



新托福系列丛书

iBT TOEFL XI LIE CONG SHU



# 新托福

# 听力突破

**iBT TOEFL**  
**Listening Breakthrough**

(美) Howard·Lynn·Jessop (审)

主编 侯新民 姜登祯

世界图书出版公司

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中国英语: 听力——新托福听力: 听力

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世界图书出版公司

西安 北京 广州 上海

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新托福听力突破/侯新民,姜登楨主编.—西安:世界图书出版西安公司,2007.11

ISBN 978-7-5062-8986-3

I. 新... II. ①侯...②姜... III. 英语—听说教学—高等教育—自学参考资料 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 167438 号

## 新托福听力突破

编 著 侯新民 姜登楨  
丛书策划 李 丹 李林海  
责任编辑 李林海 门莉君  
视觉设计 吉人设计

出版发行 世界图书出版西安公司  
地 址 西安市北大街 85 号  
邮 编 710003  
电 话 029-87214941 87233647(市场营销部)  
029-87232980(总编室)  
传 真 029-87279675  
经 销 全国各地新华书店  
印 刷 西安建筑科技大学印刷厂  
开 本 889×1194 1/16  
印 张 22.25  
字 数 440 千字

版 次 2008 年 1 月第 1 版 2008 年 1 月第 1 次印刷  
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5062-8986-3  
定 价 35.00 元(本书配 1 张 MP3)

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# 前 言

托福考试(TOEFL)由美国教育考试服务中心(ETS)开发,用于测试母语为非英语的考生在校园环境中理解和使用英语的能力。托福考试是一种标准化英语水平测试。目前全球各地约有4500多所大专院校和相关机构要求学生入学时提供托福考试成绩。托福成绩也是获取奖学金的重要条件之一。对于准备出国深造的人,托福成绩将是获得签证的重要依据。

托福在中国已有二十多年的历史,从2005年开始,托福考试作了一系列重大改革。改革后的托福测试,在时间、题型、考试方式及计分方法等方面都有相应变化。为了帮助参加托福考试的考生尽快熟悉新的托福考试,掌握必要的应试技巧,提高应试能力,我们特编写了此套新托福考试系列丛书。这套丛书由《新托福考试综合指南》、《新托福听力突破》、《新托福阅读突破》、《新托福写作突破》、《新托福口语突破》、《新托福全真模拟试题集》六册构成。

这套丛书的特点有以下几个方面:

## 1. 循序渐进,由易到难

本套丛书,除《新托福全真模拟试题集》外,每册均有托福试题简介(包括试题形式、内容、要求等)、基本功训练、专项训练及讲解、应试技巧及模拟测试等部分组成。语言简明扼要,深入浅出、内容由易到难,循序渐进。考生可以逐步了解考试全貌,并逐步提高应试能力。

## 2. 内容丰富,覆盖面广

本套丛书,包括了托福考试的方方面面,既有听、说、读、写,又有全真模拟试题集。考生可先进行单项训练,再进行专项训练,最后进行综合模拟测试训练,以期达到扎实的语言基本功和较高的语言运用能力。

## 3. 有的放矢,实用性强

本套丛书主要针对托福考试的四个部分,即听、说、读、写的内容、任务、要求进行细致的讲解,所提供的应试策略方向明确,易于操作,实用性强。

本套丛书选用的资料涉猎英国、美国、加拿大及澳大利亚等国家的社会、文化、历史等方面。资料来自英语国家的多种媒体,如广播、报纸、杂志等。

本套教材不但有助于在短期内提高托福考生的应试能力,同时也可以作为英语专业学生的专项训练丛书。

参加本套丛书编写的人员都是长期从事英语出国考试研究与教学工作的一线骨干教师,他们对托福应试培训有着丰富的经验。

由于我们的时间和水平有限,在编写上难免有疏漏和不足之处,恳请广大读者和同行提出宝贵意见,以便日后对本套书作出修订,使之更加完善。

编 者

2007年11月20日

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## Chapter One

# A Brief Introduction to iBT TOEFL Listening 新托福听力考试简介

### 一、An Overview 概要

The Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) is an examination used to evaluate a nonnative English speaker's proficiency in the English language. Many North American colleges and universities, as well as a large number of institutions, agencies, and programs, ask for official TOEFL score reports. TOEFL score is also an important criterion when considering whether a foreign student is eligible to apply for scholarships. Meanwhile, US embassy in China will refer to your TOEFL score when he or she makes the decision whether to satisfy your visa application. Therefore, TOEFL is the first step that you must take if you wish to study in the United States of America.

