

点式听力法4法则

点式听力法的提出，是一个漫长的过程，该方法历经星火四、六级命题研究专家数万次的修改与论证，是真正符合我们做听力题的考试法。

该方法无需完全听懂听力材料，只需抓住听力关键点，便可得出答案。



1. 关键词法则

预览选项关键词，结合选项语义推测听力材料的主题。



2. 结构法则

分析各选项的语法结构，并结合选项语义推测题目考查的内容。



3. 人称法则

利用选项中出现的人称代词，推测听音重点。



4. 干扰法则

利用应急 5 大高招，巧妙排除干扰项。



一、关键词法则

无论是正确选项,还是干扰选项,都是依据听力材料的内容设置的,都与听力材料的内容存在或多或少的联系。因此,将四个选项中的关键词结合起来,一般可以大致推测出听力材料的中心大意。下面我们以外长对话为例:

真题示例

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A) It is a typical salad . | C) It is a weird vegetable . |
| B) It is a Spanish soup. | D) It is a kind of spicy food . |
| 2. A) To make it thicker . | C) To add to its appeal . |
| B) To make it more nutritious . | D) To replace an ingredient . |
| 3. A) It contains very little fat . | C) It uses no artificial additives . |
| B) It uses olive oil in cooking . | D) It is mainly made of vegetables . |
| 4. A) It does not go stale for two years . | C) It comes from a special kind of pig . |
| B) It takes no special skill to prepare. | D) It is a delicacy blended with bread . |

选项中出现了 salad、soup、vegetable、
food、pig、bread 等词
↓
推测对话内容与饮食有关



结合 Spanish、nutritious、ingredient、
cooking、special 等词



进一步推测对话内容涉及某种或某几种西班牙特色食品,并且讨论了食品的营养成分、制作过程等内容。

听力原文

M: What's all that? Are you going to make a salad?

W: No, I'm going to make a gazpacho.

M: What's that?

W: Gazpacho is a cold soup from Spain. It's mostly vegetables. I guess you could call it a liquid salad.

M: Cold soup? Sounds weird.

W: It's delicious. Trust me. I tried it for the first time during my summer vacation in Spain. You see, in the south of Spain, it gets very hot in the summer, up to 40°C. So a cold gazpacho is

very refreshing. The main ingredients are tomato, cucumber, bell peppers, olive oil and stale bread.

M: Stale bread? Surely you mean bread for dipping into the soup?

W: No. Bread is crushed and blended in like everything else. It adds texture and thickness to the soup.

M: Mm. And is it healthy?

W: Sure. As I said earlier, it's mostly vegetables. You can also add different things if you like, such as hard-boiled egg or cured ham.

M: Cured ham? What's that?

W: That's another Spanish delicacy. Have you never heard of it? It is quite famous.

M: No. Is it good too?

W: Oh, yeah, definitely. It's amazing. It's a little dry and salty, and it's very expensive because it comes from a special type of pig that only eats a special type of food. The ham is covered in salt to dry and preserve it, and left to hang for up to two years. It has a very distinct flavor.

M: Mm. Sounds interesting. Where can I find some?

W: It used to be difficult to get Spanish produce here. But it's now a lot more common. Most large supermarket chains have cured ham in little packets, but in Spain you can buy a whole leg.

M: A whole pig leg? Why would anybody want so much ham?

W: In Spain, many people buy a whole leg for special group events, such as Christmas. They cut it themselves into very thin slices with a long flat knife.

二、结构法则

在六级听力考试中,听录音之前我们只能看到卷面上显示的四个选项,看不到该题的题干,因此,推测问题的内容就显得尤为重要。

通过分析历年真题我们发现,每道题四个选项的结构或句式基本一致,且都有一些共同的规律。利用这些选项特点,再结合选项中的关键词,我们可以预测出问题是针对什么提问的,并以此来判断听音重点在哪里。下面是我们总结的六级听力考试中几种常见的选项结构特点:

选项结构	考查类型	听音重点
动词原形	计划或建议	→ 建议处、计划处、时间处、问答处、结尾处
动词不定式	原因或目的	→ 因果处、情态动词处
(动)名词(词组)	主旨或细节	→ 开头处、结尾处、比较处、举例处、并列处、转折处、相关细节处
形容词	态度或评价	→ 形容词处
完整的句子	某事的原因或综合理解	→ 因果处、转折处、比较处、引言处
地点场景	方位或地点	→ 表地点场景的关键词
角色关系	角色或关系	→ 表人物身份的关键词
时间、数字信息	时间、数字的辨别或计算	→ 时间数字处

(1) 选项均以动词原形开头

如果选项均以动词原形开头,问题可能考查建议某人做某事或某人的计划,听音时应留意表示行为动作的词语。下面我们以长对话为例:

真题示例

A) Report to the management.	选项结构	均以动词原形开头
B) Attract foreign investments.	考查类型	计划或建议
C) Conduct a feasibility study.	听音重点	对话中含有 should、may 等表示建议的关键词的地方或者提到将来时间的地方
D) Consult financial experts.		

