

2020年9月19日 六级听力解析

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听力是所有考试项目中最不受自己控制的一个，我们得配合它的节奏，它的声音，当然还要配合当天的调频信号。

9月份的听力较为常规。同样需要视听一致结合同义替换，你需要积累一定的词汇量和快速识别语音的能力，同样你也需要基本的欧美历史社会发展的知识加持。不管是女性主义还是冰川融化的话题，类似的主题我们在之前的真题里都见过做过，因此考六级，真题必须认认真真刷一遍，记录其中的高频单词。

此次考试的两篇长对话较为简单，短文一听起来不大费力，短文二难度有陡增之势。Recording部分因为取材较长，就大概率会往欧美文化历史上倾斜。虽然长度吓人，但听起来不算费劲，如果稍懂背景知识，那便更如鱼得水。

Conversation one.

牛津大学物理学教授的访谈

大家应该发现了六级听力超级热爱物理话题，之前长对话考过推荐一本物理相关书籍，短文考过金星上的物理发现，今天又考物理了，但不是考专业知识，而仅仅是围绕物理话题罢了。只要你明白英语内容即可。

解析：第一篇长对话用词简单，谈论的内容也很常规：如问一个的职业以及具体做什么工作。为什么做以及应该怎么做。偏容易。

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 have this life doing what I love doing.

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.

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.** 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: Are there any scientific breakthroughs that you see on the near horizon? A significant discovery on invention 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 with 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.

Questions one to four are based on the conversation you have just heard.

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

答案: Oh, well, I just love what I do.

Question 2. What has the woman been engaged in?

答案: The education of science and the further understanding of science.

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

答案: Teaching a subject helps me comprehend it better myself

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

答案: To look at them with their own eyes and analyze them

Conversation two

对于梦的起源的探讨

解析: 一开篇, 就问清楚观点态度。开篇出题送分。紧接着转折, 说有些人其实相信梦有独特的寓意的, 立马给出例子: 自己的祖母。这一题考察人物——事件的对应。但说话人又不是完全否定梦的作用, 立马补充道情绪跟理性思考一样强大。说到梦, 怎么又能少得了梦的解析的掌门人弗洛伊德呢, 于是拿出了弗洛伊德的观点, 再次考察人物——观点。并分类讨论了小孩子的梦和成年人的梦。整个文章逻辑和表述都很清楚, 即使“superstitious adj 迷信的”这个词不知道没听明白也不你影响做题。偏容易。

M: 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 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, 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're 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, 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.

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.

Questions five to eight are based on the conversation you have just heard.

Question 5. What do both speakers think of dreams?

答案: they don't have special meanings

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

答案: Once she dreamed that the flight she was due to take the following day crashed

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

答案: emotions can be just as powerful as rational thinking.

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

答案: But in adults', dreams a much more complicated reflections of their more sophisticated sentiments.

Passage one

解析: 这篇文章属于生态环境大类的。很多单词在之前的真题中都出现过, 过往关于冰川融化, 海平面上升的真题均有提到相关话题。因此整篇文章乍看上去有难度, 实则都是平时练习过的素材。第九题考察时间, 人物, 事件以及方式方法。第十题同学们如果没有反应过来“microorganism 微生物”这个词的话估计做题是有些难度的。第十一题又回来我们常见的套路了, 该研究对未来的影响是什么。整体来看, 这篇文章难度适中, 有一定的挑战力。

南极考察队对于 V 湖冰面下生物的探索

While some scientists explore the surface of Antarctica, others are learning more about a giant body of water four kilometres beneath the ice pack. Scientists first discovered Lake Vostok in the 1970s by using radio waves that penetrate the ices. 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. Anything found there will be totally alien to what's on the surface of the earth, to 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 shaped robot will melt through the surface ices. 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, which might exist in similar dark and airless conditions. Recently, close up pictures of Jupiter's moon, Europa, shows signs of water beneath its icy surface. Once tested in Antarctica, robots could be said to Europa to search for life there too.

Questions 9 to 11. Based on the passage you have just heard.

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

答案: using radio waves that penetrate the ice

Question 10. What do scientists think about lake Vostok?

