

新托福考试高分突破系列

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# 新托福考试 高分突破

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TOEFL<sup>®</sup> iBT  
NAVIGATOR

听力  
Listening

学习指导

YBM Si-sa

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## Type 01 Main Topic Questions

## Check Up 1

见《听力》▶ p.40

MP3 02 

M Male Student F Female Student

- M So ... have you thought about what type of natural calamity we should do our oral report on?
- F Well, I was thinking of doing the, uh, causes of earthquakes ... except I think everyone pretty much knows what causes earthquakes.
- M I suppose you've done the research. What are the causes, by the way?
- F Well, the forces of nature ... tectonic plates shifting, the movement of magma in volcanoes, uh, earthquakes themselves ... But, see, this is the point I want to make. Since everyone knows this stuff, I wanted to talk about the fact that human activities can also cause earthquakes.
- M I think the problem with that is the calamity won't be a natural one.
- F Right. But it's a calamity, nevertheless, and I think it would be good for the class to learn just how human beings cause earthquakes ...
- M OK, it does sound interesting. So how do you want to present it?

**问题** 两名学生讨论并确定了口头报告的主题。在对话开头部分，男生询问女生要选什么样的内容作为报告的主题，接下来整篇对话都是围绕着这个问题展开的，因此正确答案是选项 A。对话中并没有涉及任何自然灾害，所以选项 C 是错误答案。而选项 D 的内容是两个学生接下来将要讨论的内容。

**词汇** natural calamity 自然灾害 oral report 口头报告 cause 原因 earthquake 地震 except 除……之外 suppose 猜想；认为 force 力量；力 tectonic 地壳构造(上)的 plate 板块 magma 岩浆 volcano 火山 human activity 人类活动 present 提出；陈述 pollute 污染 method 方法；途径

## Check Up 2

见《听力》▶ p.40

MP3 03 

P Professor

- P Now ... whoever it was that called the ant industrious knew exactly what he was talking about. But ants are more than industrious ... in a sense, they're like a super organism because they work together as though they were a, a single entity. And you can see this, um, this sense of oneness in the way they develop their colonies, that is, the whole process of reproducing. And that's what we'll be focusing on today. We'll start from the point when an ant nest reaches maturity ... uh, that's when the nest or colony contains ... oh ... about 2,000 worker ants ... and this takes anywhere from a single season to a few years ... Then they go right into reproduction.

**问题解析** 教授在讲座中说,你能从蚂蚁形成群体的方式(也就是繁殖的整个过程)中看出这种同一性,教授通过“这就是我们今天要集中讨论的内容(that's what we'll be focusing on today)”这句话介绍出讨论的主题,我们由此可以很容易选定正确答案 A。

**词汇** industrious 勤劳的,勤奋的 in a sense 从某种意义上来说 organism 生物,有机体 single 单一的 entity 实体,独立存在体 sense 判断;感觉 oneness 单一性,同一性 develop 逐渐形成 colony 群体,群落 that is 即,就是 reproduce 生殖,繁殖 focus on 集中注意力于 nest 窝,穴 maturity 成熟;成熟期 contain 包含 worker ant 工蚁 go into 开始(某种行为) exhibit 表现出 unity 整体性;统一 creature 生物 insect 昆虫 population 人口

### Check Up 3

见《听力》▶ p.40

MP3 04 

P Professor

- P Um ... so you must be wondering about the body of the jellyfish ... seeing that it's composed of 95 to 99 percent water. Well, first of all, the jellyfish isn't actually a fish. It's an invertebrate that is bell-shaped, and the jelly-like substance that makes up its body sort of envelops or encloses an internal structure from which the tentacles extend. Let me point out that there is nothing in the physiology of the, uh, jellyfish that would allow it to feel ... I mean ... feel pain or cold or heat ... and nothing in its body to allow it think. It has no brain. So ... how does the jellyfish perceive and react to stimuli ... like light and odor? Well, that's what we are going to talk about for today's class.