听力原文

...

W: Well, that's the sticky one. It's going to need a lot of research. I'm hoping to get your help.

Well, come on, Jack. Is it worth it, or not?

M: There will be a lot of problems.

W: Nothing we can't handle.

M: Um...I'm not that hopeful. But, yes, I think we should go ahead with a feasibility study.

W: Marvelous, Jack. I was hoping you'd be on my side.

Q What do the speakers agree to do? C)

(2) 选项均为动词不定式

我们都知道,带有 to 的不定式往往表示目的。因此,如果选项均为动词不定式短语,题目往往考查某人做某事的原因或目的,听音时要留意出现 because、thus、so that、in order to 等词的地方。但有时,句子中的目的表述不明显,需要我们稍加推测。下面我们以长对话为例:

真题示例

A) To make it thicker.	选项结构	均为动词不定式
B) To make it more nutritious.	考查类型	原因或目的
C) To add to its appeal.	听音重点	解释对 it(某食物)做某种行为的相关内容
D) To replace an ingredient.		

听力原文

...

M: Stale bread? Surely you mean bread for dipping into the soup?

W: No. Bread is crushed and blended in like everything else. It adds texture and thickness to the soup.

...

Q For what purpose is stale bread mixed into gazpacho? A)

(3) 选项均为(动)名词(词组)

如果选项均为概括性较强的(动)名词(词组),且各项内容差异较大,问题则很可能与听力材料的主题或中心议题相关,听音时要注意捕捉与话题相关的关键语句并进行概括。

如果选项的概括性不强,比较具体,又属于同一类别,那么问题一般是考查听力材料中的某个细节。下面我们以长对话为例:

真题示例

A) A quick promotion.	选项结构	均为名词词组,且内容与工作相关
B) Free accommodation.	考查类型	细节
C) Moving expenses.	听音重点	某一工作机会所带来的好处
D) A lighter workload.		

听力原文

...

M: Much better. I get an overseas allowance plus free accommodation from the firm.

W: Presumably you'll be given moving expenses for the Portugal job?

M: Yes, but just to complicate matters, there's a possibility of a post in Sao Paulo.

W: That's in Brazil, isn't it?

M: Yes. And I'd get a promotion if I took a post there.

...

Q What benefit would the man get if he took the post in Sao Paulo? A)

(4) 选项均为形容词

选项均为形容词的题目一般可分为两类:一是考查讲话者的观点态度,此类题目一般需要综合推断才能得出答案;二是考查听力材料中提到的某人或某机构对人或事物的评价,此类题目只需捕捉关键词并留意其近义词即可。下面我们以长对话为例:

真题示例

A) Bothered.	选项结构	均为表示情绪或态度的形容词
B) Amazed.	考查类型	态度
C) Puzzled.	听音重点	与这些形容词有关联的内容
D) Excited.		

🔊 听力原文

...

W: How do you feel about being recognized everywhere you go?

M: You'd think I'd be used to it by now. But I still find it fascinating. You go to a little town in Japan, where nobody speaks English, yet they know you on sight and know all your music. I'm still amazed by the love people express for me and my music.

🗣️ **Q How does the man feel whenever he is recognized by his fans? B)**

(5) 选项均为完整的句子

如果选项均为完整的句子,通常要结合各选项语义来判断问题的内容。如果四个选项描述了某一事物的相关细节,那么本题可能考查对这一事物细节信息的捕捉。需要注意的是,听力考试中原因题的选项往往都是省略了 because 的句子,我们在分析语义的时候要尤为注意。下面我们以短文听力为例:

📝 真题示例

A) A team manager must set very clear and high objectives.	选项结构	均为完整的句子,其中有两项提到了 team manager
B) Teams must consist of members from different cultures.		考查类型
C) Team members should be knowledgeable and creative.	听音重点	关于 team manager 的素质或者责任的描述
D) A team manager should develop a certain set of skills.		

🔊 听力原文

...For this to happen, he suggests the multi-cultural managers exhibit understanding of their own and others' cultural influences and limitations. They should also cultivate such skills as toleration of ambiguity, persistence and patience, as well as assertiveness. If a team manager exemplifies such qualities, then the team as a whole would be better able to realize their potential and achieve their objectives.

🗣️ **Q What conclusion can we draw from what Casey says? D)**

(6) 选项均为地点场景

很明显,这类选项的问题考查的是地点。此类题目一般可分为两类:一是考查事件发生的地点

或场景;二是考查某人所处的位置、曾经去过或将要去的地方。

听音时一方面要留意能够体现出选项中地点场景的标志词语,另一方面要留意与选项中地点场景相关的其他信息,并做好笔记。有时,听力材料中可能会涉及多个地点,因此一定要留意不同地点对应的不同信息,并听清问题问的是什么,做到对号入座。

此外还需要注意,有时候地点不一定是具体的地点,而是抽象意义上的地点,如行业、领域等。下面我们以短文听力为例:

 真题示例

A) In the robotics industry.	选项结构	均为表示行业或领域的短语
B) In the information service.	考查类型	地点或领域
C) In the personal care sector.	听音重点	与行业、领域相关的描述
D) In high-end manufacturing.		

