

新东方学校出国考试丛书

TOEFL

听力新策略

——听力就这么简单

杜伟宁滨 编著



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世界知识出版社

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胡伟 李洪 编著



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前言

如何在最短的时间内最大限度地获得在 TOEFL 听力中考高分的方法？本书指导你抓住三个关键：一是把握 TOEFL 听力最新考题的出题思路、动向和解题技巧；二是熟悉和掌握常考的场景、题型和段落；三是直接而又有针对性地进行实战训练。

本书精选了 TOEFL 听力考试中常考的特色场景、重点题型、典型段落，基本包括了 TOEFL 考试自 1995 年 8 月改题后所考到的对话和段落类型，堪称 TOEFL 听力最新题型之大全。另外，本书加大了对 TOEFL 听力考试最大难点——听力段落的解析，通过对段落结构的分析和解题原则的解释，使得考生能够快速突破 TOEFL 听力段落这个最薄弱的环节。

本书的两位作者均为北京新东方资深 TOEFL 教师，多年从事 TOEFL 听力教学，对于 TOEFL 听力的出题思路了如指掌。经过近三年的精心策划，推出了这本《TOEFL 听力新策略——听力就这么简单》，希望这本书能够给大家带来好运！

编者

2003 年 1 月于北京

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Part A

一、着装场景

1. 场景规律

在 TOEFL 听力考试中，经常出现谈论着装的话题，一旦考到，其内容有如下特点：

- ① 如出席严肃音乐会，参加工作面试，出席毕业典礼或会见教授等场合需着正装：

标志词有：formal dress, suit, tie, decent, professional 等。

- ② 参加家宴、野营等着便装：

标志词有：casual, informal, jeans, T-shirt 等。

- ③ 买衣服的价格是否合算，衣服的式样、质地、大小和颜色等：

标志词有：reasonable, size, style, tight, loose, baggy, wool, deep blue, solid blue, navy blue 等。

- ④ 弄脏衣服，衣服上的污渍能否洗掉等：

标志词有：ink stain, remove the stain, come out with soap and water 等。

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⑤ 与减肥场景联系到一起:

标志词有: too baggy, have trouble fitting into the jeans, cut down on what you eat, gain some weight 等。

2. 例句解析

1) M: How do you like this suit? With this new job, I've got to start dressing more professionally.

W: Well, the style is fine. You might want to reconsider the choice of color.

Q: What does the woman imply?

A. The man should buy the suit.

B. The man should consider changing jobs.

C. The style of the suit is out-of-date.

D. The color of the suit is not appropriate.

提示: 参加一个比较正式场合, 着装一定要得体
(appropriate)。

2) M: These shorts look a little too baggy, don't they?

W: The shorts in all the stores we've been to fit like that. That's the style these days.

Q: What does the woman imply?

A. She's not sure she likes the style.

B. The man should try on a different size.

C. The man will not find shorts in a different style.

D. The man should try on a more stylish pair of shorts.

提示：第一个人及第二个人都在谈论衣服の様式，因此选项答案的定位必然围绕着 style。

3) M: How do I look in this new sweater I bought yesterday? I was in a hurry, so I didn't have a chance to try it on.

W: Well, I really like the style. But it looks a little tight. You might want to take it back and get the next size up.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

A. Try on a smaller sweater.

B. Look for another style at a different store.

C. Give the sweater away as a gift.

D. Exchange the sweater for a bigger one.

提示：先赞扬，但是紧跟“But”的转折，可推测对“sweater”有不满意之处。

4) W: I think I'll get some of those new sweat shirts. You know with the school's emblem on both the front and back.

M: You may regret it. They are expensive and I've heard that the printing fades when you wash them.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

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- A. Reconsider her decision.
 - B. Save for something more important.
 - C. Buy a larger size to allow for shrinkage during washing.
 - D. Take her sweat shirt to the dry cleaners.
- 提示：学生没钱，买衣服一定要谨慎。

5) M: I'll be coming straight from work so I'll have to pack a change of clothes.

W: It's only a barbecue. Jeans and T-shirt will be just fine.

Q: What does the woman imply?