**问题解析** 在讲座的最后部分,教授说接下来将了解一下水母如何感知光线和气味等刺激并作出反应,外部的刺激可以被看作是水母所处的周围环境中的事物,因此正确答案是选项 D。

**词汇** jellyfish 水母,海蜇 be composed of 由……构成 invertebrate 无脊椎动物 substance 物质 make up 组成 sort of 有点像,好像 envelop 包住,覆盖 enclose 围起来 internal 内部的 structure 结构,构造 tentacle 触角,触须 extend 延伸,伸展 point out 指出 physiology 生理(机能) allow 允许,容许 perceive 发觉,察觉 react 反应 stimulus 刺激 odor 气味 anatomy 解剖(学) surroundings (复数)环境;周围的事物

## Practice 01

见《听力》▶ p.41

MP3 05 

N Narrator S Student P Professor

### N Listen to a conversation between a student and a professor.

- S Uh ... Professor Gordon, may I come in?
- P Oh, hello, Ruth ... sure, come in. Is there something I can do for you?
- S Well ... you know that report you assigned us yesterday? The one on journalistic responsibility? Well, I'm having some problems ... getting information ... so I thought I'd drop by and see if I could get some tips from you.
- P Have you tried checking the library? I, I guess they have some sources you could use.
- S Well ... that's the problem ... There are so many references and periodicals available that ... I, I don't know which ones to ...
- P OK, I see your point ... Well, Ruth ... you know the topic journalistic responsibility is a really big one ... so, uh, if you ask the librarian for materials on that topic, you're bound to get a very long list ... Do you remember I said, you would need to narrow that topic down ... so you could ... you wouldn't have the sort of problem you're having now ...
- S Oh yeah ... I was gonna do that but I thought of looking at the references first and then ... then narrowing my topic.
- P Well, maybe we better do the narrowing first ...

词汇 assign 布置(作业) journalistic 新闻业的, 新闻工作者的 responsibility 责任, 职责 drop by 顺便拜访 tip 忠告, 建议 source 资源, 资料 reference 参考书, 参考资料 periodical 期刊 available 可使用的, 有用的 librarian 图书馆管理员 material 资料 be bound to 一定会…… narrow down 使……变窄

问题 1 学生在收集参考资料时遇到了麻烦, 来找教授的目的是希望听取他的建议, 所以正确答案是选项 D。  
解析

词汇 assignment 作业 handout 材料, 讲义

问题 2 在对话结束部分, 学生说自己原打算先查阅一下相关的参考资料, 然后再缩小报告主题的范围, 而教授却建议她先限定报告主题的范围, 所以我们可以推测出, 他们接下来将会就缩小报告主题的范围展开讨论, 正确答案是选项 A。

词汇 determine 确定 outline 提纲

**N Listen to part of a lecture in a sociology class.**

**P** Uh ... OK ... can we start? We'll be talking about Roman Theaters — not the plays ... the, the buildings. Um ... as with the drama and comedy plays, the Romans imitated the Greeks in their theatrical structures ... well, the later theaters did resemble the Greek. There were differences in the materials used ... at the start ... and a few other differences as well. But ... let's focus on how these Roman structures developed.

Actually, the earliest Roman theaters were not buildings. There was a stage but no seats. In this manner, the Romans imitated the stages of Etruria. By the way, that was a small country in Italy that had been assimilated by the Romans in 200 B.C. So ... there was this sort of semi-circle right on the soil, which had been banked up just for the occasion ... and the people either stood or reclined. You saw people from different classes. Uh ... it was OK for women and children to be present ... but slaves either snuck in or were permitted to attend by going with their masters. When the Romans began to imitate the Greek structures, they were made of wood and ... they weren't meant to be permanent. So after the play had been performed ... they'd take down this theater. The first stone theater wasn't built until about 135 B.C. But let me tell you more about the wooden ones.

**词汇** theater 剧场 play 戏剧 imitate 模仿 theatrical 剧场的 structure 建筑 resemble 像, 与……相似 difference 不同, 差别 material 材料 at the start 开始时, 一开始 develop 演变, 发展 in this manner 通过这种方式 Etruria 伊特鲁里亚(意大利中西部古国) assimilate 同化 bank up 积聚, 聚集 occasion 活动; 仪式 recline 斜倚, 倚靠 class 等级, 阶层 sneak 偷偷溜入, 潜进来 be permitted to 被允许做…… attend 参加 master 主人 be made of 由……组成 be meant to 被计划成……, 被设计为…… permanent 固定的, 永久的 perform 演出, 表演 take down 拆除, 拆掉