 听力原文

...Now, where will the new jobs be found? Well, the one sector of the economy that can't be easily duplicated by even smart technologies is the caring sector—the personal care sector...

 Where will young people have more chances to find jobs? C)

(7) 选项均为角色关系

选项为角色时,问题一般是考查听力材料中某个人物的职业或身份的。听音时要重点捕捉能够体现人物身份或者关系的关键词语,尤其要注意对话双方的称呼语或短文中的同位语等。下面我们以长对话为例:

 真题示例

A) Project organizer.	选项结构	均为表示人物职位的名词
B) Public relations officer.	考查类型	角色、职业
C) Marketing manager.	听音重点	职业与人物之间的对应关系
D) Market research consultant.		

🎧 听力原文

M: So how long have you been a market research consultant?

W: Well, I started straight after finishing university.

...

🗣️ **Q** What position does the woman hold in the company? D)

(8) 选项均为时间数字信息

很明显,这类题目一般考查有关时间、年龄、数量、价格等与数字相关的信息。听音时一定要留意听力材料中出现的数字以及该数字对应的信息,并做好笔记,而且一定要听清楚问题问的是什么。

📝 真题示例

- A) \$30 – \$40.
- B) \$40 – \$50.
- C) \$50 – \$60.
- D) Around \$150.

选项结构	均为表示价格区间的数字信息
考查类型	数字的辨别
听音重点	需对提到的价格信息进行记录和辨别

🎧 听力原文

...

W: Well, it varies greatly. Our lowest prices are around \$6 a bottle, but those are table wines.

They are not very special. And I would not suggest them as a gift. On the other end, our most expensive bottles are over \$150. If you are looking for something priced in the middle, I would say anything between \$30 and \$60 would make a decent gift. How does that sound?

M: Mm, yeah. I guess something in the vicinity of 30 or 40 would be good. Which type would you recommend?

...

🗣️ **Q** What is the price range of wine the man will consider? A)

三、人称法则

人称法则主要运用在对话题型中。选项中的 the man、the woman 以及代词 she、her、he、him 等可以帮助我们确定问题是针对谁来提问的,从而确定听音时应该重点关注谁的话。

如果选项均以 She 开头,表明问题中含有 the woman,一般是针对女士提问;如果选项中含有 the woman,表明问题中不太可能含有 the woman,一般是针对男士提问;如果选项中既有 the woman 又有 the man,则问题一般不是针对某个人,而很有可能是“*What do we learn from the conversation?*”之类的提问方式。

需要注意的是,对话中有时会出现除了对话双方之外的第三方,所以我们在听录音时如果听到对话中谈到了其他人物,就要格外留意问题是针对谁来提问的。下面我们以长对话为例:

真题示例

- A) She advocates animal protection.
- B) She sells a special kind of coffee.
- C) She is going to start a café chain.
- D) She is the owner of a special café.

四个选项均以 She 开头

本题针对女士进行提问

留意与女士有关的描述

听力原文

M: Tonight we have a special guest from a local establishment, the Parisian Café. Welcome!

W: Hi, thanks for having me on your show.

M: Thank you for joining us. So please tell us, why did you decide to open a café?

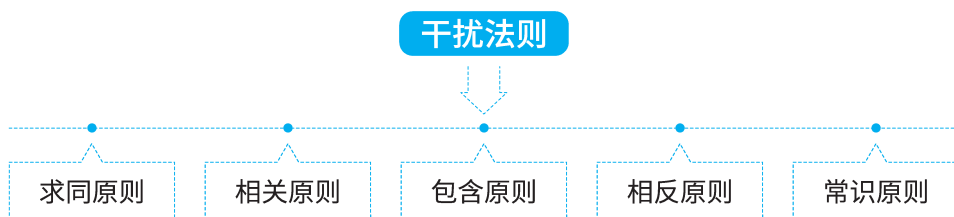
...

Q What do we learn about the woman? **D)**

四、干扰法则

在任何四选一的选择题中,都只有一个正确选项,其他三个选项被称作干扰项。如果能通过分析选项巧妙地排除一些干扰项,那就再好不过了。

通过分析历年真题中每道题目的干扰项特点,我们为考生总结了5个常见的排除干扰项的原则,掌握了这5个原则,就掌握了5个应急的小技巧。



(1) 求同原则

如果四个选项中有三个选项明显属于同一话题的范畴,而剩下的一个选项又明显与这三个选项的内容不同,那么该选项往往不是答案。下面我们以长对话为例:

真题示例

- A) He shares some of the household duties.
- B) He often goes back home late for dinner.
- C) He cooks dinner for the family occasionally.
- D) He dines out from time to time with friends.

