

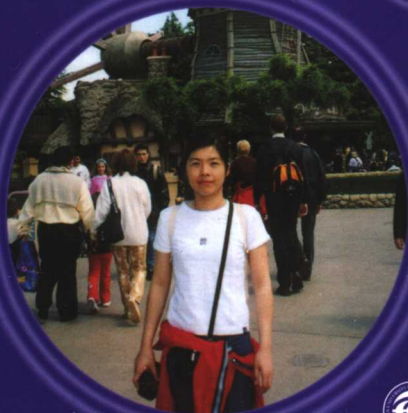
# 新托福 TOEFL

## 听力题型知识点必备

*Language Focus on  
New TOEFL Listening*

**新题型 新托福**

马建军 主编



系统全面的托福听力知识技能训练  
教你掌握以不变应万变的金钥匙



大连理工大学出版社  
Dalian University of Technology Press

# 新托福听力题型 知识点必备

主编 马建军

大连理工大学出版社

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# 前言

一位托福考生听力部分得了满分,问她的秘诀,却是把历届托福考试试题的听力原文都背了下来。这一点给了笔者很大的启发。备考托福听力,多听固然重要,但在听力过程中积累相关基础知识和信息却更重要。所谓的基础知识和信息就是指常考的话题,时髦的观点,常用的词汇和相关术语。本书的重点就在于此。

托福新题型出台后,更为注重对考生能力的测试,听力部分多以课堂授课的形式出现。因此,考生需要熟悉各个领域的常考话题和观点。笔者从常考话题入手,将本书分为 17 个单元,涉及 17 个领域: Biology, Marine Biology, American History, Astronomy, Geology, Anthropology, Architecture, Literature And Art, Music, Modern Dance, Media, Photography, Origin Or Development, Language Skills, Orientation, Business, Collection。

每个单元由一个到几个话题组成,每个话题均包括四部分:关键词、相关术语、常用结构和表达、主要信息。其特点如下:

## 1. 关键词

归纳托福听力常考的关键词。除给出单词释义和例句外,还给出该词的考点和常用搭配。考生熟记这些词汇和考点,就会在听力理解中具有预测的能力,即对听力下文的正确判断能力。

## 2. 相关术语

归纳每个话题常出现的术语。因为这些术语会在听力中反复出现,了解这些术语会减少考生对主题猜测的比率,使考生迅速理解主题和主要信息。

### 3. 常用结构和表达

归纳托福听力中常出现的结构和表达,包括一些地道表达。这些结构和表达经常在口语中出现,若不了解其用法,考生常会产生歧义。

### 4. 主要信息

归纳每个话题的主要观点。时髦的观点是会反复出现在考题中的。即使观点不重复,也相互关联。积累常考观点,作为考生的常识,应付托福考试,就会游刃有余。

托福听力考试,考核考生的听力理解能力,同时也考核考生的知识量和信息量。希望本书能对托福考生有所裨益。

本书主编马建军,副主编凌冰,参加编写的人员还有:王岩、张静、吴东升、刘宇、刘冰、黄海燕、吴敬、周叶、李小英。

本书**关键词**和**主要信息**部分均配有录音。其录音为纯正地道的美音。

编 者

2005 年 1 月

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# Unit 1

# Biology

Topics	Information	Total
Preservation	Reasons for declining amphibians	2
	Preservation of the peregrine falcons	
Classification	The main categories of microbes	2
	Classification of broadleaf trees	
Lifestyle	The evolution of birds' nests	4
	Wasps and their nests	
	How spiders feed their young	
	How beetles can defeat a plant's defense system	
Genetics	Whether fearfulness is genetic	1
Biochemistry	The impact of enzymes on chemical reactions	1





## Preservation

保 护

### 关键词

**apply** *v.* 应用

- 考点 to (apply sth. to sth.), application (*n.*), applicable (*adj.*)
- 例句 Many pesticides that farmers **apply to** their crops are eventually washed away by the rain and end up in ponds or other bodies of water where amphibians live.

**ban** *n.* 禁止

- 考点 impose, lift (impose/lift a ban), on (ban on sth.)
- 例句 Their remarkable recovery is a result of the **ban of** DDT as a pesticide.