**问题 1** 教授在讲座一开始就直截了当地说, 接下来将带领大家了解一下罗马的剧场及其建筑的发展及演变  
**解析** 情况, 所以正确答案是选项 B。

**词汇** comparison 对比, 比较 differ from 与……不同, 有别于

**问题 2** 教授在讲座中主要阐述了罗马剧场建筑的发展过程, 也就是对特定的罗马建筑的相关情况进行了说明, 所以正确答案是选项 A。

**词汇** flaw 缺点



N Narrator P Professor S Student

**N Listen to part of a lecture in a chemistry class.**

- P** Listen up now ... we've got a lot to cover today ... um ... We'll be focusing on a white crystalline solid that is a constituent of seawater. I've just given you one definition of salt. Now before I continue, let me ask you, what is salt used for?
- S** To flavor food ...
- P** OK ... you're talking about the granular form ... which is used to season the food we eat. Anything else? Well, I'm really surprised here ...
- S** As a preservative!
- P** OK, right ... it's also used to, uh, cure or preserve food such as meat and vegetables ... Well, that's what we'll be talking about today ... the various uses of salt. Let me point out ... regarding preservation ... and I bet you didn't know this ... that salt was also used to preserve Egyptian mummies. Now salt ... or sodium chloride as chemists call it had, uh, many varied uses in the olden times. In ancient Rome, it was used as money ... yes ... since it was considered a valuable seasoning and preservative, people wanted to be paid in salt! So ... Roman soldiers asked for salt as payment for their services in protecting the, the emperor. What about, uh, the more modern uses?

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**词汇** listen up 认真地听, 仔细地听 cover 涉及, 包括 focus on 集中注意力于 crystalline 结晶体 constituent 成分 definition 定义 flavor 加味于 granular 颗粒状的 season 调味, 使……有味道 preservative 防腐剂 cure 加工处理(肉、鱼等), 薰, 腌 preserve (利用食盐或白糖进行腌制) 保存(水果、海鲜等) mummy 木乃伊, 干尸 sodium chloride 氯化钠 chemist 化学家 olden 古代的, 往昔的 seasoning 调味剂, 调味品

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**问题 1** 根据对话内容我们知道, 食盐不但可以用作调味剂和防腐剂, 在古罗马时代还被作为薪水发给士兵。

**解析** 这些内容阐述的都是食盐的各种用途, 所以正确答案是选项 B。选项 A、C 和 D 的内容虽然在对话中都有所涉及, 但都无法完整概括整篇对话的主题。

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**问题 2** 在对食盐以前的各种用途进行说明之后, 教授最后问学生当今人们是如何使用食盐的, 所以我们可以推断, 接下来教授将会对食盐在当今的各种用途展开说明, 所以正确答案是选项 C。

**词汇** property 特性, 性能

## Type 02 Detail Questions

### Check Up 1

见《听力》▶ p.48

F Female Student M Male Student

MP3 09 

- F So what I read was that the ancient Egyptian civilization produced more than one script.  
M I know only of the hieroglyphic. What was the other?  
F Actually, there were three other scripts! One script was considered sacred, and I believe it was used to record the words and deeds of the Pharaohs and gods and goddesses ... the Egyptians believed in many deities ...  
M So ... if the script was so sacred, does that mean only a few Egyptians knew the script?  
F Right! The scribes used another script for writing ordinary, everyday things, like records and letters. If they had knowledge of the ordinary script, then they had the power of knowledge and writing ...  
M And the sacred script?  
F Well, if the scribes were special and talented, they also learned the sacred script. And those who learned this script learned the secrets of the gods!

**问题** 女生说古埃及文明有多种语言文字，有的文字用来记录日常生活中的情景，有的则是用来记录法老和神的语录和功绩，古埃及人根据不同的目的选择使用不同的语言文字，所以正确答案是选项 C。

**词汇** civilization 文明 script 手写体；字母表 hieroglyphic 象形文字 sacred 神圣的 deed 功绩 pharaoh 法老（对古埃及国王的称呼） goddess 女神 deity 神 scribe（印刷术发明之前的）抄写员，抄书吏 ordinary 通常的，平常的 talented 有才能的

### Check Up 2

见《听力》▶ p.48

P Professor

MP3 10 

- P We do know that bacteria does play a harmful role, right? It can spoil food, it can cause diseases ... but bacteria can also be beneficial. Let me mention a few of the many ways that bacteria has been used by man to, to his benefit. Uh, one is fermentation ... which is useful in brewing, baking, uh, cheese and butter manufacturing ... and chemical manufacturing for products such as perfume, ethanol, acetone ... Then we have pharmaceutical uses ... antibiotics, vaccines and steroids. Bacteria is also used in the formation of biogas ... and it has agricultural uses such as animal feed, composting processes, pesticides ... and plant cell and tissue culture. Actually, these are just a few of the uses. The bottom line is ... bacteria can be deliberately exploited by humans and thus has economic importance.