B)、C)、D)都与吃饭有关,而A)说的是家务,由此可见A)与其他三项的内容不属于同一范畴,可以排除。

听力原文

M: Hello, Jane.

W: Hello, Paul.

M: Please come in. I'm just getting ready to go home. Susan is expecting me for dinner. I want to be on time for a change.

W: Look, I'm terribly sorry to drop in at this time on Friday, Paul, but it is rather important.

...

Q What do we learn about the man's daily life? B)

(2) 相关原则

当选项中有两项提到了同样的内容,或表达的意思有共同点,而另外两项与此内容完全无关时,那么答案很有可能就在这两项之中,这时需要仔细捕捉细节,以选择一个最符合题目要求的答案。但如果两个选项意思基本一致或表达同一种含义,那么这两项很可能都不是答案。下面我们以短文听力为例:

真题示例

A) She has access to fashionable things.

B) She is doing what she enjoys doing.

C) She can enjoy life on a modest salary.

D) She is free to do whatever she wants.

B)、D)两项中都体现了“她”想要做的事情,而A)、C)两项与B)、D)两项内容完全无关,因此答案可能就在B)和D)中。

听力原文

...She is always looking for interesting and unusual items. Karen thinks she has the best job she could have found. She loves all the travelling that she has to do because she often visits markets and small out-of-the-way places. She sees much more of the country she visits than an ordinary tourist would. As soon as she gets back to New York from one trip, Karen begins to plan another.

Q Why does Karen think she has got the best job? **B)**

(3) 相反原则

当选项中出现意思明显相反的两项时,答案往往在此两项中出现。而且由于二者在某一个点上含义正好相反,因此在听音时只需关注这个点即可。下面我们以短文听力为例:

真题示例

A) They should be done away with.

B) They are necessary in our lives.

C) They enrich our experience.

D) They are harmful to health.

A)项表示“他们应该被消除。”而B)项表示“他们在我们的生活中是必要的。”两项含义相反,答案很有可能在这两个选项中。

听力原文

...Feeling both positive and negative emotions is a natural part of being human. We might use the word “negative” to describe more difficult emotions, but it doesn’t mean those emotions are bad or we shouldn’t have them. Still, most people would probably rather feel a positive emotion than a negative one. It’s likely you’d prefer to feel happy instead of sad, or confident instead of insecure...

Q What does the speaker say about negative emotions? B)

(4) 包含原则

在做四选一的选择题时,“包含取大”的原则应用得比较广泛。即在四个选项中,当选项内容有重叠时,表述更为全面的选项一般为正确选项。当一个选项的意思明显包含另一个选项时,被包含的这个选项往往不是答案。下面我们以长对话为例:

真题示例

- A) It contains too many additives.
- B) It lacks the essential vitamins.
- C) It can cause obesity.
- D) It is mostly garbage.

A)、B)、C) 三项各描述了垃圾食品的一个特征,而 D) 则是对这三项的概括,因此本题答案很有可能就是 D)。

听力原文

...

M: Thank you. It’s good to see you shopping at the organic section. I see you’ve got lots of healthy stuff. I wish I could buy more organic produce from here, but I find the kids don’t like it. I don’t know about yours, but mine are all about junk food.

W: Oh, trust me! I know exactly how you feel. My children are the same...

Q What do the speakers say about the food their children like? D)

(5) 常识原则

明显不符合常识或常理的选项通常不是答案;另外,明显符合常识的选项往往也不是答案。下面我们仍以长对话为例:

 真题示例

- A) Oil will soon be replaced by alternative energy sources.
- B) Oil reserves in the world will be exhausted in a decade.
- C) Oil consumption has given rise to many global problems.
- D) Oil production will begin to decline worldwide by 2025.

A)项“石油很快会被可替代能源取代。”和B)项“世界石油储备将在十年内耗尽。”显然不符合常识,可以首先排除。

 听力原文

...

W: Is the threat of running out of petroleum real?

M: ...Most experts agree that by around 2025, the amount of petroleum we use will reach a peak. Then production and availability will begin to seriously decline. This is not to say there will be no petroleum at this point. But it'll become very difficult and therefore expensive to extract.

...

 What do most experts agree on according to the man? D)



在实际的解题过程中,点式听力法4法则并不是孤立存在的,而是需要我们综合理解、灵活运用。让我们来实际运用一下吧!

