2009年12月大学英语六级听力篇章对话(昂立)英语六级考试 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式,建议阅读原文 https://www.100test.com/kao\_ti2020/645/2021\_2022\_2009\_E5\_B9\_ B412\_E6\_c84\_645341.htm jiefu">Passage 1Wilma Subra had no intention of becoming a public speaker. After graduating from college with degrees in chemistry and microbiology, she went to work at Gulf South Research Institute in Louisiana. As part of her job, she conducted field research on toxic substances in the environment, often in minority communities located near large industrial polluters. She found many families were being exposed to high, sometimes deadly levels of chemicals and other toxic substances. But she was not allowed to make her information public. Frustrated by these restrictions, Subra left her job in 1981, created her own company and has devoted the past two decades to helping people fight back against giant industrial polluters. She works with families and community groups to conduct environmental tests and hybrid test results, and organize for change. Because of her efforts, dozens of toxic sites across the country have been cleaned up. And one chemical industry spokesperson calls her "a top gun" for the environmental movement. How has Subra achieved all this? Partly through her scientific training, partly through her commitment to environmental justice. But just as important is her ability to communicate with people through public speaking. "Public speaking, " she says, " is the primary vehicle I use for reaching people. " If you had asked Subra before 1981, do you see yourself as a major public speaker? She would have laughed at the idea. Yet

today she gives more than one hundred presentations a year. Along the way, she 's lectured at Harvard, testified before congress, and addressed audiences in 40 states, as well as in Mexico, Canada, and Japan. Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard 26. What did Wilma Subra do as part of her job while working at Gulf South Research Institute?27. Why did Wilma Subra leave her job in 1981?28. What results have Wilma Subra's efforts had in the past two decades?29. What does the speaker say has contributed to Wilma Subra 's success? Passage 2One of the biggest challenges facing employers and educators today is the rapid advance of globalization. The market place is no longer national or regional, but extends to all corners of the world. And this requires a global-ready workforce. Universities have a large part to play in preparing students for the 21st century labor market by promoting international educational experiences. The most obvious way universities can help develop a global workforce is by encouraging students to study abroad as part of their course. Students who have experienced another culture firsthand are more likely to be global-ready when they graduate. Global workforce development doesn 't always have to involve travel abroad, however. If students learn another language and study other cultures, they will be more global-ready when they graduate. It is important to point out that students also need to have a deep understanding of their own culture before they can begin to observe, analyze and evaluate other cultures. In multi-cultural societies, people can study each other 's cultures to develop intercultural competencies, such as critical and reflective thinking

and intellectual flexibility. This can be done both through the curriculum and through activities on campus outside of the classroom, such as art exhibitions and lectures from international experts. Many universities are already embracing this challenge and providing opportunities for students to become global citizens. Students themselves, however, may not realize that when they graduate, they will be competing in a global labor market. And universities need to raise awareness of these issues amongst undergraduates. Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you just heard:30. What is one of the biggest challenges facing employers and educators today?31. What should students do first before they can really understand other cultures?32. What should college students realize according to the speaker? Passage 3To see if hair color affects a person 's chances of getting a job, researchers at California State University asked 136 college students to review the resume and photograph of a female applicant for a job as an accountant. Each student was given the same resume but the applicant 's picture was altered so that in some photos, her hair was golden, in some red and in some brown. The result----with brown hair, the woman was rated more capable and she was offered a higher salary than when she had a golden or red hair. Other studies have found similar results. Many respondents rate women with golden hair as less intelligent than other people and red hair as more temperamental. Women with red or golden hair are victims of the common practice of stereotyping. A stereotype is a simplistic or exaggerated image that human carries in their minds about groups of people. For example,

lawyers are shrewd and dishonest is a popular stereotype. Stereotyping can occur in public speaking classes when trying to choose a speech topic. Some males think that women are uninterested in how to repair cars or some females think that men are uninterested in creative hobbies, such as knitting a needlepoint. We should reject to stereotypes because they force all people in a group into the same simple pattern. They fail to account for individual differences and the wide range of characteristics among members of any group. Some lawyers are dishonest, yes, but many are not. Some women are uninterested in repairing cars, yes, but some are enthusiastic with mechanics. Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard. Q33. What did researchers at California State University find?Q34. What is the popular stereotype of lawyers?Q35.Why does the speaker say we should reject to stereotypes? 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