**contamination** *n.* 污染

- 考点 food, soil (contamination of food/soil), radioactive (radioactive contamination), contaminate (*v.*)
- 例句 In the 1970s, the peregrine falcons almost disappeared as a result of the **contamination** of the food chain by the DDT in pesticide.

**contribute** *v.* 有助于

- 考点 to, contribution (*n.*)

- 例句 Other factors that could be *contributing to* the decline include acid rain and the spread of the pesticide residues.

**decline** *n.* 下降

- 考点 startling, worldwide, in (decline in ...), on (on the decline)
- 例句 Some studies seem to indicate that there has been a startling *worldwide decline in* the number of amphibians such as frogs and toads.

**decline** *v.* 下降

- 考点 number (the number of ... declines)
- 例句 One reason why the *number of* amphibians is *declining* is that their habitats are being destroyed.

**habitat** *n.* 栖息地

- 考点 natural (natural habitat), destroy, destruction (the destruction of habitat)
- 例句 The amphibians' *habitats* have been seriously *destroyed*.

**profitable** *a.* 有利可图的

- 考点 sell, business (profitable business)
- 例句 Raising and *selling* these fish can be *profitable*, but the fish eat the eggs and offspring of amphibians that have been already living in the lakes and ponds.

**pursuit** *n.* 追赶, 追击

- 考点 of (pursuit of sth.), pursue (*v.*)
- 例句 They've been clocked at 140 to 200 miles per hour in successful *pursuit of* pray.

**species** *n.* 物种

- 考点 endangered, rare (endangered/species)
- 例句 Peregrine falcons represent a successful story among animals on the *endangered species* list.

**toxin** *n.* 毒素

- 考点 toxic (*adj.*)
- 例句 Water can pass through an amphibian's skin, allowing *toxins* dissolved in the water to enter its body.

**vulnerable** *a.* 易受伤害的

- 考点 to (vulnerable to sth.), illness, attack, abuse, pesticide
- 例句 Amphibians are especially *vulnerable to* the pesticides dissolved in the water because of their moist skins.

相关术语

English	Chinese	English	Chinese
amphibian	两栖动物	frog	青蛙
toad	蟾蜍	offspring	后代, 仔
pond	池塘	marsh	沼泽
edible fish	食用鱼	carp	鲤鱼
acid rain	酸雨	pesticide	杀虫剂
residue	残留物	peregrine falcon	猎鹰
prey	猎物	food chain	食物链
captive feeding programs	圈养	resiliency	复原

## 句型结构和表达

**I want to talk today about ... 今天我想谈……**

- 用法 引出所谈论主题和主要观点
- 例句 *I want to talk today about* some studies that seem to indicate that there has been a startling worldwide decline in the number of amphibians such as frogs and toads.

**Now let's move on to ... 现在我们来谈……**

- 用法 引出另一个话题
- 例句 *Now let's move on to* another species of birds, the bald eagles.

**One reason is that... Another problem is ... Other factors that could be contributing to ... include ... 一个原因是……另一个问题是……其他原因还包括……**

- 用法 列举原因
- 例句 *One reason is that* their habitats are being destroyed. *Another problem is* the growing fishing industry. *Other factors that could be contributing to* the decline *include* acid rain and the spread of the pesticide residues.

**There is little doubt that ... 毫无疑问……**

- 用法 表示确定性
- 例句 *There is little doubt that* one reason why the number of amphibians is declining is that their habitats are being destroyed.



### 信息 I : Reasons for declining amphibians

1. I want to talk today about amphibians.
2. Some studies seem to indicate that there has been a startling worldwide decline in the number of amphibians such as frogs and toads.
3. There is little doubt one reason is that their habitats are being destroyed. (When developers fill in ponds and marshes to build houses, amphibians can't just move somewhere else. They need water to lay eggs in.)
4. Another problem is the growing fishing industry. (A narrow range of popular edible fish, such as carp, has been introduced to many lakes and ponds all over the world. Raising and selling these fish can be profitable, but the fish eat the eggs and offspring of amphibians that have been already living in the lakes and ponds.)
5. Other factors include acid rain and the spread of the pesticide residues. (Many pesticides that farmers apply to their crops are eventually washed away by the rain and end up in ponds or other bodies of water where amphibians live. Amphibians are especially vulnerable to the pesticides dissolved in the water because of their moist skins. Water can pass through an amphibian's skin allowing toxins dissolved in the water to enter its body.)