托福是专门针对非英语国家英语学习者英文掌握程度的一项考试，很多北美的大学以及大多数机构、组织都会要求查看官方托福成绩。托福成绩也是判断一个外国学生是否有资格申请奖学金的重要标准。同时，美国驻中国大使馆在是否同意您的签证申请时，托福成绩也会被考虑在内。由此看来，如果您想在美国学习，托福是关键的第一步。

TOEFL test has undergone a series of changes. Before 1988, TOEFL test centered on knowledge and language sub-skills. For example, the test measured how students knew facts about the language, their vocabulary as well as their grammar knowledge. The test then belonged to discrete-point test for each item tested something very specific such as an idiom in a vocabulary test. The test did not show how well students could use the language in actual exchanging ideas and information. In the year of 1998, ETS (Educational Testing Service) introduced a new kind of TOEFL test. That is computer-based test (CBT). This test contained items which were designed to directly elicit the students abilities and skills in using the language. It is a pity that CBT was not introduced in mainland China. Instead we used the old TOEFL test format, that is paper and pencil-based test (PBT). In September 2005, the TOEFL Internet-based test (iBT) came into being. It was first used in the US and Canada. Then in August 2006, it was introduced to China. The iBT TOEFL test is a totally new version of the TOEFL test. It is an internet-based test delivered in secure testing centers around the world. The new TOEFL test has the following characteristics:

托福考试在这些年来已经有了一系列变化。1988年前，托福考试偏重考查知识和语言上的技巧。也就是说，考试会考查学生的语言能力，词汇量以及语法知识的掌握。此后，托福考试变成每一个部分分离性较强的考试，就像词汇部分的一道俗语题一样具体。事实上，那时的托福考试并不能很清楚地了解一个学生的实际英语表达能力。到了1998年，ETS推出一种新的托福考试体系，那就是机考（CBT）。这种考试所包括的部分都是为能够了解学生对语言的掌握能力和技巧所特别设计



的。当然, CBT 没能在中国大陆推广的确是一个遗憾。所以, 那时我们仍然延续以前的托福考试形式, 即为笔试。2005 年 9 月份, 基于互联网的托福考试成为现实, 在美国和加拿大首先试考。这种互联网考试对于托福考试来说是一个全新的视点。它由安全测试中心负责传送给全世界。这种新型托福考试有以下特点:

1. It can measure students' ability to communicate successfully in an academic setting. The new test will better measure what colleges and universities need to know: a prospective student's ability to use English in an academic setting. The new Speaking section evaluates a person's ability to use spoken English, and the new integrated Writing evaluates a person's ability to combine and communicate about information from more than one source.

这种考试能从学术环境的角度上成功的考查学生的沟通能力。这种新型托福会更好的帮助大学了解他们真正需要知道的: 一个学生在学术环境中出色运用英语的能力。全新的口语部分能全面的考查学生的口语运用能力, 还有综合写作部分测试学生综合以及沟通信息的能力。

2. It reflects how language is really used. The new integrated tasks that combine more than one skill are designed to reflect how people really use language. By preparing for the new TOEFL test, you will be building the skills you need to use language in an academic setting and communicate with confidence.

这种考试对语言究竟是怎样运用的作了好的诠释。全新综合的题目要求多方面的技能, 它是为反映人究竟是怎样运用语言而精心设计的。在新托福的备考过程中, 你将会逐渐掌握在学术环境中使用语言的技巧, 并且在实际沟通时满怀信心。

3. It can keep up with the best practices in language learning and teaching. In the past, language learning focused on learning about the language (especially grammar), and students would receive high scores on tests without having the ability to communicate. Now teachers and students understand the importance of learning to use English to communicate, and activities that focus on communication and integrating skills are very popular in many English language programs.

