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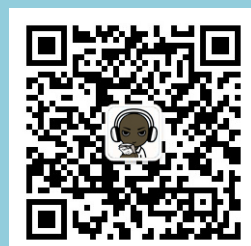
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新托福 TPO 听力文本翻译
【2011 年 12 月 30 日】

翻译工作: 张薇

讲解: 张薇

目录

写在前面的话	4
单例结构	4
TPO 11 Lecture 2	4
TPO 12 Lecture 4	8
TPO 6 Lecture 1	11

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写在前面的话

注:

- 1、 括号内的话是翻译中正常的增补。
- 2、 有底纹的话是对听力一些基本点的讲解。
- 3、 文章采用尽量的比较简单的直译，基本上很多翻译过于直接，主要是在模拟听力的内容到我们脑子里面的过程。给比较初级的学生提供帮助。将随着文本的增加翻译得一点一点的正规起来。
- 4、 文章都是 3 篇文章作为一个练习。每个练习里面的文章结构是相似的。依照信息量、语速以及词汇量，而被划分为简单，正常，和难。

单例结构

TPO 11 Lecture 2

Narrator

Listen to part of a lecture in an Architecture Class.

Professor

Today, we are taking a little detour from the grand styles of public architecture we've been studying to look at residential architectures in the United States. Since this is something we can all identify with, I think it will help us see the relationship between the function of a structure and its style or form. This has been an ongoing theme in our discussions, and we'll be getting back to it in just a moment. But before we get started, I want you to take a moment to think: does anyone know what the single most popular style for a house in the United States is today? Bob?

今天，我们要从（这段时间）一直学习的主要建筑风格转移到美国的居住建筑上来。因为这方面的内容是我们能够达成一致的，所以我认为这个内容可以帮助我们了解建筑物的用途和他们的风格或形式之间的关系。这个主题会一直贯穿于我们的讨论，一会儿我们还会回过头来继续（讨论）。但是，在我们开始之前，我想让你们花点时间想想：有没有人知道当今美国最①流行的居住房屋样式是什么？

Student 1

I bet it is the ranch-style house.
我猜是大农场风格的房屋。

Professor

Well, in this area, probably. But are we typical? Yeah, Sue.
恩，在这个地区，可能（是），但是我们（这）够典型么？恩，苏？

Student 2

How about the kind of house my grandparents live in? They call it a Cape Cod.
我祖父母住的那种房子怎么样？他们叫它 Cape Cod.

Professor

That's the one. Here's a drawing of what we consider of a classic Cape Cod house.
就是这种房子。这里有一幅我们认为的典型 Cape Cod 房子的图。

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These days, you see this style all over the United States. But it first showed up in U.S. northeast, in the New England region, around the late 1600s. For those of you who don't know the northeast coastal region, Cape Cod is a peninsula, a narrow strip of land that jets out into the Atlantic, and so many houses in this particular style were built on Cape Cod, that the name of the place became the name of the style. Now why did the Cape Cod style house become so popular in the northeast? Well, one reason is that it's a great example of form following function. We've talked about this design principle a lot about form following function, and, what we say it meant? Someone give me an application of this principle. What does this concept, that form should follow function? How would it be applied to housing design?

如今，你可以在美国各地看到这种房子。但是，大约在 17 世纪后期，它最早出现在美国的东北部的新英格兰地区。对你们中一些不了解东北沿海地区的人来说，**Cape Cod** 是一个半岛，一块伸入大西洋的狭长的带状陆地，并且有太多的这种特定风格的房屋建造在 **Cape Cod** 上，以至于这个地区的名字变成了这种建筑风格的名称。现在（来分析一下），为什么 **Cape Cod** 风格的房子在东北部这么流行呢？嗯，一个原因是这种房屋是一个很棒的“形式遵从于用途”的例子。我们已经讨论了很多关于“形式遵从于用途”这个设计原则的东西。之前我们说这个是什么意思？有人给我举了一个运用此原则的实例。什么是“形式遵从于用途”原则？这个原则怎么应用在房屋的设计上？

Student 2

Well, if it means that the design of the building, it should be based on the needs of people who use it. Then, well, the architect has to be very practical to think about the people who actually be living in the house or working in the office building, whatever, so for the architect, it's all about users not about showing off how creative you can be.

恩，如果这个原则意味着建筑的设计必须以使用者的需求为基础，那么，恩，建筑师必须很实际的考虑实际住在屋子里面或者是工作在办公楼里的人，所以无论如何，对于建筑师来说，它全部都是出于用户的利益考虑而不是为了展示你多么有创造力。

Professor

Good, of course。 for a Cape Cod house might be even more accurate to say that form also follows climate. Who knows what the climate like on Cape Cod?