**问题** 教授在讲座中并未列举细菌对环境产生益处的事例，所以正确答案是选项 D。

**解析**



**词汇** play a role 发挥作用 harmful 有害的 spoil 变质; 腐败 cause 引起, 导致 beneficial 有益的, 有利的 to one's benefit 对……有利 fermentation 发酵 brew 酿造(啤酒等) manufacturing 制造业 chemical 化学的 perfume 香水 ethanol 酒精, 乙醇 acetone 丙酮 pharmaceutical 配药的, 制药的 antibiotic 抗生素 vaccine 疫苗, 痘苗 steroid (生化) 类固醇 formation 形成 biogas 生物气(尤指沼气) agricultural 农业的 animal feed 动物饲料 composting 堆制肥料的 process 加工程序 pesticide 杀虫剂 tissue 组织 culture 培养; 培养菌 bottom line 基本情况, 概要 deliberately 慎重地, 谨慎地 exploit 开发, 利用

### Check Up 3

见《听力》▶ p.48

MP3 11 

P Professor

P So ... whether it's a large-scale ice-age period with its colder temperatures, polar ice sheets and mountain glaciers ... or a small interglacial period with warmer temperatures, what causes an ice age is a big controversy among scientists ... Well, they do agree that a combination of factors is necessary to produce an ice age ... and they include such factors as the, the composition of the atmosphere ... a change in the orbit of the Earth around the sun ... the movement of tectonic plates. Variations in solar output also have an effect. But scientists have theorized that the first one ... atmospheric composition ... has the greatest responsibility. Some scientists have hypothesized that the severe freezing in the Proterozoic Period was caused by changes in the CO<sub>2</sub> levels in the atmosphere.

**问题** 选项 A、B、C 都是对讲座中有关内容的转述, 而选项 D 在讲座中根本没有涉及, 对于选项 E, 虽然  
**解析** 讲座中谈到了二氧化碳含量的变化, 但所说的是二氧化碳在大气中的含量变化, 而不是在海水中的含量变化, 所以选项 D 和选项 E 的内容与短文内容不符, 是正确答案。

**词汇** large-scale 大规模的 ice-age period (地理方面的) 冰河时代, 冰川期 temperature 温度, 气温 polar 南北极的 ice sheet 冰原, 冰盖 glacier 冰川 interglacial 间冰期 cause 引起, 导致 controversy 争论, 争议 combination 混合, 联合 factor 因素 composition 构成 atmosphere 大气 orbit 轨道 movement 移动 tectonic 地壳构造(上)的 plate 板块 variation 变化, 变动 output 生产, 输出 have an effect 产生影响 theorize 从理论上说明 responsibility 责任 hypothesize 假设, 假定 severe 严重的 freezing 冷冻, 结冰 Proterozoic 原生代 level 含量 alteration 改动, 改变 shifting 移动 global warming 全球变暖 greenhouse effect 温室效应

## Practice 01

见《听力》▶ p.49

MP3 12 

N Narrator S Student S Secretary

## N Listen to a conversation between a student and a secretary.

- S Hi ... I'd like to apply for late enrollment.
- S But the late enrollment doesn't start till next week! You have until the end of the week to finish signing up for your courses and paying your tuition fees.
- S I know, but ... I have to go to Wisconsin to see my sister. She's in hospital now, and I'd like to give her ... you know, emotional support.
- S Um ... well, I can't let you apply now ... seeing that you're still in early enrollment, you know what I mean ... but ... uh ... don't worry, there is something you can do.
- S Oh, good!
- S First thing Monday next week, visit the university's web site ... here's the site address ... Go to the late enrollment page and sign up for your courses. When you get back, you can pay your fees.
- S Thanks so much!
- S No problem.

词汇 apply for 申请 enrollment 入学; 登记 sign up for 注册 (某一科目) course 科目, 课程 tuition fees (复数) 学费 emotional 感情(上)的, 情绪(上)的 support 支持, 帮助 seeing that 因为

问题 1 学生在对话中说, 由于要前往威斯康辛州看望住院的姐姐(妹妹), 他希望提前进行注册, 因此正确答案是选项 D。住院的是该学生的姐姐(妹妹), 而不是这名学生本人, 所以选项 C 是错误答案。

词汇 hospitalize 使……住院 relative 亲戚, 亲属

问题 2 在对话中, 办公人员将学校主页的网址告诉了学生, 建议他找到相关网页进行注册, 也就是建议他通过网络进行注册, 所以正确答案是选项 B。办公人员并没有建议学生去领取委托书, 所以选项 A 是错误答案。