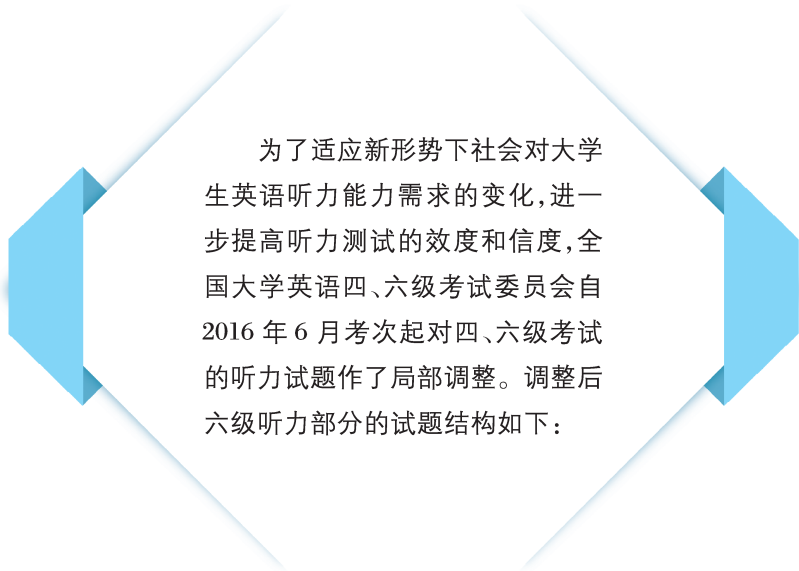




Part 1 点式听力法的应用

4大解题步骤 | 8大设题点 | 设题点与答案点的对应





为了适应新形势下社会对大学生英语听力能力需求的变化,进一步提高听力测试的效度和信度,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会自2016年6月考次起对四、六级考试的听力试题作了局部调整。调整后六级听力部分的试题结构如下:

测试内容	测试题型	题目数量	分值比例	考试时间
长对话 2 篇	选择题 (单选题)	8 题	8%	30 分钟
听力篇章 2 篇	选择题 (单选题)	7 题	7%	
讲话 / 报道 / 讲座 3 篇	选择题 (单选题)	10 题	20%	

面对新的题型改革,大家无需害怕,星火君的点式听力法可以帮助大家攻克难关。本部分就手把手教大家运用点式听力法。

一、4大解题步骤

第 1 步

抓关键词

运用关键词法则，捕捉选项关键词，判断对话或讲座等发生的场景及内容。

第 2 步

推测听音重点

综合运用关键词法则、结构法则及人称法则，推测每道题的问题内容及听音重点。

第 3 步

排除干扰

运用干扰法则，结合第2步推测的内容，仔细分析选项并排除干扰项。

不是每个小题都可以排除干扰项，切忌一味排除干扰项，给自己造成误导。

第 4 步

听音得出答案

结合前3步推测的信息，综合运用点式听力法4法则，听音得出答案。

听音时适当做笔记，切忌只顾听录音而忘记答题。

 样题示例

第1步：抓关键词

由第12题各选项中出现的 She 和 tourist guide、interpreter 等表职业的词可推测,短文内容及 She 的职业,结合第13题各选项中出现的 situated、used、visited、furnished 等词可以推测, She 很可能是一名导游,短文应该是围绕 She 介绍的某个景点展开。

第2步：推测听音重点

第3步：排除干扰

12. A) She is a tourist guide.
 B) She is an interpreter.
 C) She is a domestic servant.
 D) She is from the royal family.

12 四个选项均是以 She 开头的句子,结合选项中出现的表职业的词可推测,本题考查 She 的职业,因此听录音时要留意与 She 的职业有关的描述。

第12题中,A)、B)、C)均是对女士从事职业的描述,而D)却是对女士身世的描述,不属于同一范畴,可优先排除。

13. A) It is situated at the foot of a beautiful mountain.
 B) It was used by the family to hold dinner parties.
 C) It was frequently visited by heads of state.
 D) It is furnished like one in a royal palace.

13 四个选项均是以 It 开头的句子,结合选项语义可推测,本题考查 It 的地理位置、用途或者装修风格等具体情况,因此听录音时要留意关于 It 的具体描述。

14. A) It is elaborately decorated.
 B) It has survived some 2,000 years.
 C) It is very big, with only six slim legs.
 D) It is shaped like an ancient Spanish boat.

14 四个选项均是以 It 开头的句子,结合选项 C) 和 D) 可推测,此处 It 指代某种家具,本题考查 It 的装饰、历史或者外形等细节信息,因此听录音时要留意关于 It 的具体描述。

15. A) They are interesting to look at.
 B) They have lost some of their legs.
 C) They do not match the oval table at all.
 D) They are uncomfortable to sit in for long.

15 四个选项均是以 They 开头的句子,结合选项 D) 可推测,此处 They 指代某种坐具,本题考查 They 的外观、与 the oval table 的搭配或者使用感受等具体情况,因此听录音时要留意关于 They 的具体描述。

第4步：听音得出答案

12. A) 13. B) 14. C) 15. D)





 听力原文

(12/13) And now, if you'll walk this way, ladies and gentlemen, the next room we're going to see is the room in which the family used to hold their formal dinner parties and even occasionally entertain heads of state and royalty. However, they managed to keep this room friendly and intimate and I think you'll agree it has a very informal atmosphere, quite unlike some grand houses you visit. The curtains were never drawn, even at night, so guests got a view of the lake and fountains outside, which were lit up at night. A very attractive sight.

