

# TOEFL® iBT 真经 新托福听力

# 2

- 解码7大题型，打造高分攻略
- 海量仿真练习，分阶段、分步骤，步步为赢
- 夯实词汇储备，训练笔记技巧，提升听力技能



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TOEFL® iBT



新航道学校指定新托福 (TOEFL® iBT) 培训教材

# TOEFL® iBT 真经

## 新托福听力

Xintuofu Tingli Zhenjing 2

Neungyule Education Inc.

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# 前言

自从2006年9月15日的新托福网考第一次在国内开考至今，新托福考试带给了考生们无尽的感慨，它对传统语言测试形式的挑战更是值得我们思考和领悟。改革后的新托福考试在形式上更加多样和灵活，而在内容上将听、说、读、写完美地结合到了一起，对四项基本技能的考查纵横交错、互相结合。这就意味着中国考生面对的将是一场更艰难的考试，尤其对于中国考生并不擅长的听力来说，对考生的英语能力也提出了更高的要求。

## 知己知彼，方能百战不殆

了解托福考试的最新变化，我们的备考才能有的放矢。就听力而言，新托福的变化是显著的。

首先，新托福取消了预览题目这一环节。原托福听力考试中可以提前看到题目选项，这样的结果就是很多考生会凭借所谓的“考试技巧”去猜答案。而新托福听力只是在每个段子出现前给出一个画面，致使考生无法再“投机取巧”。中国考生一直习惯在笔试中提前阅读选项，所以新托福的此项改革对中国考生是一个巨大的挑战。即便ETS宣称出现的画面会有助考生预测内容和场景，可是从实际效果来看，画面所起的惟一作用也许是分散考生的注意力。所以这就对考生提出了更高的要求，仅凭技巧答题的时代已经终结，真正的英语水平才是考试成功与否的决定性因素。

其次，新托福加大了听力材料的密度和长度。原托福的听力段子长度仅为一分半钟，而新托福段子长度明显增加，有些段子达到了五分钟，甚至更长，使得听力考试难度增加很多。这要求考生更好地抓住段子的主要观点，主要脉络和主要细节，并且更加注重记忆力和笔记能力的培养。此外，考生平常用于训练的段子也要相应加长。

再次，新托福不再局限于考查细节内容，而是从多个角度考查考生的听力理解能力，出现了多选题、是非题、图表题、排序题等新题型。这在原托福考试中从未出现过。新题型的出现无疑给考生带来了更大的挑战，要求考生对全文有更全面、更透彻的理解和把握。

面对新托福听力考试的显著变化和所带来的更大的挑战，广大考生又该何去何从呢？听力考试已经不能单纯地依赖“应试技巧”，全方位提高自身听力素质、加之有针对性的练习才是赢得高分的基石。

## 工欲善其事，必先利其器

为了能让考生拥有一本贴近新托福听力考试、仿真性极强的练习材料，我们特意从韩国引进了这本教材。与《新托福听力真经》一脉相承，本书旨在帮助考生熟悉新托福听力考试，并通过最大化的实践练习来提高自身的听力水平。

新托福听力考试主要从三个角度对考生进行考查，即基础理解、理解应用、信息联

系。这三个角度下又可衍生出七大重点题型。本书以此为依据，分七个单元对这七大题型进行专项练习。

- 讲：首先对题型予以介绍，并给出可能出现的题目问法以及相应的解题策略，并辅以例题使之具体化、形象化。本部分内容旨在让考生对某一题型有个总揽性的了解，熟悉题目的类型和特点；此外，策略讲解避免了冗长复杂的文字说明，而是简洁明了、重点突出地点明在听力考试以及解答某类题型时需要注意的事项以及有效的答题技巧。
- 练：再好的方法也只有通过实践才能真正转化为自身的能力，因此，本书每一单元都提供了大量的练习。练习分为Level 1 和 Level 2两个阶段，由易到难，循序渐进。在每一阶段的练习中，先基础训练（Basic Drills）再真题模拟训练（iBT Practice），而且，在基础训练部分中，针对每一个听力文段，都采用了“选择题”+“听写题”的形式，精听与泛听相结合，从而帮助考生稳扎稳打、逐步提高解题能力。