词汇 proxy 委托书 postpone 推迟; 延期

## N Listen to part of a talk in a psychology class.

- P You all probably know something about phobias ... fear of heights ... of flying ... also the fear of small, confined spaces ... These are just a few of the more common phobias. Now the one we're focusing on today ... fear of people ... it's sort of like an allergy to people ... This fear is called social phobia or social anxiety disorder ... and it's pretty common ... according to the American Psychiatric Association. What exactly is involved when one has this phobia? Well, the person has a marked and persistent fear of social or performance situations ... Uh, situations where the, the person is exposed to unfamiliar people or to ... uh ... close scrutiny by others. The phobic person thinks he will probably embarrass himself or be humiliated in some way. Now, the individual realizes that his fear is irrational ... nevertheless, this realization doesn't stop him from becoming very anxious. If he faces the situation, he may experience a full-blown panic attack ... this is a very intense anxiety with a lot of physical symptoms ... sweating, chest pain, shortness of breath ... On the other hand, if he avoids the situation ... well, he cripples his social life, doesn't he ... or even his capacity to work.

词汇 phobia 恐惧症 heights (复数) 高处 confined 封闭的 allergy 过敏症 anxiety 焦虑, 不安 disorder 失调, 紊乱; 障碍 psychiatric 精神病的; 治疗精神病的 association 协会 involve 涉及, 影响 marked 明显的, 显著的 persistent 持续的, 不断的 performance 演出, 表演 be exposed to 被暴露给…… scrutiny 仔细的审查; 监视 phobic 恐惧症的 embarrass (使) 窘迫, (使) 局促不安 humiliate 使蒙羞, 使丢脸 individual 个人 irrational 不理智的, 不合理的 stop ... from doing 阻止……做 full-blown 充分发展的, 全面的 panic 恐慌, 惊慌 attack 发病; 侵袭 intense 剧烈的, 强烈的 symptom 症状; 表现 sweat 流汗 cripple 严重削弱, 使陷于瘫痪 capacity 能力

- 问题 1 根据教授讲述的内容我们知道, 社交恐惧症将可能导致人们丧失社会生活和工作的能力, 这可以被解析认为是难以适应社会环境。选项 A 在讲座中并没有被提及, 因此不是正确答案。教授列举恐高症例子是为了对恐惧症进行说明, 所以选项 B 是错误答案。教授讲到恐惧症患者能够认识到自己的恐惧是不理智的, 但对不理智的恐惧并不属于社交恐惧症, 所以选项 D 是错误答案。正确答案是选项 C。

词汇 dislike 讨厌, 厌恶 adversity 不幸的事件 (经历), 逆境 dread 恐怖, 恐惧

- 问题 2 教授在讲座的最后部分说, 社交恐惧症患者如果要躲避令他恐惧的场景, 他将丧失社会生活的能力。解析 这可以被解释为患者总是希望远离人群, 因此选项 B 是正确答案之一。此外, 教授在讲座的后半部分还说, 患者在感到极度恐慌时, 还会伴有身体方面的严重不适, 所以选项 D 也是正确答案。教授在讲座中根本没有谈到患者会心脏病发作或行走困难, 所以选项 A 和 C 是错误答案。

词汇 heart attack 心脏病发作 stay away from 远离, 逃避 undergo 经历, 经受

## N Listen to part of a talk in an astronomy class.

P Um ... we're used to calling Jupiter and Saturn gas giants. Do you know where "gas giants" came from? It was actually coined by a science fiction writer in 1952 ... James Blish. Now it is true that these enormous planets are made of gases such as hydrogen and helium ... but the name gas giant is a, a misnomer because the gas ... when it reaches a critical pressure, it turns into liquid ... and throughout most of this "atmosphere," the gas and liquid kind of blend so smoothly that there really is no distinction between them.

And there's another term ... Jovian planet ... which refers to the Roman god Jupiter. Well ... Uranus and Neptune are also called Jovian planets ... and this seems to indicate that these planets are similar to Jupiter and Saturn ... but Neptune and Uranus are partly made of rock and ice ... not just gases ... Some astronomers started calling Neptune and Uranus the ice giants ... which, of course, takes into consideration the predominance of a sort of liquid ice in the interior composition of these planets.