As you can see, ladies and gentlemen, the guests were seated very informally around this oval table, which would add to the relaxed atmosphere. The table dates from the 18th century and is made of Spanish oak. (14) It's rather remarkable for the fact that although it is extremely big, it's supported by just six rather slim legs. However, it seems to have survived like that for two hundred years, so it's probably going to last a bit longer. The chairs which go with the table are not a complete set—there were originally six of them. They are interesting for the fact that they are very plain and undecorated for the time, with only one plain central panel at the back and no arm-rests. (15) I myself find them rather uncomfortable to sit in for very long, but people were used to more discomfort in the past.

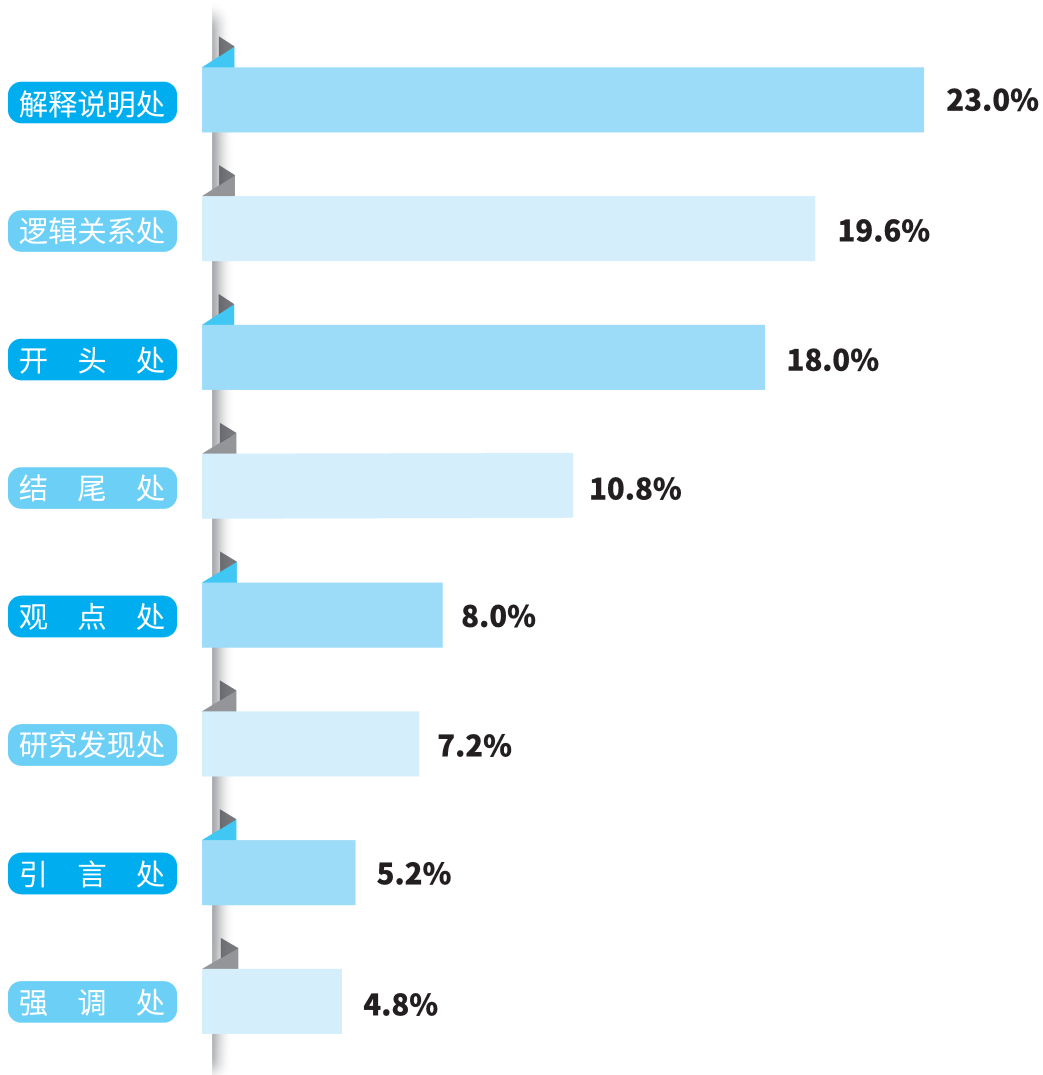
And now, ladies and gentlemen, if you'd like to follow me into the Great Hall...

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

-  12. What do we learn about the speaker? A)
-  13. What does the speaker say about the room they are visiting? B)
-  14. What is said about the oval table in the room? C)
-  15. What does the speaker say about the chairs? D)

二、8大设题点

根据对2016年改革后所考真题的分析,星火君发现,六级听力题有8大设题点,了解了这8个设题点,听音时就能有的放矢,轻松抓住答案所在句。



(说明:历次考试的占比总和并不等于100%,因为有些设题相对较少的点没有列举出来。)

下面我们来看一个简单的例子。这个例子不足以涵盖所有的设题点,但希望考生能通过该例子学会举一反三,做到听音时快速、准确定位设题点。

 真题示例

W: I have many Business English students. When I teach in the classroom, (5) we often end up talking about things like success and what leads to success, and it's interesting that many of them mention the element of luck.