这种考试能够随时与语言学习和教学上最好的练习齐头并进。在过去, 语言学习的重心在于对语言的学习(尤其是语法), 学生完全可以在没有任何沟通能力的情况下得到很高的分数。现在老师和学生们都开始认识到学习如何使用英语沟通的重要性。随之而来在很多英语语言节目中, 强调以沟通和综合能力为主的活动也越来越流行。

The new TOEFL test consists of four sections: Reading, Listening, Speaking, and Writing. All sections are taken on the same day, and the entire test is about four hours long. The test is not computer-adaptive. Each test taker receives the same range of questions. Instructions for answering questions are given within each section. There is no computer tutorial.

The following chart shows the range of questions and the timing for each section. The time limit for each section varies according to the number of questions.

新托福考试共包括四个部分: 阅读, 听力, 口语和写作。每个部分都在同一天完成, 考试所用全部时间大概为四个小时。这种考试不是计算机适应性考试。每位考生被问到的问题都属于同一范围。关于问题回答说明会在每部分给出。没有人教考生如何使用电脑。

下表表明问题的范围以及各部分考试的时间。每部分时间限制会根据问题的数量而定。

Test Section	Number of Questions	Timing
Reading	3 - 5 passages, 12 - 14 questions each	60 - 100 minutes
Listening	4 - 6 lectures, 6 questions each	60 - 90 minutes



	2 - 3 conversations, 5 questions each	
Break		5 minutes
Speaking	6 tasks; 2 independent and 4 integrated	20 minutes
Writing	1 integrated task	20 minutes
	1 independent task	30 minutes

分项技能	内容	时间
阅读	3 - 5 篇文章 每篇 12 - 14 道题	60 - 100 分钟
听力	4 - 6 个讲座 每个讲座 6 道题 2 - 3 个对话每个对话 5 道题	60 - 90 分钟
休息		5 分钟
口语	6 道题 2 道独立题和 4 道综合题	20 分钟
写作	1 篇综合论文题 1 篇独立写作题	20 分钟 30 分钟

The New TOEFL Score Scale

Listening	0 - 30
Reading	0 - 30
Speaking	0 - 30
Writing	0 - 30
Total Score	0 - 120

Note: The total score is the sum of the four skill scores.

新托福分数分布

听力	0 - 30
阅读	0 - 30
口语	0 - 30
写作	0 - 30
总分	0 - 120

注: 总分由 4 部分成绩相加得出

## 二、新托福听力考试

The second section of the TOEFL iBT tests your understanding of spoken material and your ability to answer questions about the conversations and lectures that you hear. It contains two conversations and four lectures that take place in a university setting. (Some tests may also include an extra unscored conversation or lecture. You as the test-taker will not know which will be unscored, so it is important to do well on all of the conversations or lectures.) After each conversation or lecture, there is a set of questions asking about the information that was presented.

新托福考试第二部分考察你对口述材料的理解力以及对听到的问题作出回答的能力。主要包括发生在大学校园中的 2 个对话和 4 个讲座(一些试题或许会包含一个不计分的对话或讲座。作为考生,你不会知道哪个是不计分试题,所以应尽全力作好每道题)。在每个对话或讲座后,都会列出一些问题。

Skills that are tested in this section include the abilities to:

- (1) understand the main idea or topic of the conversation or lecture
- (2) understand supporting ideas and details of the conversation or lecture

- (3) draw inferences
- (4) identify the speaker's purpose, method, and attitude
- (5) recognize the relationship between parts of a lecture (cause and effect, comparison/contrast, chronological order, and so on)
- (6) understand how the speaker's intonation affects meaning
- (7) analyze and categorize information in order to complete summaries and charts

此部分测试能力包括:

- (1) 理解对话或演讲基本大意的能力
- (2) 理解对话或演讲中支持观点和细节的能力
- (3) 推理能力
- (4) 辨别谈话人目的, 方法和态度的能力
- (5) 识别讲座中段落间关系的能力 (因果关系, 比较/对比关系等等)
- (6) 理解谈话人语调暗示意思的能力
- (7) 分析和填写表格的能力

When you begin the Listening Section, you will see a computer screen with a photograph of a test-taker wearing headphones. This screen will tell you to put on your headphones.

当听力部分开始时, 你将会在屏幕上看到一个考生戴着耳机的图片。此时, 你就应该戴上你的耳机了。



The next screen tells you how to change the volume by clicking on the volume icon on the toolbar. Subsequently, you will see the directions screen. After you click on the Dismiss Directions button on the toolbar, the Listening Section begins.