词汇 be used to doing 习惯于做…… Jupiter 木星 Saturn 土星 coin 发明, 创造; 杜撰 science fiction 科幻小说 enormous 巨大的, 庞大的 planet 行星 hydrogen 氢 helium 氦 misnomer 错误的名字, 取名不当 critical pressure 临界压强 turn into 成为 atmosphere 大气, 大气层 blend 混合, 交融 distinction 区分, 区别 Jovian planet 木星 refer to 指称 Uranus 天王星 Neptune 海王星 indicate 表明; 暗示 be similar to 与……相似 astronomer 天文学家 take into consideration 考虑到 predominance 主导地位, 支配地位 interior 内部的, 内的 composition 组成, 构成; 成分

问题 1 讲解 讲授在讲座中指出, 人们将太阳系中的木星和土星称作“巨大的气行星”, 这种说法实际上是不正确的。因此本题的正确答案是选项 A。讲座中提到木星和土星都是由氢气和氦气组成, 所以它们的组成成分是相似的。科幻小说家并不属于行星的研究人员, 只是给行星起了一个错误的名字, 所以选项 C 是错误的。这两颗行星是由气体和液体相互混合构成的, 所以选项 D 是错误答案。

词汇 Solar System 太阳系 designation 名称, 命名 unsuitable 不适合的, 不恰当的

问题 2 讲解 根据教授的讲座内容我们知道, 海王星和天王星虽然与木星和土星类似, 但实际上海王星和天王星的组成成分除了气体外还包括岩石和冰。此外, 由于行星内部大部分由液态冰构成, 一些天文学家还把它们称为“冰行星”, 所以选项 B 是正确答案。教授在讲座中没有提到它们的大小和地貌情况, 所以选项 A 和 D 都是错误答案。

词汇 rocky 岩石的 terrain 地形, 地势

## Type 03 Function & Attitude Questions

### Check Up 1

见《听力》▶ p.56

S Student P Professor

MP3 16 

- S Professor White, is there any other reason that a family business could go wrong besides family matters?
- P Well, aside from poor decision-making and bad business practices, I think that's probably the biggest reason why family businesses collapse. Personal baggage can weigh down the business.
- S So that's the minus side.
- P Right. But there's a very strong plus side. And that's ... if family members are more committed to making a business succeed because it's their business and they're in it together.
- S How is that, I mean, how does it differ from employees in a company being committed to make a business succeed?
- P Well, they're not like a company ... uh ... you know, where employees are hired and don't have as much stake in making a business successful ...
- S So it's like ... the family wants to take care of the business because it's their own.
- P Right. And in a company, management isn't as sensitive to the needs of workers ... at least not the way that family members are ... A family business can be a pretty good deal.

**问题解析** 教授在对话即将结束时说，家族企业可能会成为一个很好的企业，由此我们可以看出教授对家族企业是持积极态度的，因此正确答案是选项 B。教授对家族企业的优点和缺点都进行了说明，但并没有断定家族企业的优点多于缺点，所以选项 D 是错误的。在回答关于讲述人的看法和态度的题目时，我们应从整体内容上进行把握，但同时也可以从讲话人讲述的口气、语调等方面获得相关提示或暗示。通常来讲，如果能够把握对话的整体氛围，我们就能够很容易选出问题的正确答案，所以正确回答这类问题的关键是对内容从整体上进行把握。我们应特别注意这一点。

**词汇** family business 家庭企业 go wrong 失败，不如意 besides 除……之外 matter 事情，事务；问题 aside from 除了，除……以外 decision-making 决策 practice 实践，实施，实行 collapse 失败 baggage 包袱，束缚 weigh down 使有负担，加重压于 minus side 缺点，短处 plus side 优点，长处 be committed to 承担，卷入 differ from 不同于…… have a stake in 在（公司等中）有股份；与……有利害关系 management 管理，经营 sensitive 敏感的 need 需要，需求 deal 经营；事情 be convinced 确信，信服 advantage 优势，优点

### Check Up 2

见《听力》▶ p.56

P Professor

MP3 17 

- P So the researchers used the data that they recorded about the ocean floor ... and made the accurate conclusion that there was a mountain range at the bottom of the ocean ... along the middle of the Atlantic. It was named the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. The researchers believed that the ridge existed only in the Atlantic, that there was no other mountain range on the ocean floor. And they thought this only because no one had ever discovered any other undersea chain of mountains. That was a bit hasty, if you ask me. Well, when the research group continued to collect data about the entire ocean floor, they discovered that every ocean has a mid-ocean ridge.

