeniably, 【18】 there would simply be no progress without radicals. That been said, next time someone calls mere radical, I would accept that label with pride.

### 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.

【19】 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 people in our life.

Fred goes off to his new job at a factory. Fred takes his ten-minute coffee break, but the other workers take half an hour. Fred says, "What's the matter with you guys?" Two weeks later, Fred is taking twenty-minute breaks. A month later, Fred takes his half hour. Fred is saying "If you can't be 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've become accustomed to the nasty smells. Mix with critical people and we learn to criticize. Mix 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 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? 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 life around sick people.

【21】 Psychiatrists have a higher incidence of suicide in their profession for related reasons. Traditionally, nine out of ten children whose parents smoke, smoke themselves. Obesity is in part an environmental problem. Successful people have successful friends, and so the story goes on.

### Recording Three

【22】 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.

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.

【24】 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. 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.

【25】 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. 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 of as a confirmation in the form of government securities.