下一屏幕将会告诉你如何通过按下工具条上的音量键来调节音量。然后, 你将会看到屏幕上的听力做题指令。在你按下工具条上的取消指令键后, 听力部分正式开始。

Toolbar button(#1) tells you that you are taking the Listening Section. (You should already know this!) Button(#2) tells you the question number that you are working on as well as the total number of questions you must answer in this section. Button(#3) is a clock that keeps track of the amount of time you have to work on the Listening Section.

工具条上的按键 1 告诉你正在进行听力部分的测试。按键 2 告诉你正在做题的题号以及这部分你所需完成的全部题数目。按键 3 为一个钟表,显示听力部分所需时间。

On the right side of the toolbar are the “Testing tools”. The volume button (#4) allows you to change the volume an any time during the test. The Help button(#5) gives you the directions for the Listening Section, however, it won't give you any real help! After you have answered a question, you need to click on the OK button (#6) to confirm your answer, and then on Next button(#7) to move to the next question. You cannot go back to a previous question after you have confirmed your answer or listen to a talk a second time.

在工具条的右边是“测试工具”。声音键(#4)允许你在任何时间调整声音。帮助键(#5)会提供听力部分的作题提示。不过,它不会真正帮你!在你回答完一个问题后,你需要按 OK(#6)键来确定你的答案,然后按下一键(#7)继续回答问题。在确认过答案后,你不能再回头看上一个问题或者把对话听第二遍。

The Listening section of the iBT TOEFL is not computer-adaptive. In other words, the level of difficulty will not change according to your ability to answer the previous question.

新托福考试的听力部分不是计算机适应性考试。也就是说,试题的难度不会随着你能否回答前一个问题的能力而变化。

You have twenty minutes in which to answer the questions. This does not include the time you spend listening to conversations and lectures. You can take as long as you want to answer a question, as long as you finish the entire section within the time limit. The entire Listening section (including time spent listening) will probably take you about sixty minutes to complete.

你将有 20 分钟的回答问题的时间,这不包括你听对话和讲座的时间。只要你可以在规定时间内完成整个部分,回答每个问题的时间不受限制。整个听力部分(包括听的时间)需要大约 60 分钟。

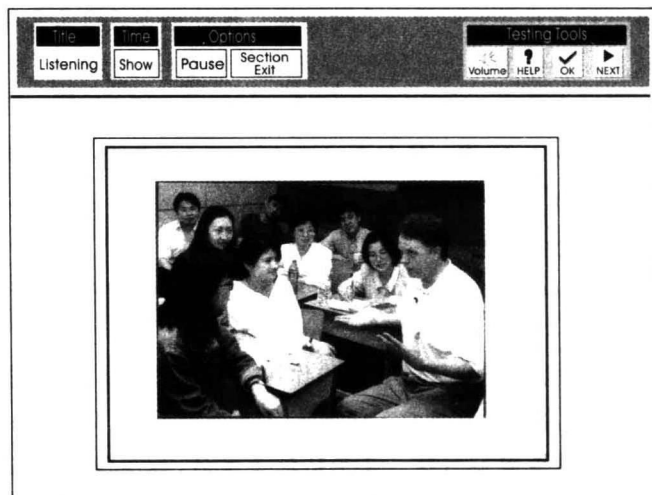
Conversations are dialogues between two people. One person is always a student. The other person may be another student, a professor, a teaching assistant, a librarian, a university administrator, and so on. These conversations take place on a college campus—in a dormitory, cafeteria, classroom building, or a professor's office. They deal with situations related to university life. They often deal with solving a problem that one of the two people is having.

对话是两个人之间的谈话,其中一个通常是个学生,另外一个或许是个学生、教授、助教、图书馆的管理员或行政人员等等。这些对话都发生在大学校园内——在宿舍,食堂,教学楼或是教授办公室等。对话的内容情景都与大学生的生活有关。通常都会关于解决发生在其中一名学生上的问题。

You will first see a photograph that shows the speakers and sets the scene for you. However, the picture will not help you answer the questions.