## 信息 II : Preservation of the peregrine falcons

1. The peregrine falcon is one of the fastest birds alive. (They've been clocked at 140 to 200 miles per hour in successful pursuit of prey. In addition to speed, these birds fly directly into head winds and they are capable of flying more than 600 miles per day with favorable tail winds.)
2. Peregrine falcons represent a success story among animals on the endangered species list.
3. In the 1970s, the peregrine falcons almost disappeared as a result of the contamination of the food chain by the DDT in pesticide. (The presence of the poison in their systems resulted in eggs too weak to support the incubating chicks.)
4. Their remarkable recovery is a result of the ban of DDT as a pesticide, aggressive captive feeding programs and their own resiliency.
5. Now let's move on to another species of birds, the bald eagles.

## 2 Classification

分 类

### 关键词

category *n.* 种类

• 考点 fall into (fall into the category), main (main category)

ries), categorize (v.)

• 例句 The common broadleaf trees we have on campus *fall into this category*.

**classification** *n.* 分类

• 考点 of (classification of), classify (v.)

• 例句 In the last class we talked about the *classification of* trees.

**decomposition** *n.* 分解, 腐败

• 考点 of, organic waste (decomposition of organic waste), decompose (v.)

• 例句 Molds are decomposers, and they are responsible for the *decomposition of* teeth.

**describe** *v.* 描写, 描绘

• 考点 as (describe sth. as...), description (*n.*)

• 例句 To get started, let me *describe* a couple of broadleaf trees we have in front of us.

**distinctive** *adj.* 与众不同的

• 考点 have (have distinctive sth.), distinctively (*adv.*)

• 例句 American elms *have distinctive* dark green leaves that look lopsided because the two sides of the leaf are unequal.

**identify** *v.* 认明, 识别

• 考点 as (identify sth. as...), identification (*n.*)

• 例句 As a matter of fact there is a plaque *identifying it as* the tallest black walnut in the state.

**microscopic** *a.* 极微小的

• 考点 creature, particle (a microscopic creature/particle),

microbe, microscope (n.)

• 例句 We can't see *microbes* with a naked eye. They are *microscopic*.

### 相关术语

English	Chinese	English	Chinese
slide	(显微镜用) 呈物玻璃片	microbe	微生物, 细菌
yeast	酵母菌	fermenter	发酵剂
mold	霉, 霉菌	bacteria	细菌
protozoa	原生动物	nucleus	核, 原子核
single cell	单细胞	angiosperm	被子植物
broadleaf tree	阔叶树	black walnut	黑胡桃树
elm	榆树	common	公用草地
field study	实地学习		

### 发展结构和表达

end up with 以……结束

• 用法 表示上节课的进度

• 例句 In the last class we talked about the classification of trees and we *ended up with* a basic description of angiosperm.



**fall into 属于或分成**

• 用法 表示分类

• 例句 1 The common broadleaf trees we have on campus *fall into this category*.

• 例句 2 My talk *falls naturally into* three parts.

Look at this slide you should see... Those are ... Now look for ... That is a ... You should also see... Finally you should see... They are...

• 用法 列举种类

• 例句 *Look at this slide you should see* some round cells. *Those are yeasts*. *Now look for* an irregular shape with hairs coming out of it. *That's* a mold. *You should also see* some protozoa. *Finally you should see* a lot of scraggly lines. *They are* bacteria.

**To get started, let me 首先让我……**

• 用法 表示上课内容的先后

• 例句 *To get started, let me* describe a couple of broadleaf trees we have in front of us.

**Well, let's move on and I'll ... 我接下来谈……**

• 用法 引出另一个话题的另一种表达

• 例句 *Well, let's move on and I'll* describe what we see as we go.

**What they have in common is that ... 它们的共同点是……**

• 用法 介绍共同点

• 例句 *What they have in common is that* we can't see them with a naked eye.