好，当然是这样。对于 **Cape Cod** 型的房子来说，这个可以被更加准确的描述为形式还遵从于气候。谁知道在 **Cape Cod** 的气候是怎样的？

Student 1

Cold in the winter...

在冬天很冷。。。

Student 2

And whenever I visit my grandparents, it's really wet. It's usually either raining or snowing or foggy and windy, too. I guess because it's so exposed to the ocean?

还有，无论我何时去看我的祖父母，那都很潮湿。那里经常是，要么是在下雨，要么是下雪，要么是大雾，还有大风。我猜（这是）因为它过于暴露在海洋中。

Professor

That's right. So take another look at this drawing, and you can image how this design might be particularly helpful in that kind of climate. Notice how the house is fairly low to the ground. This relatively low compact structure helps the house withstand the strong winds blowing off the ocean. And look at the slope of the roof, the

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steep angle helps keep off all that rain and snow that accumulates in the winter. Another thing, Cape Cod houses usually face south to take advantage of the sun's warmth through the windows. That's helpful in winter. Now what can you tell me about the chimney, about its location.

就是这样。所以再看看这幅画，然后你就可以想象到在这种气候中这种设计是多么的有用。注意一下房子相对于地面来说是多么的低。这种相对低而紧凑的结构帮助这个房子抵制海洋上吹着的强风。接着看看屋顶的坡，陡峭的角度有助于清除所有冬天累积下来的雨和雪。另外一件事情。**Cape Cod** 型的房屋一般是面向南边的，借此来利用透过窗户的阳光的温暖。这在冬天是很有用的。现在，关于烟囱你们有什么看法，关于它的位置？

Student 2

Well, it's in the middle. Because, does that have something to do with heating the houses? I mean since the heat never has to travel very far.

恩，它在中间。因为。。。是跟房子的加热系统有关系么？我的意思是因为热量不用传播很远。

Student 1

That will mean you can heat the house more efficiently, right?

这就意味着你可以更加有效率的加热房子，对么？

Professor

Exactly, now see how the house has very little exterior decoration, that's also typical of early Cape Cod houses. The wind was one reason, nothing sticking out might blow away in the harsh weather, but there was probably another reason, not related to the climate, more reflection of a rural New England society back then, you see Cape Cod houses were not built in the big cities, where all the rich people lived back then. These were the modest dwellings the people who built them simply couldn't afford lots of expensive decorative details. But that was more than just matter of money. In these rural areas, people depended on each other for survival. Neighbors had to help and support each other in a difficult environment, so you didn't want to appear to be showing off. You wanted to avoid anything that might set you apart from your neighbors, the same people you might need to help you someday. So all these help to create an attitude of conformity in the community, and you can see why a modest, a very plain style would become so widely imitated throughout rural New England.

非常确切。现在，看看这个房子有着多么少的外部装饰。这在早期的 **Cape Cod** 型房子中也很常见。风是一个原因，（这样的话）在这种恶劣的天气下没有凸出的东西会被吹走。但是，很有可能还有另外一个原因，与天气无关，更多是那个年代的新英格兰乡村社会的反映。你们看 **Cape Cod** 型的房子不是建造在大城市，那时有钱人都住在大城市里面。建造这些简单房子的人们只是负担不起昂贵的装饰细节。但是，这不仅仅是钱的问题。在这些乡村地区，人们要相互依存，邻里之间需要在恶劣的环境中相互帮助和支持，所以你不会想要表现出趾高气扬的样子。你会想要避免任何可能使你与邻居分离开来的事情，有朝一日可能你会需要他们的帮助。因而，所有的这些促成了团体中的从众态度。之后，你就可以了解为什么一个简单的，非常平淡的风格会在新英格兰的乡村地区被广泛的模仿。

Student 2

It is plain? But you know it's nice-looking.

它很平淡？但是，你知道它很好看。

Professor

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Good point, and in fact it's precisely that as aesthetic appeal, the...the purity, the nearly perfect proportions of the houses...that's another reason for the cape cod enduring popularity even in places where the climate was so mild, it's functional design doesn't matter.

不错的点，而且事实上确实是这样。由于艺术上的吸引力，恩，纯粹的感觉，近乎完美的房屋比例，是另外一个使 **Cape Code** 风格即使是在功能性设计无关紧要的气候温和的地区也能经久不衰的原因。

注：

① single+most=most

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TPO 12 Lecture 4

Narrator

Listen to part of a lecture in an environmental science class.