你首先将会看到一幅图片,上面会反映谈话人以及对话场景。但是,这些图片并不能帮助你回答问题。

At the same time that the picture appears, you will hear the narrator say, “Listen to a conversation between × × × and × × ×.” the photograph will remain on the screen while you listen to the conversation. Conversations last two to three minutes, and there are from twelve to twenty-five exchanges between the two speakers. Conversations are followed by a set of five questions. You will not see the questions until the conversation is over.



在图片出现的同时,你会听到讲解员说到,“听一个关于×××和×××的对话。”在你听对话的同时,这个图片还会显示在屏幕上。对话一般有2~3分钟,对话者会有12~25次互动。对话后有5个问题。对话结束后,你才可以看到问题。

Below the photograph on your computer screen you will see a time bar that tells you approximately how much longer the conversation will last. A line in the time bar moves from left to right as the conversation progresses. The time bar on the screen in the middle, for example, indicates that the conversation is about half way over.

在屏幕图片的下方你将会看到一个时间条,它会显示对话的大约长度。在时间条中有一条线,它会随着对话的进行慢慢从左至右移动。例如,如果时间条中的线移动到一半,那证明对话已经说了一半了。

Lectures place in a classroom and are usually given by a professor. Lectures may be monologues (one speaker) or academic discussions involving the professor and one or more students. They involve a wide variety of academic subjects: anthropology, biology, history, literature, chemistry, psychology, and so on. Lectures last five to six minutes and are about 500 to 800 word long.

地点在教室的讲座,讲话人通常是一位教授。讲座可以是独白(一个人)或有教授和多个学生参与的学术讨论。其内容涉及很多科目:人类学,生物,历史,文学,化学,心理学等等。讲座长度为5—6分钟,篇幅为500—800个词。例如:

You will first see a screen that identifies the type of class in which the lecture is given.

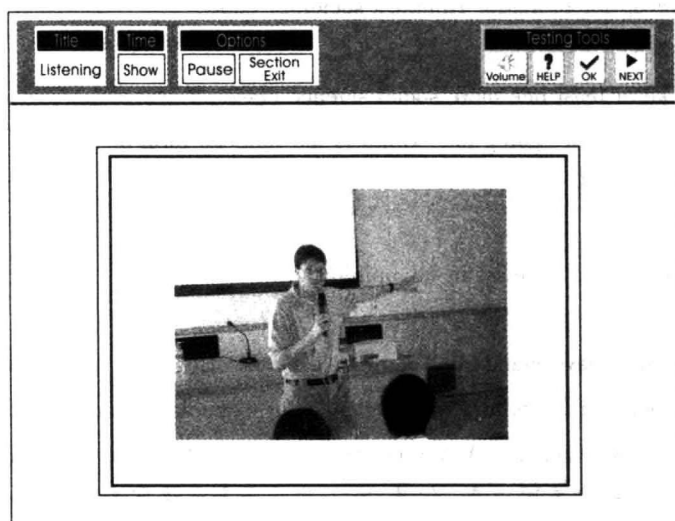
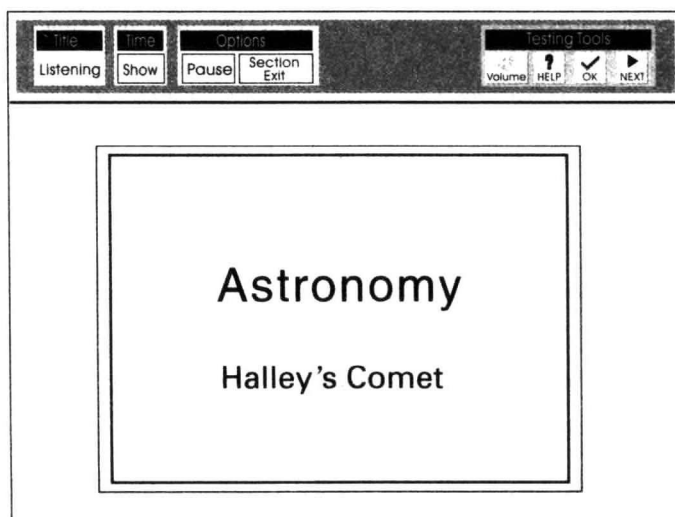
### BIOLOGY

You will then see a photograph of a professor lecturing or having a discussion with a class. The narrator will say, “Listen to a lecture in a biology class” or “Listen to a discussion in a psychology class.” Again there is a time bar below the photo that tells you approximately how much longer the lecture will last.

