

[CET-6] 100 Listening Themes



六级听力100

主题

新东方四六级研究中心 © 编著



附赠MP3光盘

- 围绕六级听力常考主题精选100篇听力短文
- 以听写训练方法为基础，提高听力信息辨识度
- 总结关键词语和句型，巩固基础知识，提高听力水平



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前 言

传统六级笔试中，听力的比重一直呈现逐年增加的趋势，其难度也不断提升。如何提高听力部分的得分，为备战六级考试打基础是所有考生面临的问题。听力考试有一定的规律和技巧可循，同时考生也需要选择合适的音频资料勤加练习，这是提高听力水平的必经之路。与此同时六级考试机考试点逐年增加，这也是考生不容忽视的。机考内容包括 70% 的听力和 30% 的阅读，其中 70% 的听力又包括 25% 的听力理解和 45% 的综合听力。综合听力包括跟读、听写、语法和结构、拼写以及写作。由此可见，听力将是未来六级考试的重点，只有练好听力才能顺利通过六级考试。本书顺应这一趋势，将编写重心从对考试技巧和规律的讲解转移到提升英语的实际运用能力上，帮助考生既为传统四级笔试和即将到来的机考作准备，同时又能将词汇、语法、听力、口语和写作完美组合起来；从而提高英语综合运用能力。

话题全面，贴近真题

通过对六级考试 20 余套听力试题的分析，编者将六级听力涉及的题材分为十大主题，分别为：校园生活、家庭生活、社会生活、职场工作、历史人文、人与自然、科学发现、新闻轶事、外出旅游和人物传记。这十大主题涵盖了历年六级听力真题的所有话题，每个主题下的文章篇数根据其在考试中的重要性来安排，常考话题的文章会多选择一些。文章选材均来源于 VOA、BBC 及其他国外网站，为考生倾力呈现高仿真的听力小短文，便于考生轻松应对四、六级听力考试。

设题巧妙，考查全面

鉴于六级机考的发展趋势，本书在题目设置上力求做到对听写、结构、拼写以及写作的综合考查。每篇文章设有 5~6 道题，前 2~3 题为问答题，题干设置完全模拟真题，其与传统的多项选择题的区别在于：多项选择题只能单纯地考查考生对篇章的理解，有时甚至可以单纯通过关键词或猜测来选择正确答案，而主观问答题既能考查考生对篇章的理解，也能考查考生在听写、结构、拼写及写作方面的综合能力，符合六级考试未来的考查趋势。后 3 道题为短文听写，形式是从文中节选三段文字，精心挖空；所选单词涵盖六级听力的重点词汇，体现了对单词听写、结构和拼写的综合考查。

考点总结, 重点突出

除了练习听力和做题之外, 我们还为考生精心挑出每篇文章中的考点。这些考点包括六级高频词汇、重点短语和实用句型。高频词汇均标注了音标, 考生可以听录音跟读, 练习发音。听力中的另一个难点是对一些固定搭配和习语的理解, 所以我们将每篇文章中常考的短语、习语一一挑出, 给出准确解释, 方便考生集中记忆。同时, 我们还摘录了文章中比较实用的句型, 考生可以根据需要学以致用, 提高写作能力。

贴心栏目, 知识拓展

本书在每篇文章前后分别补充了 **Warming Up** 和 **Background Information** 这两个贴心板块, 旨在帮助考生充分理解文章, 全面了解相关话题。在考场做听力题时, 很多考生都有一种面对突如其来的“连环轰炸”而措手不及的感觉, 听了半天却不知所云。本书在编排上充分考虑到这一情况, 在听力文章前面设有 **Warming Up** 板块, 列出了文章中将要听到的核心词, 考生可以做好充分准备后再听文章, 从而提高做题效率。文章后面的 **Background Information** 板块介绍了与文章相关的实用背景信息, 语言生动、有趣, 可以帮助考生更好地理解文章, 同时拓宽知识面, 提高对常识性问题的把握能力。

相信考生们在对六级听力进行了如此全方位的学习和训练后, 定能提高自己的听力水平, 从容应对新六级考试! 最后祝所有备战新六级的考生征途顺利, 马到成功!