环境科学课部分讲课内容

Professor

All right folks, let's continue our discussion of alternative energy sources and move on to what's probably the most well-known alternative energy source--- solar energy. The sun basically provides earth with virtually unlimited source of energy every day, but the problem has always been how do we tap this source of energy. Can anyone think of why it's so difficult to make use of solar energy?

好的, 大家。我们来继续我们关于备选能源的讨论, 接下来的 (and 这里显然不是表示并列结构, 而是正常的选择, 一般的来说, and、so 常常会出现不表示并列和因果逻辑的情况, 而只是老师的口头语, 类似于 then 的意思。) 是可能算是最有名的备选能源——太阳能。太阳基本上每天都给地球提供着近乎无限的能源来源, 而, 一直以来的问题是我们怎么开发这种能源。大家考虑下为什么利用太阳能那么困难?

Student A

Because it is hard to ...gather it?

因为它很难...收集?

Professor

That's exactly it. Solar energy is everywhere, but it's also quite diffused. And the thing is the dream of solar energy is not a new one. Humanity has been trying to use the sun's light as a reliable source of energy for centuries. And around the beginning of the 20th century there were actually some primitive solar water heaters on the consumer market. But they didn't sell very well. Any of you wanna guess why?

确切的说就是这样。太阳能是到处都有的, 但是它也相当散乱。对于太阳能的憧憬已经不是一个新的事情了。(the thing 在这里不翻译, 但是在听的时候是一个很好的强调的点, 因为出现 the thing 一般有两种情况: 一是这是个补充的细节, 二是这是个并列结构的开始, 后面很有可能出现 the another thing is。前者容易出细节题, 后者容易出双选题。所以, 意思上的虚词在听的时候却具有标记意义。) 人类尝试着去使用太阳光做可靠的能源, 已经好几个世纪了。(不得不提一下, 关于完成时, 完成过去式, 完成进行式, 大家需要仔细的了解一下, 在听力里面这个经常被忽略, 但是在听力的历史学科中, 经常有过去和现在的对比, 这时候这种时态如果没有听好的话, 就容易对现在和以前的状态弄不清楚, 选择了恰恰相反的那个。同时选项中喜欢用时态错误来找大家的麻烦。所以, 综合上面两点, 大家没有事情的时候去了解一下这几个时态吧。) 并且, 在 20 世纪开始的那阵子, 事实上简单的太阳能加热器在消费市场上。但是他们卖的并不是很好。你们有人想猜猜是为什么么?

Student A

Well, there were other energy choices like oil and natural gas, right?

恩。(well 这个就是一个思考的时候随意说的词, 但是这个词在听力里面也经常被阴阳怪气的说出来, 这一般会分为两种情况: 一是一个大的转折或者说是修正, 也就是说后面补充的部分和刚才说过的部分差距比较大甚至是相反; 二是后面要进行一个总结。也就是说, 理论性的话语将会吧嗒吧嗒的出现。赶紧做笔记, 选三个的选择的答案将要出现了!) 有其他的能源选择, 比如说石油和天然气 (like 是举例的标志词), 对么?

Professor

Yeah. And for better or for worse, we chose to go down that path as a society. When you consider economic factors, it's easy to see why. But then in the 1970s, there was an interest in solar energy again. Why do you think that happened?

是的。并且无论是好是坏, 我们选择继续走那条路是作为一个社会来说的。当你考虑到经济的因素, 这就能简单看出来为什么了。但是之后在 20 世纪 70 年代 (这种时间, 不要再脑子里面翻译确切的时间, 在笔记上写好 1970s 就好了, 这里可以测试一下自己对扫描右图二维码, 关注【托福备考】微信公众号 (微信号 ibt120), 回复“托福资料包”, 即可获得 20G 托福所有必备资料





于这种年代的敏感度。比如 TPO16L4 就有很多的这种年代，大家可以用这篇文章来练习听写时间)，又有了对太阳能的兴趣。你们认为那是为什么？

Student B

Because oil and natural gas were...err...became scarce?

因为石油和天然气...变得少了么？

Professor

Well, not exactly. The amount of oil and natural gas in the earth was still plentiful, but there were other reasons. It's a political thing really and I'm not gonna get into that now. So what happened in the 1970s was oil and natural gas became very expensive very quickly, and that spurred people to start looking into alternative forms of energy, solar energy probably being the most popular. But then in the 80s, this trend reversed itself when the price of oil and natural gas went down.