In many of the lectures you will see a “blackboard screen” that presents specialized vocabulary from the lecture the kinds of terms a professor might write on a board during a class. Test questions are not about the information on the blackboards, so try not to get too distracted by the words.

Sometimes you will also see a photograph, drawing, map, or chart related to the lecture.

In the Listening Section of the TOEFL iBT, conversations and lectures do not sound as if they are being read aloud by actors. The speakers sound “authentic”—like people actually having conversations or



giving lectures. This authentic language may include the following features:

在听力部分,听力材料都是真实性的。它们具有以下特征:

(1) Polite interruptions 礼貌打扰

Professor

Okay, let's move on to the topic of ...

Student

Excuse me, Professor Wade, but could we go over that last point one more time?

(2) Mistakes and corrections 错误和纠正

Professor

Unlike most drums, tympani produce a definite pitch when struck. It was in the sixteenth century that they became a common feature of the classical orchestra. Wait. No, it was in the ..., uh, 1600's, in the seventeenth century, I should have said.

(3) Hesitations and repetitions 迟疑和重复

Student

Professor Jackson, excuse me, let me get this straight. You said that in the Canadian parliament,

that the... umm, Senate was the upper house but... uh, that the House of Commons uh...  
(pause) that the House of Commons, the lower house, actually has more power?

Professor

That's right. In practice, the House of Commons is the dominant branch of Parliament.

(4) Digressions 离题

Professor

There are plenty of good reasons why New York City became the financial center of the country. Of course, it's not just finance. New York is a cultural center, an artistic center. I mean, if you want to see a good play, if you want to go to a good museum, then you go to New York, right?

But anyway, one reason it became a financial center is that...

(5) Reduced speech 缩略式

Student A

So are you gonna sign up for Professor Kimble's sociology class?

Student B

I guess. I've gotta take at least one more social science class.

(Gonna is the reduced form of "going to." Gotta is the reduced form of "got to.")

(6) Sentence fragments 句子省略

Professor

William Blake. A great poet. At least in my opinion.

Most of the speakers will have standard American accents. However, some speakers may have a regional U. S. accent (southern U. S. or New England, for example) or an accent from another English-speaking country (the U. K, Canada, Australia, India, or New Zealand, for example).

大多数录音者的发音为标准美国口音。但是,有一些录音者也许有美国地方口音或其它英语国家口音。

The chart below shows you the kinds of questions that are typically asked about the conversations and the lectures.

I. Standard Multiple-Choice Listening Questions

多项选择听力问题类型

Type of question	Explanation	Example	Probable number per test
Main-Topic Questions	These ask you what subject the conversation or lecture is generally about.	What is the main topic of this conversation? What is the primary topic of this lecture?	1 or 2
Main-Purpose Questions	These ask you why, in general, the speakers are having the conversation or why the lecture is being given.	Why is the man/woman talking to the professor? What is the main point of this lecture?	1 or 2

Factual Questions	These ask you about supporting ideas or details mentioned in the conversation or lecture.	What does the speaker say about ____? According to the professor, where does ____? According to the lecture, why does ____?	12 to 18
Negative Factual Questions	These ask which of the answer choices is not true, according to information given in the conversation or lecture, or what information is not mentioned in the passage.	According to the lecture, which of the following is NOT true? Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the lecture?	2 to 4
Inference Questions	These ask you to draw conclusions based on information given in the conversations or lectures.	What does the man/woman imply about ____? What can be inferred about ____ from the lecture?	3 to 5
Purpose Questions	These ask you why a speaker mentions some point in the conversation or lecture.	Why does the professor mention ____?	2 to 4
Method Questions	These ask you to explain how the speaker explains or accomplishes something in the passage.	How does the speaker explain the concept of ____? How does the professor introduce the idea of ____?	1 to 2
Attitude Questions	These ask you how the speaker feels or thinks about a certain issue, idea, or person.	What does the speaker say about ____? What is the professor's opinion of ____?	1 to 2

To answer standard multiple-choice questions, you simply click on the oval next to the answer choice that you believe is correct, or on the choice itself. This will make the oval appear dark. You then click OK, followed by the Next.