- A. The barbecue has been canceled.
- B. The weather will probably be cool.
- C. The man will not be able to attend the barbecue.
- D. Casual dress will be appropriate.

提示：Barbecue party，穿休闲装即可。

二、理发场景

1. 场景规律

①“理发场景”主要谈论，理发价钱很贵，上哪儿去理：

标志词有：expensive, barbershop, salon, hairdresser's 等。

②理什么发型，头发剪多一点还是剪少一点，美国人比较挑剔：

标志词有：trim, side, bald, cut, blow the hair, ripple, pig tail, pony tail, have a perm,

shampoo, bangs, over the ear, parting in the middle, beauty parlor 等。

③换了发型之后还能不能认出来:

标志词有: notice, realize, different person 等。

2. 例句解析

1) M: Can you believe I just had to pay 30 bucks for a haircut in Santerbale?

W: You should try the salon where I go. It's only 15, but it takes a while to get an appointment.

Q: What does the woman mean?

A. She wants to make an appointment for the man.

B. She knows of a less expensive hair salon.

C. She needs another haircut soon.

D. She thinks her hairdresser charges too much.

提示: 学生没钱, 理发要找便宜的理发店。

2) W: You look different today, but I can't quite put my finger on what it is.

M: I finally got around to trying that new hair salon in the mall.

Q: What can be inferred about the man?

A. He works in a hair salon.

B. He decided to grow his hair longer.

C. He plans to get his hair cut.

D. He has a new hairstyle.

提示：通过第一句话 “You look different today”，可猜测出第二个人不外乎是理发了，刮胡子了，戴隐形眼睛了，或穿新衣服了。其中，理发最为常见。

3) W: Shall I cut your hair for you?

M: No way. Last time you almost made me bald.

Q: What does the man imply?

A. The woman should cut his hair again.

B. He's bald and doesn't need a haircut.

C. He wants the woman to cut his hair extremely short.

D. The woman previously cut off too much of his hair.

提示：注意第二个人说话的语气，以及他的用词 (no way)，可断定他对这个邀请及其反感，选项答案肯定反映这种含义。

三、养花种草场景

1. 场景规律

提到养花养草，内容最常见的就是水浇得是否合适，阳光是否充足等，选项答案也与此相关。

标志词有：plant, flower, water (浇水), light 等。

另外，还可能谈到摆在什么位置合适的问题，摆到窗户前因为需要阳光，摆到角落里因为需要阴凉。

标志词有：put it under/ in front of the window, get plenty of light, need more light, move

over the window, move away from the window 等。

2. 例句解析

1) M: You wouldn't know by looking at them that I watered them every week. These plants next to the window always look brown.

W: Maybe they don't like direct sunlight. I had the same problem with some of my plants and a little shade help them immensely.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

A. Move the plants away from the window.

B. Water the plants more often.

C. Put the plants in a place where there is more sunlight.

D. Let her take care of the plants for a while.

提示：一旦听到“watered、plants 或 flowers”

等词，基本上就可以断定为养花养草场景题，选项答案的定位也只有两种可能，一与需要阳光水分相关，二与摆放的位置相关。

2) W: I love your new sofa. But why don't you put it over there under the window?

M: Oh, but the plants are doing well on the table there.

Q: What does the man imply?

A. He agrees with the woman.

B. He wants his plants to get plenty of light.

C. He'll take the plants off the table.

D. The woman should sit by the window.

提示：“plants are doing well”的原因肯定是阳光充足。

3) M: You know I've been watering my plants regularly. But they are still not doing well in my new dorm room.

W: Maybe instead of keeping them in the corner, you should put them directly in front of the window.

Q: What does the woman imply?

A. The area in front of the window is too cold for plants.

B. Plants rarely do well in the dormitory.

C. The plants may need more light.

D. The plants should get less water.

提示：“they are still not doing well”的原因有两点，一是水分，二是阳光，通过第一句话我们知道与水分无关，因此必然和阳光有关。

四、音乐会场景

1. 场景规律

①学生通常喜欢听音乐会，尤其是严肃音乐和古典音乐：

标志词有：classical music, rock and roll, out of this