此外，每个单元还附有单词检测（Vocabulary Check）和单词回顾（Vocabulary Review），在提高解题能力的也同步升级您的单词储备量。这对整个托福考试乃至英语学习都是有益的。

对考生来说，高度仿真的模拟试题是千金难求的复习冲刺资料。本书急考生之所需，收录了六套与新托福听力考试完全一致的全真模拟试题（Actual Practice Test）。在复习的冲刺阶段，做这样一套真题既可以帮助考生及时发现自身的问题，以便查缺补漏；也可以帮助考生提前找到考试的感觉，到真正考试时便可游刃有余，发挥出自己的最高水平。

新托福的改革是我们必须面对的挑战，但是只要我们能摆平心态，以严谨的态度、正确的方法去认真复习，那么必然能在新托福考试中取得满意的成绩！希望本书能成为您准备新托福、成功通往留学道路上的良师益友。

新航道国际教育集团总裁兼校长

2011年6月



# Introduction

## **TOEFL® : Test of English as a Foreign Language**

The TOEFL is a standardized test developed to assess English language proficiency in an academic setting. By achieving a high score on the TOEFL, you will demonstrate that your skills in English qualify you for admission to a college or university where English is used as the language of instruction. Academic institutions around the world will look at your performance on the TOEFL, so whether you are hoping to study in North America, Australia, Europe, or Asia, this test is the key to your future educational career.

## **TOEFL Today: TOEFL iBT**

Introduced in September 2006, the TOEFL Internet-based test (iBT) is the version currently administered in secure testing centers worldwide. It has expanded the types and depths of skills that are measured. In addition to reading, listening and writing proficiency, speaking abilities are also tested.

### ***Getting to Know the TOEFL iBT: Important Points***

- The test is divided into four sections: Reading, Listening, Speaking, and Writing. These are the skills that are essential for proficiency in any language.
- As well as measuring the individual skills listed above, some portions of the test require you to apply various combinations of skills in order to complete a task. Examples of such integrated tasks include:
  - listening to a passage and speaking in response to a question on the passage
  - reading a passage, listening to a second passage, and then speaking in response to a question on the two passages
  - reading a passage, listening to a second passage, and then writing a response to a question on the two passages
- In each section of the test, a tool bar is displayed on the computer screen. It lists the section and question number you are currently working on, the amount of time remaining, and has help, navigational, and volume buttons. The function buttons may differ slightly from one section to the next.
- In the Speaking section of the test, you will be required to speak your responses into a microphone. Your input will be digitally recorded and evaluated by ETS's trained scorers.
- In the Writing section of the test, you will be required to type your responses.
- There is no section dedicated to grammar, but your grammar skills will be tested indirectly

throughout the test, especially in the Speaking and Writing sections.

- You will be allowed to take notes during all portions of the test, and you will likely find these notes very helpful when answering the questions.
- You will be able to access your score report online as soon as 15 business days after taking the test. You can also receive a hard copy of the report by mail.

### **Getting to Know the TOEFL iBT: Test Format**

You will take all four sections of the test (Reading, Listening, Speaking, and Writing) on the same day. The duration of the entire test is about four hours.

Test Section	Description of Tasks	Timing
Reading	3–5 passages, each approximately 700 words 12–14 questions on each passage	60–100 minutes
Listening	4–6 lectures, each 500–800 words, 6 questions on each lecture 2–3 conversations, each around 3 minutes, 5 questions on each conversation	60–90 minutes
BREAK		10 minutes
Speaking	2 independent tasks – speak about personal knowledge and experience 2 integrated tasks – read-listen-speak 2 integrated tasks – listen-speak	20 minutes
Writing	1 independent task – write about personal knowledge and experience 1 integrated task – read-listen-write	50 minutes

### **Score Scales**

You will receive a score between 0 and 30 for each section of the test. Your total score is the sum of these four scores and will be between 0 and 120.



### ***Registering for the TOEFL iBT***

The most convenient way to register to take the TOEFL iBT is online by visiting the “Learners and Test Takers” section of the TOEFL website ([www.ets.org/toefl](http://www.ets.org/toefl)). Here, you can check current listings of testing centers and schedules. It is also possible to register for the test by phone and by mail. For more information, consult the TOEFL iBT Bulletin, which can be downloaded or ordered from the TOEFL website. It is free and features important information regarding the registration process.