恩，确切来说不是这样的。地球上石油和天然气的数量在那时还挺充足的。但是有别的原因。事实上是政治上的事情。我不想现在深入到那个部分。所以，在 20 世纪 70 年代发生的事情是石油和天然气变得非常的贵，而且这个变化很快。（这个部分是按照音频的停顿翻译的。），而这激发了人们开始研究备选能源，太阳能可能是最受欢迎的。但是后来在 80 年代，这种趋势就反向了（reverse oneself 表示反向，出现频率不低，一般大家的反映挺慢的。所以这里说两句加深大家的印象。）当石油和天然气（价格）下降的时候。

Alright. Let's shift our focus now to some of the technologies that have been invented to overcome the problem of gathering diffused solar energy. The most basic solution is simply to carefully place windows in a building, so the sun shines into the building and then it's absorbed and converted into heat. Can anyone think of where this is most commonly used?

好的。现在让我们把焦点转移到一些科技上，这些科技被发明用来克服收集分散的太阳能的问题。最基本的解决方案就仅仅是仔细的放置好建筑物里面的窗户。然后（这里然后的意味大于所以），太阳照进建筑物中，然后就被吸收并转化为热量。有人能想下这个最常用的地方是哪里么？

Student A

Greenhouses.

温室。

Professor

Yep, greenhouses where plants are kept warm and provided with sunlight because the walls of the building are made entirely of glass. But we do also have more complex systems that are used for space heating. And they fall into two categories, passive and active heating systems.

对的。温室，在温室中植物得到了保暖并且被提供了阳光，而阳光是透过建筑物的墙（进来的），而墙是由整个的玻璃组成的。（这里把一个句子拆成几个句子是要给语法不好的学生提供分段理解的能力。）但是，我们确实有更加复杂的系统用来加热空间。他们分为两种：被动式和主动式加热系统。

Passive systems take advantage of the location or design of a house. For example, solar energy is gathered through large glass panels facing the sun. The heat is then stored in water-filled tanks or concrete. No mechanical devices are used in passive heating systems. They operate with little or no mechanical assistance.

被动系统利用房子的地点或者是设计。举例来说，太阳能被（那些）面向太阳的巨大玻璃板收集。热量在之后被存储在装满水的罐子或者是混凝土块中。没有机械装置被使用，在被动式加热系统中。他们工作基本上不需要机械辅助。

With active systems, on the other hand, you collect the solar energy at one location, and then you use pumps and fans to move heat from the collectors through a plumbing system to a tank, where can be used to heat a home or to just provide hot water.

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对于主动式系统，另一方面（**on the other hand** 在听力中非常常见，超级常见，比较重要。一般这里都是比较，而且语速比较快，所以，大家听到这个词组要感觉像被雷劈了一样，一下子打起精神来，把后面的结论记录下来。记录什么？谁犯了啥事。就可以了。就是说，记录一个主语，以及，一个动作或者一个形容词。），你在一个地方收集太阳能，之后，你使用泵和风扇来移动热量，把热量从收集处，通过管道系统弄到罐子中，在罐子中（这些热量）可以被用来加热家里或者仅仅是用来热水。

Student B

Excuse me professor, but I've got to ask, how can solar energy work at night or on cloudy days?

不好意思，教授。但是，我不得不问一下，太阳能怎么在晚上和多云的天气工作呢？

Professor

That's...Well...that is a really good question. As a matter of facts, science is still working on it, trying to find ways of enhancing energy storage techniques.so that, coming of night or cloudy days really wouldn't matter. That is the biggest drawback to solar energy. The problem of what do you do in cases where the sun's light is weak or virtually non-present. So the storage of solar energy, lots of solar energy, is a really important aspect.

这个嘛...恩...这真是一个好问题。（教授有点被问懵了。内向的人儿~）事实上，科学还在研究这个问题，在尝试着找到提高能源存储率的技术，来使得，晚上和多云天气的到来真的不会产生什么问题。这是太阳能的最大的缺点，这个问题，你要做什么以防太阳光太弱了或者说基本上（太阳）没有出来。所以，太阳能的存储，很多的太阳能的，真的是一个很重要的方面。

Student A

Does that mean that solar energy can only be used on a small scale, like heating a home?

