

听力部分

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新东方兰州 宋佳芮 邸明珠

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 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. 【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.

Q1: Why does the woman say she can be so energetic?

【答案】 A) She can devote all her life to pursuing her passion

【解析】 本题考查开头处问答考点，答案关键句为 I just love what I do. I am extremely fortunate to have this life doing what I love doing. 教授表示她很爱她的工作而且非常幸运，能在这一生中做她喜欢做的事情。

Q2: What has the woman been engaged in?

【答案】 **D) Science education and scientific research**

【解析】 本题考查转折逻辑，答案关键句为 But these, I think, can be divided into two groups: the education of science, and the further understanding of science 教授认为要注意科学教育和对科学的进一步理解。

Q3: What does the woman say about the benefit teaching brings to her?

【答案】 **A) A better understanding of a subject**

【解析】 本题答案关键句为 teaching a subject helps me comprehend it better myself. I find that it furthers my own knowledge when I have to explain something clearly, 教授表示教学可以有助于更好理解这门学科，进一步加深知识。

Q4: How does the woman say new scientific breakthroughs can be made possible?

【答案】 **B) By making full use of the existing data**

【解析】 本题考查结尾处转折逻辑，答案关键句为 yet nobody has had time to look at them with their own eyes let alone analyze them. 教授建议大家用自己的眼睛来观察和分析。

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, 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.

Question 5. What do both speakers think of dreams?

【答案】 B)They have no special meanings

【解析】本题考查对话开头问答考点，答案关键句为 Do you think dreams have special meanings? No, I don't think they do 被采访人认为梦没有特殊意义。

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

【答案】 C)She dreamed of a plane crash

【解析】本题考查举例这一重要细节，答案关键句为 she dreamed that the flight she was due to take the following day crashed 她祖母梦见第二天要乘坐的飞机坠毁了。

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

【答案】 D)They can have an impact as great as rational thinking

【解析】本题考查转折逻辑，答案关键句为 But even if we think they are ridiculous, emotions can be just as powerful as rational thinking. 女生认为情感也可以和理性思考一样强大。

Question 8. What did psychologist Sigmund Freud say about adult's dreams?

【答案】 C) They reflect their complicated emotions

【解析】本题考查转折逻辑及引言考点，答案关键句为 But in adults' , dreams are much more complicated reflections of their more sophisticated sentiments 对于成年人来说，梦更复杂地反映了他们更复杂的情感。

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.

Question 9. What did scientists first use to discover lake Vostok?

【答案】 **Radio waves**

【解析】 本题答案关键句为 Scientists first discovered Lake Vostok in the 1970s by using radio waves that penetrate the ice. 科学家们通过穿透冰层的无线电波首次发现了沃斯湖码头。。

Question 10. What do scientists think about lake Vostok?

【答案】 **B)It may have micro-organisms living in it**

【解析】 本题考查引言细节，答案关键句为 The scientists suspect that microorganisms may be living in Lake Vostok, closed off from the outside world for more than two million years. 科学家们怀疑微生物可能生活在与外界隔绝了 200 多万年的沃斯湖中。。

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

【答案】 **D)Shed light on possible life in outer space**

【解析】 本题答案关键句为 The scientists hope that discoveries will shed light on life in outer space, which might exist in similar dark and airless conditions. 科学家们希望他们的发现将为外太空的生命提供线索，外太空的生命可能也存在于类似的黑暗和无空气环境中。

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 any humiliating 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. "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, 【Q15】 "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.”

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

【答案】 **A) He found there had been little research on their language**

【解析】 本题考查篇章开头处内容，答案关键句为 he discovered that very little research had been done on their language. JC 发现对他们的语言进行的研究很少。

Question 13. How did Gonzalez help James Copeland?

【答案】 **D) He acted as an intermediary between Copeland and the villagers**

【解析】 本题考查引言考点，答案关键句为 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. 他作为中间人把科普兰带到他的村子里，莫里斯明白了他们的使命并开始信任他们。

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

【答案】 **C) Laborious**

【解析】 本题答案关键句为 Entering the world of Tarahumaras has been a laborious project for Copeland. 对科普兰来说进入这个世界是一项艰苦的工程。

Question 15. What impresses James Copeland about the tribe?

【答案】 **B) Their sense of sharing and caring**

【解析】 本题考查引言考点，答案关键句为 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. 科普兰体验到了生活在自然中的简单，从他们分享和关心彼此的感觉中看到了很多美。

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.

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

【答案】A) They tend to be silenced into submission.

【解析】本题为细节题，原文为：preserving the power of a select minority who are mostly wealthy white males in western society. 译为：维护少数人的权力。在西方社会，这些少数人则指那些富有的白人男性。

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

【答案】D) One who rebels against the existing social order

【解析】本题为细节题，原文为：To me, a radical is simply someone who rebels against the norm. 译为：在我看来，激进分子仅仅是反叛常规的人。

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

【答案】C) They served as a driving force for progress

【解析】本题为细节题，原文为：But undeniably, there would simply be no progress without radicals. 译为：但不可否认的是，没有激进分子就不会有社会进步。

Recording Two

【19】 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 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. 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 judgement of Fred? However, 【20】 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.

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

【答案】 **B) It is impossible for us to be immune from outside influence**

【解析】 本题考查开篇，原文为：We are very susceptible to the influence of the people around us. 译为：我们非常容易受到周围人的影响。

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

【答案】 **D) Recognize the negative impact of his coworkers**

【解析】 本题考查细节，原文为：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. 译为：如果弗雷德想提高自己的生活质量，那么他要做的第一件事就是认清这些年的情况。

Question 21: What does the speaker say about psychiatrists?

【答案】 **A) They are quite susceptible to suicide**

【解析】 本题考查细节。原文为：Psychiatrists have a higher incidence of suicide in their profession for related reasons. 译为：由于相关原因，精神科医生的自杀率较高。

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.

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.

【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.

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

【答案】 **B) Few people can describe it precisely**

【解析】 本文考查开篇。原文为: 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. 译为: 几乎每个美国人都能一眼认出美元。许多人甚至可以通过其声音或纹理来识别它。但是, 几乎没有人能准确地描述美元——世界上最强大最重要的货币。

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

【答案】 **C) It is a well-protected government secret.**

【解析】 本文考查细节。原文为: The exact composition of the paper and ink is a closely guarded government secret. 译为: 美元纸张和字墨的具体成分是一个政府机密。

Question 24: Why did the new American government mean only coins for common currency?

【答案】 **A) People had little faith in paper money**

【解析】 本题考查细节。When the constitution was signed, people had little regard for paper money because of its steadily decreasing value during the colonial era. 译为: 宪法签署时, 人们没有考虑使用纸币, 这是因为在殖民时代, 纸币的价值不断下降。

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

【答案】 **A) The stabilization of the dollar bill**

【解析】本题考查文末。原文为：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. 译为：美元的真实价值仍然存在争议。在美国历史上，历代政客争辩不断，便是为了推进美元与黄金的兑换标准有利于美元的发展。