词汇 researcher 研究人员 ocean floor 海底 accurate 准确的, 精确的 conclusion 结论, 推论 mountain range 山脉 bottom 底, 底部 the Atlantic 大西洋 Mid-Atlantic Ridge 大西洋中脊 ridge 脊; 山脉 exist 存在 discover 发现, 找到 undersea 水下的, 海底的 a chain of mountains 山脉 hasty 匆忙的, 草率的 mid-ocean ridge 大洋中脊

问题 教授在讲座中说, 研究人员们过于草率, 其实就是指他们得出结论过于草率。他们的结论称只有在大西洋的海底有山脉, 但实际上, 所有大洋的海底都有山脉存在, 所以选项 D 是正确答案。在新托福考试新出现的题型中, 其中一种是摘出材料的部分内容, 要求考生再听一遍, 然后回答该部分内容真正的含义。这部分内容经常会用到一些我们非常熟悉的表达方式和惯用语, 所以我们平常一定要加强这方面的学习。

### Check Up 3

见《听力》▶ p.56

MP3 18 

P Professor

P Math isn't something that developed in only one culture or civilization ... every culture developed some mathematics. But the math being used today first developed in ancient Egypt and Babylonia and then developed very quickly when it reached Greece. It then spread to India, Europe and the rest of the world. Now in some countries ... India and China, uh, Japan, too ... there was some development of math in these places ... but if you're talking about significant development, then you would have to look for what gave math its foundations, right? In my book, it would have to be Euclid's work ... It's called *Elements*. Anybody here ever heard of that book? The book is just amazing ... It greatly influenced geometry and other branches of mathematics. And it certainly influenced all branches of science. So let's take a closer look at the book this great man wrote.

问题 教授在讲座中说, 是欧几里得的著作奠定了数学发展的基础。欧几里得对几何学和数学的其他领域都产生了巨大影响, 可以说数学的发展是得益于欧几里得的贡献, 因此正确答案是选项 B。当听力材料的内容较长时, 我们听完一遍后很难准确记住, 这时我们可以在听的过程中简单记录一下要点, 这将有助于我们解答问题。

词汇 develop (使) 发展 culture 文化 civilization 文明 mathematics 数学 spread 传播, 扩散 significant 重要的 look for 寻找 foundation 基础 in someone's book 某人认为…… Euclid 欧几里得 *Elements* 《几何原本》 hear of 听说 amazing 令人惊讶的 influence 影响; 支配 geometry 几何学 branch 分支, 分科



## Practice 01

见《听力》▶ p.57

MP3 19 

N Narrator M Male Student F Female Student

### N Listen to a conversation between two students.

M So how do you like your new dorm?

F Um ... it's OK. It's pretty nice, actually. But ... well ...

M Hmm ... I guess you're not having an easy time with your transfer.

F I have to admit it hasn't been easy. I mean, finding my way around was OK ... you know, having been at Penn Women's College for six months helped a lot ... so it's not that hard trying to locate places on campus ... but, well, this is such a big university with so many students ... I don't know ... I think the students at my former college were a lot friendlier.

M Hmm ... Beth ... you're majoring in Philosophy, right?

F Uh ... yes.

M You know ... there's a Philosophy Club ... It's been around for quite a while, and, of course, the membership keeps changing. I know some of the members. They're a very nice bunch of kids ... Would you consider ... maybe just attending one of their meetings or dropping by the club ... and getting to know some of the people there?

F Uh ... OK, I think I'll do that.

M Oh good! Let me tell you where the club is located.

词汇 dorm 宿舍 actually 实际上 transfer 转学 admit 承认, 认可 locate 找到, 指出……的位置 former 以前的 friendly 友好的, 友善的 major in 主修, 专攻 philosophy 哲学 a bunch of 一伙, 一群 consider 考虑 attend 出席, 参加 drop by 顺便拜访, 造访 get to 将做

问题 1 女生在对话中说, 她以前所在学校的同学们都非常亲切和友好, 而新学校太大, 学生又太多, 从这些话中我们可以推断, 这名女生为无法拉近与新学校学生们的关系而感到苦恼。因此, 选项 B 是正确答案。选项 A 与对话内容正好相反, 选项 C 和选项 D 的内容在对话中并没有提到, 我们也无法根据对话内容得出这样的推断。

词汇 approachable (某人) 易于交往的, 容易接近的

问题 2 女生在对话中说, 她以前所在学校里的同学更加亲切, 由此可以看出她不太喜欢新学校里的气氛, 因此选项 C 是正确答案。在对话中男生虽然建议她参加哲学俱乐部, 但我们在听完对话后, 并不能判断出这名女生感激男生提出建议, 所以选项 B 是错误答案。