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校园生活

内容提要:

1. Stamp Collection 集邮有益
2. Sesame Street 芝麻街
3. 2-way Student Exchange 双向交换生
4. Libraries vs Internet 图书馆与网络
5. Working While Studying in the US 半工半读
6. Finding a Place to Live 找个地方住



Stamp Collection

集邮有益

Warming Up

- coin collecting
- photography
- stamp collecting
- philately
- correspondence-letter
- envelope
- source of income
- postage

Exercise 听一听, 练一练

1. Where are stamps used? _____
2. What do stamps contribute to the government? _____
3. According to the passage, what can stamp collectors gain from stamps? _____
4. A hobby is a kind of pastime. Every body has hobbies. _____, painting, music, gardening, and _____ are some favorite hobbies. Stamp Collecting is also a popular _____ and hobby. It is also called philately.
5. Stamp collecting is a good hobby. It keeps the collector busy. Old stamps are _____ from envelopes and parcels and _____ in a stamp book. New and old stamps are sold by sellers. They are a good source to _____ the history and culture of any country.
6. Some stamps are very _____ and costly. On every special occasion, a stamp is _____ in a country. Some countries have a picture of their _____ on the postage stamps. With various full bright colored postage stamps, the stamp books are _____ to look at.

Stamp Collection

集邮有益

A hobby is a kind of pastime. Every body has hobbies. Coin collecting, painting, music, gardening, and photography are some favorite hobbies. Stamp Collecting is a popular pastime and hobby. It is also called philately.

Stamps are used in correspondence—letters and envelopes. Every country has its own stamps. They are issued and sold by the post office. Special stamps are issued on important occasions or to mark some great events. Stamps are of various colors, designs and denominations.

They are an important source of income for the government. Stamp collecting is a good hobby. It keeps the collector busy. Old stamps are removed from envelopes and parcels and preserved in a stamp book. New and old stamps are sold by sellers. They are a good source to highlight the history and culture of any country. Stamp collecting increases our general knowledge.

Some stamps are very rare and costly. On every special occasion, a stamp is issued in a country. Some countries have a picture of their celebrities on the postage stamps. With various full bright colored postage stamps, the stamp books are amazing to look at. People who are crazy about stamp collecting collect as many as 5,000 postage stamps or more. Stamp collecting is one of those hobbies which contributes to our knowledge.

Translation

参考译文

爱好是一种打发时间的方式。每个人都有一些爱好。收集硬币、画画儿、音乐、园艺、摄影都是人们最喜欢的一些爱好。收集邮票是一种流行的消遣和爱好。它被称作“集邮”。

邮票贴在往来书信和信封上。每个国家都有自己的邮票，由邮局来发行和出售。当举办重大活动或为了纪念一些重大事件时，邮局会发行特殊的邮票。邮票有各种各样的颜色、设计和意义。

邮票是政府收入的一个重要来源。集邮是一个对自身有益的兴趣。它可以使集邮者忙起来。人们把旧的邮票从信封和包裹上揭下来后保存到集邮册里。新旧邮票可由卖主出售。邮票是彰显一个国家历史和文化的好途径。集邮增长了我们的常识。

有些邮票非常罕见且价格不菲。每次举办特殊活动，国家都会发行邮票。一些国家的邮票上印有名人的照片。有了样式各异、色彩明亮的邮票，集邮册变得很好看。酷爱集邮的人能收集5000枚甚至更多的邮票。集邮是能够增长知识的爱好之一。

Background Information

背景信息

关于世界上第一枚邮票的问世，曾流传这样一则小故事：

一天，罗兰·希尔在乡间散步，看到一名邮递员正把一封信交给一个年轻的姑娘。那姑娘接过信只看了一下信封就把信塞回给邮递员，不肯收下。希尔走到跟前问她为何不收信，姑娘凄然地告诉他这是她未婚夫的来信，因邮资昂贵她付不出这笔钱，只好原信退回。

这一偶然的事件使希尔下定决心改革邮政制度，于是他向英国政府建议：今后凡寄信，须由寄信人购买邮票，贴在信封上作为邮资已付的凭证。1840年1月10日英国政府决定采取希尔的建议，实施新邮政法。1840年5月1日，在罗兰·希尔的提议和推动下，世界上第一枚邮票正式发行。