那意味着太阳能只能使用在小范围么？比如说，用来温暖一个家？

Professor

Well actually, there have been some attempts to build solar energy power plants. The world's largest solar plant is located in Cremer Junction California. It can generate 194 megawatts of electric power, but that's just a drop in the bucket. Right now the utility companies are interested in increasing the capacity of Cremer Junction Plant, but only time will tell if it will ever develop into a major source of power for that region, considering the economic and political factors involved.

恩，事实上，有很多的尝试，已经去建造太阳能发电站了。世界上最大的太阳能发电站坐落在 CJC（地名这个东西，无论它长得跟 **beijing china** 一样简单，还是跟文章中这个地方一样那么奇怪，一律用缩写的，前者是 **BJC**，后者是 **CJC**。当然了。如果只有 **china**，那咱们就写 **china**，但是 **california** 就不要写加利福尼亚了，写加州吧……）。它可以产生 194 兆瓦的电能，但是这仅仅是杯水车薪（恩，我语文好不容易可以显摆一下~~。听力中出现比喻，常常会考，反应不过来怎么办？就按照字面意思解释这句话本身，然后呢，自己看看前后的逻辑。用前向思维和后向思维努力的看看就好了，上课的时候有讲的哈~）。现在公用事业公司的兴趣在于增加 **CJ** 电厂的能力，但是只有时间可以说明它是否能够发展成为主流的能源，对当地来说。想想牵扯在里面的政治和经济因素吧。

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TPO 6 Lecture 1

Narrator

Listen to part of a lecture in an economics class.

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Professor

Now when I mention the terms “boom and bust”, what is that going to mind?

现在。当我提到这个术语“繁荣和萧条”，什么出现在你们的脑海中？（这个翻译很文艺……）

Student

The dot com crash of the 90s.

.com 的崩溃在 90 年代。

Professor

Ok. The boom in the late 1990s when all those new Internet companies sprung up and then sold for huge amounts of money. Then the bust around 2000...2001 when many of those same Internet companies went out of business.

好的。在 20 世纪 90 年代默契的繁荣，那是所有的新兴的网络公司都兴起了并在那时卖了很多的钱。之后，在 2000...2001 年的大萧条，那时很多相同的网络公司都破产了（go out of business 是破产的意思，恩，大家可能都知道……）。

Of course, booms aren't always followed by busts. We've certainly seen times when local economies expanded rapidly for a while and then went back to a normal pace of growth. But, there's a type of rapid expansion, what might be called the hysterical or irrational boom that pretty much always leads to a bust. See, people often create and intensify a boom when they get carried away by some new industry that seems like it will make them lots of money fast. You'd think that by the 90s, people would have learned from the past. If they did, well, look at tulips.

当然。繁荣并不总是被萧条跟踪的。（就是说，繁荣之后并不总是萧条。翻得这么别扭，是为了提醒大家在听听力的时候注意被动，尤其是过去分词表状态的时候。）我也曾经确实看到过很多次，那时候区域经济很快的增长了一段时间，然后就回到了正常的增长速度了。但是，有一种类型的快速扩张，这种扩张可以被称为歇斯底里的或者说不合逻辑的繁荣，相当多的（或者说是）总是会导致萧条。看看，人们经常创造和强化一种繁荣，当他们被一种新兴的经济产业冲昏头脑的时候，而这种产业看起来像是会给他们带来很多的钱。（恩，这里又要唠叨一下了。carry away 有两个意思，还记得么？一个是拿走，一个就是冲昏头脑，被什么东西拐走的那种感觉。）你们可能会认为到了 90 年代，人们会从过去中学习到很多东西。如果他们是这样做的，好吧，看看郁金香吧。

（well, 这里的 well 就是在 TPO12 的翻译中说的具有反面意思的地方。这个 well 和后面的看看郁金香吧，联合起来构成了对前面的“你们认为人们会从之前的经验中学习到经验么”这个设问的问题的回答。首先，这个问题是人们会从过去学到很多。然后假设了一下，在假设之后呢，没有说假设成立，而是讪笑的说了另外一个事情。这里非常的不合常理啊，发现了么？尤其是教授那奇怪的小。所以根据逻辑上的两次转折：会学到问题么——不回答问题说假设——不说假设说看一个例子。可以得出，问题和假设都是错的。所以人们没有学习到经验。所以大家去做一下后面的题目就知道这里说的是什么意思了。）

Student

Tulips? You mean like a flower?

郁金香？您是说一种花？（这里的 like 依旧按照举例来解释）

Professor

Exactly. For instance, do you have any idea where tulips are from? Originally I mean.

就是这样。例如，你知道郁金香来自于哪里么？（从）根源上（来讲），我的意思是。

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Student

Well, the Netherlands, right?