词汇 appreciate 感激 atmosphere 环境, 气氛

## N Listen to part of a talk in a zoning class.

- P When I say skyscraper, what probably comes to your mind are the very tall buildings of New York City. But in times past, the word skyscraper meant something different. In fact, it was originally a nautical term for a tall mast or sail on a sailing ship. It was only in the 19th century that the term began to be applied to buildings. Around the 1880s, engineers began using a steel skeleton for these tall buildings ... and it was this development that, uh, sort of changed the definition of skyscraper from what was considered a tall building back then ... frankly, they weren't tall by our standards ... You certainly wouldn't consider a five-stories a tall building, right? Anyway, the definition changed to buildings with steel skeletons rather than the buildings of load-bearing masonry ... you know, stone or brick buildings. Today ... buildings are made of reinforced concrete ... and there's a height requirement. It's not official, though ... at least in the US. A skyscraper should be no less than 150 meters tall. In some places, though, a building might be called a skyscraper even if it's less than 150 meters simply because it's the tallest building in the area.

词汇 skyscraper 摩天大楼 come to one's mind 想起, 联想到 originally 起初, 原来 nautical 航海的 term 专业术语 mast 船桅, 桅杆 sail 帆 sailing ship 帆船 apply to 用于 skeleton 骨干; 梗概 definition 定义 back then 当时 frankly 坦率地, 直接地 by one's standards 以……的标准 rather than 而不是…… load-bearing 承重的 masonry 砖石建筑 brick 砖, 砖块 reinforced concrete 钢筋混凝土 height requirement 高度要求 official 官方的, 正式的

问题 1 教授一开始就谈起纽约的高层建筑, 这是为了通过介绍学生们所熟悉的事物, 帮助他们理解接下来解析 将提出的问题, 所以选项 A 是正确答案。

词汇 concept 概念 skyline 空中轮廓线 assignment 工作; 作业

问题 2 我们仅仅通过这句话后面的“对吧(right)”, 就可以看出教授认为学生同意他的观点。通常来说, 解析 五层的建筑很难被看作是高层建筑, 这种提问的答案不言而喻, 目的是为了对方更加支持自己的观点和看法, 所以选项 D 是正确答案。

词汇 statement 说法

**N Listen to part of a lecture in a biology class.**

- P With the summer season here, I'm wondering if any of you had any trouble with the yellow jackets?
- S I got stung, but it turned out to be a honeybee.
- P Well, I hope the sting wasn't too bad ...
- S No, it wasn't ... I got treated right away.
- P OK, good ... How did you know it was a honeybee and not a yellow jacket?
- S Well, I didn't know ... just the doctor said it was a honeybee sting...
- P OK ... why don't we differentiate between the two? You know, appearance-wise, they may look similar ... but ... look at these slides I have here ... OK, this is the yellow jacket ... As you can see, it kind of has a slim waist ... a rather thin insect ... and it's yellow and black ... and not very fuzzy. Now we have the next ... the honeybee ... the body's wider ... and the color is more orange and black rather than yellow and black ... One important thing ... the honeybee is more fuzzy ... and the reason is ... the honeybee's a pollinator. The, the yellow jacket does not pollinate, but it plays a very good role as well. Does anyone know what that role is?
- S I think the yellow jacket eats other insects?
- P Uh-huh ... but let me qualify that a bit.

**词汇** wonder 想知道 have trouble with 烦恼于……, 苦恼于…… yellow jacket 黄蜂 sting 叮, 蜇, 刺 turn out 原来是……, (最后) 证明是…… honeybee 蜜蜂 treat 处理; 医治 right away 立即, 马上 differentiate 区别, 区分 appearance-wise 从外观上看 similar 相似的, 类似的 slim 细长的, 狭长的 rather 相当, 颇 insect 昆虫 fuzzy 毛茸茸的, 绒毛状的 pollinator 传粉昆虫 pollinate 给……传授花粉 play a role 发挥……作用 as well 也, 还; 同样地 qualify 限制, 修饰

**问题 1** 教授询问学生如何得知袭击他的是蜜蜂而不是黄蜂, 这是为了接下来对它们的区别进行说明, 所以解析 选项 A 是正确答案。

**词汇** indicate 简要地陈述 uncertainty 不确定; 难以预料 wasp 马蜂 curiosity 好奇心

**问题 2** 教授认为尽管学生的回答是正确的, 但还需要就此进行更详细的说明, 所以她最后说将对黄蜂进行进一步的介绍, 选项 C 是正确答案。我们通过教授的口气 "Uh-huh", 可以得知教授赞同学生的回答, 而并不认为学生的回答是错误的, 所以选项 A 是错误答案。