

2011年12月四级听力精练第1套：复合听写 PDF转换可能丢失
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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/647/2021_2022_2011_E5_B9_B412_E6_c83_647125.htm 百考试题编辑为大家收集整理了2011年12月英语四级听力复合听写36至46题听力音频试题，请大家试听做题。 More and more of the world ' s population are living in towns or cities. The speed at which cities are growing in the less developed countries is ____ (36) _____. Between 1920 and 1960 big cities in developed countries ____ (37) _____ two and a half times in size, but in other parts of the world the growth was eight times their size. The ____ (38) _____ size of growth is bad enough, but there are now also very ____ (39) _____ signs of trouble in the ____ (40) _____ of percentages of people living in towns and percentages of people working in industry. During the nineteenth century cities grew as a result of the growth of industry. In Europe the ____ (41) _____ of people living in cities was always smaller than that of the ____ (42) _____ working in factories. Now, however, the ____ (43) _____ is almost always true in the newly industrialized world: (44) . Without a base of people working in industry, these cities cannot pay for their growth. ____ (45) _____. There has been little opportunity to build water supplies or other facilities. ____ (46) _____, a growth in the number of hopeless and despairing parents and starving children. More and more of the world ' s population are living in towns or cities. The speed at which cities are growing in the less developed countries is alarming. Between 1920 and 1960, big cities in developed countries increased two and a half times in size, but in

other parts of the world the growth was eight times their size. The sheer size of growth is bad enough, but there are now also very disturbing signs of trouble in the comparison of percentages of people living in towns and percentages of people working in industry. During the 19th century, cities grew as a result of the growth of industry. In Europe, the proportion of people living in cities was always smaller than that of the work force working in factories. Now, however, the reverse is almost always true in the newly industrialized world. The percentage of people living in cities is much higher than the percentage working in industry. Without a base of people working in industry, these cities cannot pay for their growth. There is not enough money to build adequate houses for the people that live there, let alone the new arrivals. There has been little opportunity to build water supplies or other facilities. So the figures for the growth of towns and cities represent proportional growth of unemployment and underemployment, a growth in the number of hopeless and despairing parents and starving children. 答案:36.

alarming. 37. increased 38. sheer 请访问百考试题网

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42. workforce 43. reverse 44. The percentage of people living in cities
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