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1.W:Raise your head a little bit and hold the saddle.And smile a little.You look wonderful posing like that.Should I press the shutter?M:Wait a minute.Let me put on a cowboy hat.Q:What are the speakers doing?2.M:I ' m still waiting for my sister to come back and type the application letter for me.W:Why bother her?I ' ll show you how to use the computer.It ' s quite easy.Q:What does the woman mean?3.M:Hey-where ' d you find the journal?I need it,too.W:Right here on the shelf.Don ' t worry,John.I ' ll take it out on my card for both of us.Q:What does the woman mean?4.M:Thank you for your helpful assistance.Otherwise,I ' d surely have missed it.The place is so out of the way.W:It was a pleasure meeting you.Goodbye.Q:Why does the man thank the woman?5.W:We ' re informed that the 11:30 train is late again.M:Why did the railway company even bother to print the schedule?Q:What do we know from the conversation?6.M:Maybe I ought to subscribe to the Engineering Quarterly.It contains a lot of useful information.W:Why not read it in the library and save the money?Q:What is the woman ' s advice to the man?7.M:I ' ve been waiting all week for this concert.The performance is said to be excellent.And with our student discount,the tickets will be real cheap.W:Uh-oh.I ' m afraid I left my student I.D. card in the dorm.Q:What does the woman imply?8.M:Mister Smith,our history professor,announced that we

' I'll be doing two papers and three exams this semester. I wonder how I'm going to pull through when two of her courses have similar requirements. W: Well can't you drop one course and pick it up next semester? Q: What does the woman suggest the man

do? 9. W: Renting a conference room at the hotel will cost us too much. We're already running in the red. M: How about using our dining room for the meeting? Q: What's worrying the

woman? 10. W: Jerry, can you pick me up after work today? I left my car at the garage. M: I'm afraid I can't. I have scheduled a meeting with a client at dinner time. Q: What is the man going to do? Passage

One A few months ago, millions of people in London heard alarms all over the town. Emergency services, the fire department, the police, hospitals and ambulances stood by, ready to go into action. In railway and underground stations, people read notices and maps which told them where to go and what to do in the emergency. This was "Exercise Flood Call," to prepare people for a flood emergency. London wasn't flooded, yet. But it is possible that it would be. In 1236 and in 1663, London was badly flooded. In 1928, people living in Westminster, the heart of London, drowned in floods. And in 1953, one hundred people living on the eastern edge of the London suburbs were killed again in the floods. At last, Greater London Council took action to prevent this disaster from happening again. Though a flood wall was built in the 1980's, Londoners still must be prepared for the possible disaster. If it happens, 50 underground stations will be underwater. Electricity, gas, and phone services will be out of action. Roads will be drowned. It will be

impossible to cross any of the bridges between north and south London. Imagine! London will look like the famous Italian city, Venice. But this “ Exercise Flood Call ” didn ’ t cause panic among Londoners. Most people knew it was just a warning. One lady said, “ It ’ s a flood warning, isn ’ t it? The water doesn ’ t look high to me! ” 11. What happened in London a few months ago? 12. What measure was taken against floods in London in the 1980 ’ s? 13. What can we learn from the lady ’ s comment?

Passage Two

America ’ s national symbol, the bald eagle, almost went extinct twenty years ago. But it has made a comeback. In fact, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is considering the possibility of taking it off the endangered species list. Once, more than 50,000 pairs of bald eagles nested across the country. But by 1960, that number had fallen below 400. The chief killer was the widely used DDT. Fish soaked up DDT, died, and were washed up on shores where bald eagles feasted on them. DDT prevented eagle egg shells from thickening. The shells became so thin that they shattered before the babies hatched. Fortunately, in 1972, a law was passed to ban DDT, which saved the bald eagle from total wipeout. And since then, wildlife biologists have re-introduced bald eagles from Canada to America. The result was that last year, U.S. birdwatchers counted 11,610 bald eagles in the country. If it were dropped from the endangered species list, the bald eagle would still be a threatened species. That means the bird would continue to get the same protection: no hunting allowed, and no disturbing of nests. But bald eagles still face tough times. The destruction of their natural homes could be the next DDT causing eagle numbers to

0 drop quickly. 14. What was the main harmful effect of the pest killer DDT on bald eagles? 15. What measure did the wildlife biologists take to increase the number of bald eagles? 16. According to the speaker, what is the possible danger facing bald eagles?

Passage Three

If the earth gets hotter in the new century, what will happen to animals and the plants which animals depend on for survival? The question offers another way of looking at the 'green house effect.' People have talked about the general problem of global warming for sometime. But they were usually worried about things like whether to buy a home on the coast. Biologists and other scientists turned their attention to plants and other animals at an important meeting that took place last October. They reviewed evidence that plants and animals are sensitive to the climate. Since the Ice Age ended 10,000 years ago and warmer temperatures returned to the northern latitudes, many species have migrated north. If the predictions about the green house are correct, temperatures will rise by the same amount in the next one hundred years, as they did in the past 10,000. Will animals and plants be able to adapt that quickly to change in the environment? Many won't. Certain species will probably become very rare. Experts say plants under climate stress will be very open to disease and fire. Forest fires may become more common. That, in turn, may harm animals that depend on the trees for food or shelter. Any preserves we set up to protect endangered species may become useless as the species are forced to migrate along with their natural homes. "Change is part of life, but rapid change", says scientist George Woodwall, "is the enemy of life."

” 17.What is the concern of ordinary people about the “ green house effect ” ?18.What has happened since the end of the Ice Age?19.What will be a possible threat to plants in the future?20.According to the passage, what will probably happen to the endangered species? 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)