开头处

M: Right.

W: Luck is important to success, but since you've seen that fantastic video on the TED Talks website by Richard St. John...he doesn't mention luck at all.

M: Well, I'm a firm believer that people can make their own luck. I mean, what people regard as luck you can actually create to a degree.

W: Sure. (6-1) I think a lot of what people consider luck is attributed to how you respond to the opportunities that come your way.

观点处

M: Yes. Very good point.

W: (6-2) Seizing the opportunities. But was there any point in the video that you thought was particularly interesting?

M: Yes, actually there was. Something very impressive to me is many people think that luck is important and that natural talent is something you must have in order to be successful. (7) And in the video we saw, the point about getting good at something is not about having some natural talent. It's all about practice, practice, practice.

强调处

5 What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A) When luck plays a role.
- B) What determines success.**
- C) Whether practice makes perfect.
- D) How important natural talent is.

6 What is the woman's view of luck?

- A) It knocks at your door only once in a while.
- B) It is something that no one can possibly create.
- C) It comes naturally out of one's self-confidence.
- D) It means being good at seizing opportunities.**

7 What is the chief point the TED Talks video makes?

- A) Luck rarely contributes to a person's success.
- B) One must have natural talent to be successful.
- C) One should always be ready to seize opportunities.
- D) Practice is essential to becoming good at something.**

W: Definitely yeah. Natural talent helps in some way. But at the end of the day, you really do need to work hard and get really, really good at what you do.

M: Sure.

W: I thought one interesting thing in the video was the idea of passion being so important. And there're people who really love what they do—of course, you're going to want to work harder and put the time and effort into it. (8) And the funny thing is that if you love what you do and are really passionate about it and work really hard, then money kind of comes automatically.

- 8 What does the woman think is the funny thing in the TED Talks video?
- A) Putting time and effort into fun things is profitable.
 - B) People who love what they do care little about money.
 - C) **Being passionate about work can make one wealthy.**
 - D) People in need of money work hard automatically.

逻辑关系处 & 结尾处

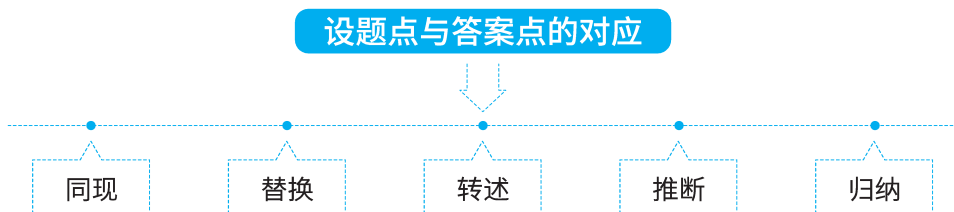


8大设题点中的逻辑关系处需要格外注意。常见的逻辑关系有：转折、并列、递进、因果、让步和对比。考生需要注意总结这些逻辑关系的常用标志词和短语。例如：

转折	but、however、yet、but unless 等。
并列	and、also、too、as well as、either...or...、neither...nor...、both...and...等。
递进	further、furthermore、moreover、still、in addition (to)、additionally、besides、in other words、on the one hand...on the other hand...、even 等。
因果	because (of)、being that、since、as、for、in that、owing to、due to、for the reason that、as a result (of)、therefore、thus、hence、so、so that、in consequence、as a consequence、consequently、accordingly、under these conditions 等。
让步	though、although、even though、even so、despite that、in spite of、regardless of 等。
对比	like、likewise、similarly、in comparison with、when compared with、similarly important、rather than 等。

三、设题点与答案点的对应

通过分析历年真题我们发现,听力部分的题目基本遵循“所听即所得”的解题套路,即答案项在听力原文中直接提及,此时直接选出即可。但是,有时候也会出现四个选项都没听到的情况。这时候,考生不用着急,一般情况下,答案会对听力原文进行一定程度的转述,包括使用同义词或短语进行替换等。星火君总结了5种设题点与答案点的对应情况,掌握了这5种对应,离拿到听力部分的高分就又近了一步。



(1) 同现

这类题目比较简单,正确选项和原文内容完全相同。遵循“所听即所得”的套路,能够快速锁定答案。

真题示例

Q What caused the volcano's outer layers to wear away?

- A) Human activity.
- B) **Wind and water.**
- C) Chemical processes.
- D) Fire and fury.

Born in fire and fury, Devils Tower was then shaped by the slow, gentle work of **wind and water**. The outer layers of the volcano were worn away, until the hard core stood completely exposed.