答案: microorganisms may be living in lake Vostok closed off from the outside world for more than 2

million years

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

答案: shed light on life in outer space, which might exist in similar dark and airless conditions

Passage two

詹姆斯对一个印第安部落的考察及其科研过程和心得

解析: 这篇素材较难。最后两问出的也很刁钻, 要不就是答案一闪而过, 要么就是句子很长, 干扰选项很狡猾。关于对一个印第安部落的研究, 首先问研究的原因, 答案在开篇位置, 相对清晰。后文继续铺开整个故事, 介绍了一个部落成员, 人家一开始不情愿配合, 慢慢也放下戒备, 考察人物——事件, 相对容易。第 13 题文这个研究项目的性质: **laborious** 艰巨的, 原文复现, 但对考生来说过于短了。但可以用排除法来做。最后描述了该部落人的生活状态, 大家是拒绝科技的, 过着一种简单传统的生活。

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 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.** Copeland says, thanks to him that Tarahumaras understood what our mission was and started trusting us. **Entering the world of Tarahumaras has been a laborious project for Copeland. 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."**

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

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

答案: he discovered that very little research had been done on their language

Question 13. How did Gonzalez help James Copeland?

答案: He took Copeland to his village and served as an intermediary

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

答案: Entering the world of Tarahumaras has been a laborious project for Copeland

Question 15. What impresses James Copeland about Tarahumaras tribe?

答案: I see a lot of beauty in their sense of sharing and concern for each other.

recording one

到底什么是激进? 以女性主义为例

解析: 这篇文章考察的是美国社会历史。整篇文章围绕的一个主题词 **radical** 即激进的。如果这个词你一直记的是它“根本的, 彻底的”意思, 这篇文章理解起来就会相对费劲。**Feminism** 女性主义, 我们现在很少说它是女权主义, 后者太过于功利和强势。这是一个最早兴起于法国的争取男女平权的运动, 其主要代表人物为波伏娃。我们常考的话题即三大不平等, 性别不平等算一个, 也是最常考的, 还有种族不平等和阶级不平等。如果了解了以上背景知识, 答案就显而易见了。

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 stigma, as the stigma as 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.** 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. 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.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

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

答案: Accusing individuals or groups of being radical often serves to silence them into submission

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

答案: a radical is simply someone who rebels against the norm.

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

答案: there would simply be no progress without radicals.

Recording two

解析: 这篇文章主要考察同义替换, 看懂选项就实为重要。“Susceptible 容易受...的影响”是这篇文章考察的一个重点单词。文章的第一题和最后一题均考到了这个单词。第十九题在开头第一句话, 很明确清晰。中间一题非常非常难, 虽然我们肯定知道肯定考察 Fred 这个人身上发生的事情, 但是由于例子过长, 且又到了听力的后半程, 因此难度极大, 且最后选项给出的同义替换的内容迷惑性很大, 需要结合整篇文章开篇就给出的主旨。这也是最后长文的考察方式, 即使听懂了大概, 细节把握不准, 我们仍然可以用细节服从主旨的方式去做, 以更好地排除干扰选项, 即: 为了更好的改善他的生活, 他需要识别出同事们给他带来的负面的影响。

人的社会性因素: 不可避免的被环境影响

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 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. 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. 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.

It's no surprise that doctors as a profession suffer a lot of ill health because they spend their lives around sick people. 21) 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.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.

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

答案: None of us are immune to the influences of our own world.

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

答案: It is like returning to the city smog after some weeks in the fresh air

Question 21. What does the speaker say about psychiatrists?

答案: Psychiatrists have a higher incidence of suicide in their profession for related reasons.

Recording three.

美元的发展历史

解析：这篇文章又来考察英美社会历史了。文章虽常，但是答案好选。但是仍然需要排除干扰选项。开篇第一个转折就是 22 题的答案。第 23 题听懂问题根据常识都是可以猜的，制作货币的材质当然是机密了。当然，这也是在原文中原文复现的。除了硬币以外当然还有纸币，你是否对 bill 作为“钞票”的意思，currency “货币”了解呢。接下来，话题就从硬币发展为纸币，并考察了人们对纸币的态度：不信任，极其背后的原因，非常明朗的 because，我相信大家都听到了吧。这里的 mint 不再作为吧“薄荷”来讲了，而是作为动词“铸币”来理解。最后提及 politician，考察人物 — 事件，以及对货币未来的展望。整体难度偏低。

Virtually every American can recognize a dollar bill at a mere glance. Many can identify it by its sound or texture. 22) 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 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. 24) 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 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.

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.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

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

答案: The American dollar bill is colored with black ink on one side and green on the other

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

答案: a closely guarded government secret.

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

答案: 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?

答案: in favor of a gold standard for American currency

祝大家都取得好成绩!