Words & Phrases

词汇与短语

Words

celebrity [sə'leibrəti] 名人

correspondence-letter [ˌkɒrə'spɒnd

əns'letə(r)] 信函

denomination [dɪ'nɒmɪ'neɪʃn] 命名

highlight ['haɪlaɪt] 使显著，使突出，强调

issue ['ɪʃu:] 发行

pastime ['pɑ:staɪm] 消遣

philately [fɪ'lætəli] 集邮

preserve [prɪ'zɜ:v] 保存

Phrases

be crazy about... 着迷于……，对……疯狂

contribute to... 有助于，贡献于……

on every special occasion 在每个特殊的场合

Key

参考答案

1. In correspondence.
2. An important source of income.
3. General knowledge.
4. Coin collecting, photography, pastime
5. removed, preserved, highlight
6. rare, issued, celebrities, amazing



Sesame Street

芝麻街

Warming Up

- Sesame Street
- television program
- viewer
- children before school age
- children's show

Exercise 听一听, 练一练

1. Why has the television program "Sesame Street" been called "the longest street in the world"? _____
2. Why is the program shown at different hours during the week? _____
3. What is the best reason for the success of the program? _____
4. The program, which went _____ in New York in 1969, uses songs, jokes, and pictures to give children a _____ understanding of numbers, letters and human relationships. More than 6 million children in the United States watch it _____.
5. Many teachers _____ the program a great help, though some teachers find that problems happen when the first-year _____ who have learned from "Sesame Street" are in the same class with those who have not watched the program. Tests have shown that children who watch it five times a week learn more than those who _____ watch it.
6. Why has "Sesame Street" been so much more _____ than other children's shows? Many reasons have been _____. Perhaps one reason is that mothers watch "Sesame Street" _____ their children.

Sesame Street

芝麻街

“Sesame Street” has been called “the longest street in the world.” This is because the television program by that name can now be seen in so many parts of the world. The program, which went on the air in New York in 1969, uses songs, jokes, and pictures to give children a basic understanding of numbers, letters and human relationships. More than 6 million children in the United States watch it regularly. The viewers include more than half the nation’s children before school age.

Many teachers consider the program a great help, though some teachers find that problems happen when the first-year pupils who have learned from “Sesame Street” are in the same class with those who have not watched the program. Tests have shown that children who watch it five times a week learn more than those who seldom watch it. In the United States the program is shown at different hours during the week in order to increase the number of children who can watch it regularly.

Why has “Sesame Street” been so much more successful than other children’s shows? Many reasons have been suggested. Perhaps one reason is that mothers watch “Sesame Street” along with their children. But the best reason for the success of the program may be that it makes every child watching it feel able to learn. The child finds himself learning, and he wants to learn more.

Translation

参考译文

《芝麻街》被称为“世界上最长的街”。这是因为在世界上许多地方都可以看到名为《芝麻街》的电视节目。这一节目于1969年在纽约播出，它用歌曲、笑话和图片的形式让孩子们对数字、字母和人际关系有一个基本的了解。美国有六百多万儿童定期收看这一节目。观众中有全国一半以上的学龄前儿童。

很多老师认为这一节目有很大的帮助，但也有一些老师发现一些问题，因为一年级学生中，一个班里既有看过《芝麻街》学到东西的学生也有没看过这个节目的学生。考试结果表明，每星期看五次《芝麻街》的学生比很少看的学生学到的东西多。在美国，这档节目在一周内不同时段播出，目的是为了吸引更多的孩子来定期观看。

为什么《芝麻街》比其他儿童节目更成功呢？人们找出很多原因。其中一个原因可能是，妈妈和孩子一起看《芝麻街》。但节目成功最主要的原因也许在

于,它使每个看节目的孩子感觉能学到东西。孩子发现自己学到了东西,就会想再多学一些。

Background Information

背景信息

《芝麻街》于1969年10月10日在美国国家教育电视台(National Educational Television)首次播出,并于当年年底转到公共电视台(Public Broadcasting Service)播出。它是迄今为止获得艾美奖奖项最多的一个儿童节目(71项)。

这个节目综合运用了木偶、动画和真人表演等各种表现手法向儿童教授基础阅读、算术、颜色的名称、字母和数字等基本知识,有时还教一些基本的生活常识,例如:怎样安全过马路,讲卫生的重要性等等。其中许多的滑稽短剧和小栏目都已成为其他电视节目竞相模仿的典范。

Words & Phrases

词汇与短语

Words

sesame ['sesəmi] 芝麻

Phrases

along with 一起

on the air 在广播中

in order to... 为了……

Key

参考答案

1. Because it's seen in many parts of the world now.
2. Because they want to increase the number of children who can watch it regularly.
3. It makes every child watching it feel able to learn.
4. on the air, basic, regularly
5. consider, pupils, seldom
6. successful, suggested, along with