

12月英语六级听力破题指导：短文听力与听写英语六级考试  
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[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/645/2021\\_2022\\_12\\_E6\\_9C\\_88\\_E8\\_8B\\_B1\\_E8\\_AF\\_c84\\_645224.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/645/2021_2022_12_E6_9C_88_E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_c84_645224.htm) gege"> 听力概况 在四六级

考试中，听力部分从2006年6月起由过去20%的比例上升为35%，有消息称，国家四六级出题委员会即将在2012年左右全面推行计算机四六级考试。其中，听力部分将到70%的内容。本文来源:百考试题网 六级听力题目构成与比例 小对话

：8% 选择题 共8道对话，每题长约1分钟 长对话：7% 选择题 共2段对话，每段长约3分钟 听力短文：10% 选择题 共3篇文章，每篇长约3分钟 复合式听写：10% 听写填空 填8个单词和三句话，放音三遍，共计8分钟 听力位于考试的卷二部分，共占全卷35%。07年六级考试改革后，听力考试的对话部分

在以往单一短对话的基础上增加了长对话的内容。其中短对话部分由原来的10题减至8题.长对话有两篇，每篇题量在3至4题一共7题.不过对话部分题目总数保持不变，还是15个。新增的长对话持续时间约6分钟，说话者的语速约为150-170词/分钟。该部分共15题，每题计1分，共15分。总的来说，题目的总量增加了，做题时间增加了，本身对学生是否能够长时间的集中听力注意力就增加了考验。关于六级短文听力 1、结构：三篇文章，要求考生在四个选项中选出最符合原文的答案。每题1分，共10分(占710分中的10%)。 2、难度：难度年年上升，考生失分的重灾区。短文部分由三篇文章构成，内容题材极为广泛，不仅考察学生的理解能力，而且还有对信息的短期记忆能力和思维能力。 3、基本规则：视听基本一致原则(根本原则). 顺序出题原则(即题目顺序和文章内容的进

展是对应的). 首尾句原则(即首句和尾句处容易出题). 同义替换原则(选项的单词和短语是原文中的同义或近义) 重点词汇考点原则 (转折关系词汇、因果关系词汇、最高级词汇、情态动词等词汇的后方信息更容易成为答案) 例题分析: 2007年12月第一篇短文听力 26. A) To win over the majority of passengers from airlines in twenty years. B) To reform railroad management in western European countries. C) To electrify the railway lines between major European cities. D) To set up an express train network throughout Europe. 27. A) Major European airlines will go bankrupt. B) Europeans will pay much less for traveling. C) Traveling time by train between major European cities will be cut by half. D) Trains will become the safest and most efficient means of travel in Europe. 28. A) Train travel will prove much more comfortable than air travel. B) Passengers will feel much safer on board a train than on a plane. C) Rail transport will be environmentally friendlier than air transport. D) Traveling by train may be as quick as , or even quicker than by air. 29. A) In 1981. C) In 1990. B) In 1989. D) In 2000. In January 1989, the Community of European Railways presented their proposal for a high speed pan-European train network extending from Sweden to Sicily, and from Portugal to Poland by the year 2020. (第26题考点。注意train network在选项中反映) If their proposal becomes a reality, it will revolutionize train travel in Europe. Journeys between major cities will take half the time they take today. (第27题考点, 注意half在选项中的反映) Brussels will be only one and a half hours from Paris. The quickest way to get from Paris to Frankfurt, from Barcelona to Madrid will be by train, not plane.

When the network is complete, it will integrate three types of railway line: totally new high speed lines with trains operating at speeds of 300 kilometers per hour, upgraded lines which allow for speeds up to 200 to 225 kilometers per hour, and existing lines for local connections and distribution of freight. If businesspeople can choose between a three-hour train journey from city-center to city-center and a one-hour flight, they ' ll choose the train, says an executive travel consultant. They won ' t go by plane any more. If you calculate flight time, check-in and travel to-and-from the airport, you ' ll find almost no difference. And if your plane arrives late due to bad weather or air traffic jams or strikes, then the train passengers will arrive at their destination first. (第28题考点。说明短途的火车的优势大于短途的飞机。请注意此处strike的含义为“罢工”)

Since France introduced the first 260-kilometer-per-hour high speed train service between Paris and Lyons in 1981 (第29题考点。), the trains have achieved higher and higher speeds. On many routes, airlines have lost up to 90% of their passengers to high speed trains. If people accept the Community of European Railways ' plan, the 21 century will be the new age of the train.

26. What is the proposal presented by the Community of European Railways? 27. What will happen when the proposal becomes a reality? 28. Why will business people prefer a three-hour train journey to a one-hour flight? 29. When did France introduce the first high speed train service?

Keys : DCDA 分析：这是一篇标准的六级短文听力，词汇、主题、深度都要比四级高，但是破题方法却如出一辙。第26题：本题是首题，所以当然对应原文的首句。除了视听一致的使

用外，原文中的high speed pan-European train network(泛欧洲高速火车网)被选项替换成了express train network throughout Europe(遍布欧洲的特快列车网络)。这是同义替换原则的使用。Express在其他听力题目中还有快递的含义，请注意。第28题：来源：考试大的美女编辑们 本题目考察的是考生真正的听力理解能力。原文：“If you calculate flight time, check-in and travel to-and-from the airport, you ’ ll find almost no difference. And if your plane arrives late due to bad weather or air traffic jams or strikes, then the train passengers will arrive at their destination first.” (如果你计算航班飞行时间、办理登机手续时间、往返机场时间，你会发现和坐火车比没有任何区别。如果因为天气、空中航班过多或罢工而导致飞机迟到，火车乘客会首先到达目的地。)这个长难句的意思就是说明：短途来讲，火车更有优势，更快。而选项考的就是这个分析能力。第29题：首先，请注意序数词系列，诸如“first、last、finally”等，向来都是听力考试中的关键词汇。它们体现的是事实的顺序，属于一种强调的用法。全文的年代词汇只有：1989、2020和1981，又由于这已经是最后一道题目了，所以综合使用顺序出题原则，当然对应最后出现的1981年。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)