## **GUIDE TO LISTENING**

For students pursuing studies in English-speaking environments, listening comprehension is an essential skill, as information will be delivered through lectures and conversations. The Listening section of the TOEFL iBT will require you to demonstrate your understanding of English as it is spoken in academic settings in North America and throughout the world. Questions in the Listening section are designed to test:

1. Your basic comprehension of a lecture or conversation, including the main idea and key details
2. Your understanding of the speaker’s purpose for relating certain information and his or her attitude about this information
3. Your ability to synthesize information from various parts of a lecture or conversation in order to understand its organization and the relationships between its ideas, and to draw inferences based on it

### ***Listening Section Content***

The material you will hear in the Listening section will include academic lectures typical of a classroom setting and conversations related to student life. The speech will accurately reflect real-life spoken English, and may include the following features: polite interruptions, mistakes and corrections, hesitations and repetitions, digressions, contractions, and sentence fragments. Although many of the speakers in the Listening section will have standard American accents, some may have a regional U.S. accent or an accent from another English-speaking country.

#### ***• Academic Lectures***

There are two formats of academic lectures that appear in the Listening section: monologues and interactive lectures. In a monologue, the professor is the only one who speaks. In an interactive

lecture, one or two students will participate in a discussion with the professor about the information he or she is presenting. The subject matter of both monologues and interactive lectures imitates what is commonly covered in introductory-level classes at colleges and universities. Lecture topics are quite varied, but no prior knowledge or expertise is required to understand the material. You will be able to answer all the questions using only the information contained in the lectures.

• *Conversations*

Unlike the lectures, the conversations in the TOEFL iBT do not involve specific academic material. Instead, they are concerned with problems and situations typical of student life. One speaker is usually a student, and the other can be a professor, teaching assistant, office clerk, librarian, another student, etc.

**Types of Questions**

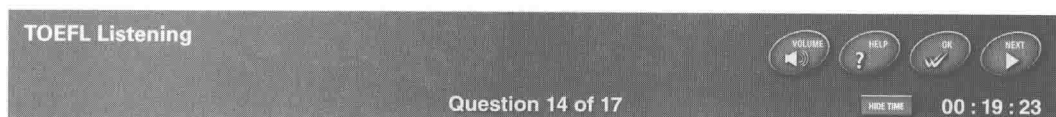
The questions found in the Listening section can be divided into seven categories.

Question Type	Testing Point
Main Idea	The overall content or purpose of the lecture or conversation
Detail	Important details introduced in the lecture or conversation
Function	The speaker's reason for making a specific statement in the lecture or conversation
Attitude	The speaker's attitude toward or degree of certainty about ideas in the lecture or conversation
Organization	The overall relationship between major ideas in the lecture
Connecting Content	Relationships that have been stated or clearly implied in the lecture or conversation
Inference	The speaker's intended meaning or implication in the lecture or conversation

### ***Important Points to Keep in Mind***

- You can take notes on all of the listening materials as you hear them. This is recommended, as you are not expected to memorize the material you hear.
- There will be a picture or pictures shown on the computer screen to provide context for each lecture or conversation.
- For lectures that use specialized terms, the new vocabulary may appear on a “blackboard screen” on the computer. This imitates the way a professor might write important terms on a blackboard. The purpose of these screens is to assist in your understanding of the lecture, but they do not necessarily present information related to the questions you will have to answer.
- When you see a headphone icon next to a question, it means you will have to listen again to an excerpt from the lecture or conversation before answering the question.
- There is no time limit for individual questions in the Listening section, but you must budget your time in order to finish the entire section within the allotted 60–90 minutes.

### ***Tool Bar in the Listening Section***



- You will always see the section and question number you are currently working on. The amount of time you have left to complete the section is also shown, although you can choose not to see this display by clicking **Hide Time**.
- You can change the volume of the material you hear by using the **Volume** button.
- If you need help with an aspect of the test, use the **Help** button. Remember, however, that this will not stop the clock.
- When you have answered a question, click the **Next** button to move on to the next question. You will then be asked to confirm your answer by clicking **OK**. Keep in mind that in the Listening section, you cannot return to a question after you have confirmed your answer.