## II. Other Types of Listening Questions 其他类型听力题

Some listening questions have special directions, as described as follows:

### 1. Questions with Multiple Answers 一问多选题

Some factual and negative factual questions have two or even three (out of five) answers. You must



click on two or three answers before you continue. These questions have boxes rather than ovals next to the answer choices, and when you click on each choice, the box is not completely blackened. Instead, an X appears in the box. You have to mark two (or three) choices before you can continue to the next question.

一些事实题和否定事实题会有2—3(不超过5个)个答案。你需按下2—3个答案按钮才可以继续。这些问题的答案选项旁是以方块而不是椭圆符号出现。当你按下每个方块符号时,方块并不会全部变黑。此时,方块里会出现字母X。你需按下2—3个选项后才可回答下一个问题。

Which of the following are the most likely sites for active volcanoes?

**Choose two answers**

- ☒ The Pacific Rim
- ☐ The Atlantic Basin
- ☒ The Mediterranean Belt
- ☐ Central Asia

According to the professor, which of the following persons became presidents of the United States?

**Choose three answers**

- ☒ Thomas Jefferson
- ☐ Samuel Adams
- ☒ James Madison
- ☒ John Quincy Adams
- ☐ Benjamin Franklin

There will probably be three to five questions with multiple answers in each Listening Section.

每套听力试题含有1~5道一问多选题。

## 2. Replay Questions 二次听写题

Some questions first replay a short portion of the conversation and lecture and then ask you a question about what you hear. These questions usually ask you what the speaker meant or why that speaker made a comment. Replay questions require you to go beyond the literal meaning of statements in the talk. The meaning of the expression may depend on the speaker's intonation or tone of voice. These questions are marked with a headphones icon.

对于有些问题,需要再放一小段对话或讲座内容,然后就此问一个问题。这些问题通常都会问你讲话者讲话内容的涵义或作出评论的原因。二次听写题要求你听懂谈话人的言外之意。推断言外之意时可能需要依据谈话者的语气语调。这些问题旁边有耳机的符号。

You see a screen on your computer that says:

Listen again to part of the conversation/lecture.  
Then answer the question.

## Professor

So, I don't have to go over that again, do I?

What does the professor mean when she says this?

- ☐ She thinks the students understand the point.
- ☐ She doesn't think this is an important point.
- ☐ She doesn't have enough time to review the point now.

0 She thinks this point is especially difficult to explain.

There will probably be four to six replay questions in each Listening Section.

每套听力试题含有 4-6 个二次听写题。

### 3. Matching Questions 配对题

Matching questions ask you to match characteristics or specific information with general categories.

配对题要求你把事物特征或具体信息划分到相应类别。

Match the animal with the appropriate category:

A. Bear

B. Frog

C. Snake

Amphibian	Reptile	Mammal
B. Frog		

To answer this type of question, you simply click on each answer choice and then drag and drop it into the appropriate box.

There will probably be one or two matching questions per Listening Section.

回答这类问题,你可以直接通过按下答案选项,然后拖甩在相应位置上。每套听力试题含有 1-2 个配对题。

### 4. Ordering Questions 排序题

Ordering questions ask you to put four (or sometimes three) events or steps into the correct order.

排序题要求你把 4 个(或 3 个)事件或步骤进行正确排序。

The professor describes the process by which a tornado forms. Put these steps of the process in the correct order.

A. Warm air rises quickly, pulling more warm air behind it.

B. Masses of cool air meet warm, humid air.

C. In-rushing air begins to rotate, forming a funnel cloud.

D. A zone of thunderstorm clouds develops.

1. B. Masses of cool air meet warm, humid air.
2.
3.
4.

To answer these questions, you first click on the A, B, C, or D answer choice, then put in the box where you think it belongs.

There will probably be one or two ordering questions per Listening Section.

回答这类问题,首先你需要按下 A, B, C, D 选项,然后把它们放在相应的位置上。每套听力试题包含 1-2 道排序题。

### 5. Complete-the-Chart Questions 填表题

Complete-the-chart questions test your ability to classify information or to determine whether or not points are made in a lecture. They ask you to complete charts that summarize all or part of a lecture.

填表题测试你的信息分类及判断讲座内容要点的能力。这要求你先总结讲座要点,然后进行填表。

In this lecture, the professor describes mature soil. Indicate whether each of the following is a