此题中,原文和B)选项均出现了wind and water。虽然D)选项中的Fire and fury也在原文中提到了,但是问题问的是火山外层消磨的原因,很明显fire and fury是其形成的原因,因此不能选。这也提醒我们不能一味地找同现,因为我们无法排除由其他情况造成的强干扰,所以一定要听清楚问题问的是什么。

(2) 替换

这类题目正确选项的句型与原文基本一致,但是主要的关键词有所变化,一般是进行了单词或短语的同义替换。

 真题示例

Q What does Professor Henderson say about his main area of research?

- A) It tries to predict the possible trends of global climate change.
- B) It studies the impacts of global climate change on people's lives.
- C) It links the science of climate change to economic and policy issues.
- D) It focuses on the efforts countries can make to deal with global warming.

W: Professor Henderson, could you give us a brief overview of what you do, where you work and your main area of research?

M: Well, the Center for Climate Research where I work **links the science of climate change to issues around economics and policy**. Some of our research is to do with the likely impacts of climate change and all of the associated risks.

此题属于替换中最简单的一类, links...to 和 the science of climate change 在原文和 C) 选项中均有出现, C) 选项中仅是将原文中的 issues around economics and policy 替换成了 economic and policy issues, 语义不变, 不影响做题。

Q What does Devils Tower look like?

- A) **The stump of a giant tree.**
- B) A huge piece of rock.
- C) The peak of a mountain.
- D) A tall chimney.

Devils Tower, the first national monument in America, could almost be mistaken for **the stump of an enormous tree**. Its sheer rock sides sweep up from a broad base until they cut off abruptly at the flat summit.

此题中, 正确选项 A) 项和原文基本相同, 其中的形容词进行了同义替换: enormous 替换为 giant。同时, 冠词也相应地由 an 变为 a。

(3) 转述

这类题目稍有难度, 需要在对原文内容理解的基础上进行选择, 选项不再是原文的重现或同义替换, 而是换了一种表达方式表述原文的意思。在做这类题目时, 考生要注意捕捉选项中的关键词, 这些关键词一般为名词、副词或形容词。

 真题示例

Q What does the speaker say about extravagances?

- A) They can bring only temporary pleasures.
- B) They are meant for the extremely wealthy.
- C) They should be done away with altogether.
- D) They may eventually drive one to bankruptcy.

Sadly, the **pleasure** that comes from extravagances often **disappears long before the bills do**. The video camera that one single mother bought for a special occasion, for example, is not much fun now. She's figured out that it will take her another three years to pay it off at \$30 a month.

此题中, 原文和 A) 选项均出现了 pleasure(s)。唯一的区别是选项对 disappears long before the bills do 进行了转述, 用了 temporary 一词。考生只要理解了原文这句话的含义, 选对这道题就不是问题。

(4) 推断

这类题目的难度稍微高一些,但也并不是无规律可循。在做这类题目时,考生需要顺着讲话者的思路去思考,那么下一步的行动就是此类题目的答案。六级听力中,此种类型的题目通常是考查说话者的意图,正确选项一定是符合大众价值观的,而且具有一定的哲理。

真题示例

Q What does the speaker want to show by the example of the Chicago woman?

- A) A good way to socialize is to have daily lunch with one's colleagues.
- B) Retirement savings should come first in one's family budgeting.
- C) A vacation will be affordable if one saves 20 dollars a week.
- D) Small daily savings can make a big difference in one's life.

That will help you decide which items are really worth it. One Chicago woman, for example, discovered that daily lunches with co-workers cost her \$2,000 a year; she decided to take lunch to work instead. "I now put **\$20 a week into my vacation fund, and another 20 into retirement savings,**" she says. "Those **mean more to me than lunch.**"

此题中,原文提到的妇女发现每天与同事外出吃午饭,一年就花费2,000美元,她决定自己带饭,每周省下20美元存起来用于度假,另外20美元存入退休储蓄,她说这样对她来说比吃饭更有意义。由这个例子不难看出,小笔的日常积蓄可以积少成多,到最后用这些积蓄所能做的事比用在不必要的开支上有意义,这也是讲话者想要传递的信息。D)项相比其他三项更具哲理意义。

(5) 归纳

这类题目的选项一般具有概括性,问题一般是提问主旨大意,需要结合听力材料的开头和结尾,甚至是基于整篇材料才能得出答案。

真题示例

Q What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A) Important battles fought in the Pacific War.
- B) Decoding of secret messages in war times.
- C) A military code that was never broken.
- D) Navajo Indians' contribution to code breaking.

Many people enjoy secret codes...In wartime... **One very important code was never broken...** The Navajos created the code in their own language ... After the war, the U. S. government honored them for what they had accomplished. Theirs was **the most successful wartime code ever used.**

此题中,听力材料以人们喜欢破译密码开头,引出了二战中从未被成功破译的一种密码,之后对这种密码的编译、使用者以及战后美国政府对这些密码人员的奖励进行了介绍。此题需要基于整篇材料进行归纳,从而得出答案。