### ***Tactics for the TOEFL iBT Listening Section***

To strengthen your listening skills before taking the TOEFL iBT, it is essential to frequently expose yourself to sources of spoken English. Watching movies and television and listening to radio programs

on various topics are simple and effective ways of doing this. To receive practice specifically with academic speech, check out the audio material available at libraries and bookstores. You may find it helpful to obtain a transcript of the material so you can read along as you listen.

*During the test, remember to:*

- make a note of new words and concepts that are presented in the lectures
- remain focused by thinking about what the speakers will likely say next
- consider each speaker's motivation and why they present certain information
- concentrate on the organization of the lecture or conversation so you can notice the difference between changes in topic and digressions
- listen for key words that demonstrate how important ideas are related to each other

## HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

This book gives you instruction, practice, and strategies for performing well on the TOEFL iBT Listening section. It will familiarize you with the appearance, length, and format of the TOEFL iBT and improve your ability to get the best possible score on the actual TOEFL test.

Each unit in the book corresponds to one of the seven question types in the Listening section. Each unit consists of the following:

An **Introduction** that provides basic information about and strategies for the question type  
**Basic Drills** that offer short listening materials to give examples of the question type being covered and allow you to become familiar with it

**Listening Practice** involving longer listening materials that will improve essential skills

**Dictations** that require a focus on accuracy, general comprehension, and special features of pronunciation while you transcribe or orally reproduce what you hear

**iBT Practice** that provides extensive exercises with note-taking activities

**A Vocabulary Check** that covers important topic-related words and phrases in the unit

**A Vocabulary Review** that offers a variety of activities designed to help you review and master essential vocabulary

In addition, this book contains six **Actual Practice Tests** to help you measure your progress, and these appear after units 2, 4 and 7. At the end of the book, you will find a **Practice TOEFL iBT Listening Section** that provides you with sample test questions to give you an estimate of how you would perform on the actual TOEFL test.

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# Part A

## Basic Comprehension Questions

→ Unit **01** Main Idea

Unit **02** Detail

# MAIN IDEA

## Unit 01

## ✿ Introduction

- Main Idea questions require you to have an overall understanding of the given conversation or lecture.
- These questions ask about the topic of the conversation or lecture.
- 1 Main Idea question is given for every conversation or lecture, and it will always appear as the first question for the passage.

## Question Types

### 1. Question forms for conversations:

- Why does the student go to see the professor?
- What problem does the student have?
- What are the speakers mainly discussing?

### 2. Question forms for lectures:

- What is the lecture mainly about?
- What is the main point of the lecture?
- What aspect of X does the professor mainly discuss?

## Strategy

### 1. Listen closely to the beginning of the conversation or lecture.

- (1) In conversations: The student's problem is usually the main idea. Identify the problem quickly at the beginning of the conversation.
- (2) For lectures: At the beginning of the lecture, the professor introduces the subject he/she will talk about.

### 2. You must understand the content comprehensively. As you listen, concentrate on the overall flow of the passage while you catch the major points. Writing down key words and phrases is effective.

### 3. Correct answers to the Main Idea questions are key words or phrases from the passage that have been reworded or paraphrased. Thus, answer choices that have the exact words and phrases from the passage are mostly likely incorrect.



## Sample Question

TOEFL Listening



### Professor

Now, the term “heat island” refers to urban air and surface temperatures that are higher than those in nearby rural areas. Many cities have air temperatures that are 2 to 10°F warmer than the surrounding natural land cover. What I want to talk about today is the factors that contribute to the relative warmth of cities. First... as a city grows, trees are cut down to make room for commercial development, roads, and suburban growth. As you know, plants and soil absorb heat during the day, and then carry the heat away through evaporation. Also urban areas generate more heat than other areas because of their higher populations... of course; a large population involves a lot of transportation, heating, and manufacturing. In addition to this, asphalt roads and tar roofs have absorptive properties so that heat is actually trapped in urban areas... there's little material in urban areas that reflects heat... and this is the problem.

What is the lecture mainly about?

- ☐ (A) The necessity of planting trees in the city
- ☐ (B) Different factors causing cities to become hot
- ☐ (C) The ways of decreasing air pollution in the city
- ☐ (D) Key principles in developing cities

### Answer and Explanation

The professor briefly explains what “heat island” is first, then talks about the three factors that contribute in creating the “heat island” effect in cities. Thus, (B) is the correct answer.