恩，荷兰，对不对？

Professor

That's what most people think, but no. They are not native to the Netherlands, or even Europe. Tulips actually hail from an area that Chinese call the Celestial Mountains in Central Asia. A very remote mountainous region.

那是绝大多数的人认为的。但是，不是的。（与常识相悖的地方，一定会考的，请注意！怎么算常识？我都没有听懂怎么知道这个是常识？我不知道 **tulips** 是郁金香，也不知道 **Netherlands** 是荷兰的啊。怎么知道这里是常识呢。没注意到老师已经说了么？这是绝大多数的人都知道的。所以这就是常识，恩，也许这个真的不算常识，但是呢，教授这么在听力里面说了，就说明 **ETS** 认为它是常识，所以大家就必须要把它当做常识。唉，人在屋檐下不得不低头啊。。。）他们并不是土生土长在荷兰的，或者是欧洲。郁金香事上是来自于（**hail from**: 来自于一个特定的地方的意思。恩一个伟大的词组……）一个中国人称之为天山的地方。（天山？天界山？恩，傻傻分不清楚。中国从来都很神秘的样子看来……）一个非常遥远的山区。

It was Turkish nomads who first discovered tulips and spread them slowly westward. Now, around the 16th century, Europeans were traveling to Istanbul and Turkey as merchants and diplomats. And the Turks often gave the Europeans tulip bulbs as gifts which they would carry home with them. For the Europeans, tulips were totally unheard of. Er...a great novelty. The first bulb to show up in the Netherlands, the merchant who received them roasted and ate them. He thought they were kind of onion.

是土耳其的游牧人最先发现郁金香的，然后（**and** 又做“之后”讲了哈）慢慢地把这种花向西扩散。现在，在 16 世纪左右，欧洲人到伊斯坦布尔和土耳其旅游，作为商人和外交官。土耳其人就经常给欧洲人郁金香的球茎作为礼物，而欧洲人会把它带回家。对于欧洲人来说，郁金香是一个完完全全的新奇事物（**novelty**，恩，我知道大家知道 **novelty** 有新奇事物的意思，但是我就是还想要提醒下，因为这个词出现的次数不少哦，肯定大于 2~~恩，飘走……）第一个在荷兰出现的郁金香球茎，那个收到这个球茎的商人，把这个球茎烤了烤了然后吃了。（问个问题，大家有听出来这里 **eat** 的过去式么？）他认为这些球茎是一种洋葱。（大家，这个开朗的教授又开始笑了，假如之前那次笑还比较矜持大家有点听不出来，那么这次的笑大家就一定要非常注意了。这笑得那么明显还听不出来的话，恩，来乐闻携尔找张听力老师和李听力老师吧，你真的需要辅导。带有明显的情绪的部分一般都会问情绪的产生的原因是什么，但是 **ETS** 不会赤裸裸的问：老师为什么笑了；会问得比较文雅点，怎么文雅？请仔细做题，您自然就知道了。）

It turns out that the Netherlands was an ideal country for growing tulips. It had the right kind of sandy soil for one thing, but also, it was a wealthy nation with a growing economy, willing to spend lots of money on new exotic things. Plus, the Dutch had a history of gardening. Wealthy people would compete, spending enormous amounts of money to buy the rarest flowers for their gardens. 事实证明是，荷兰是一个理想的种植郁金香的地方（这里出现了具有极端意义的词，所以下面会出现传说中的总结性罗列。）它那里有合适的沙质土是一个方面（请把这篇文章跟之前的 **TPO12L4** 对比着看，**one thing** 和 **another** 之间的纠葛），同时，它那时还是一个富有的国家，有着持续增长的经济，愿意花很多的钱在舶来品上。还有，荷兰有着很好的园艺历史。富有的人民会攀比，花很多的钱来买那些稀有品种的花给他们的花园。

（这一段是非常好的用来练习记录并列条件的听力段落。尤其是非常好的带有标志词的并列段落。同时，这段话是多么好的托福写作论证模板啊。多好的一段，我们居然遇到了！谢谢 **ETS**。同时，这里的 **history** 的发音问题，大家也要注意一下。/h/在快速的口语中不发音。）

Soon tulips were beginning to show up in different colors as growers tried to breed them specifically for colors which would make them even more valuable. But they were never completely sure what they would get. Some of the most prized tulips were white with purple streaks, or red with yellow streaks on the paddles, even a dark purple tulip that was very much prized. What happened then was a craze for these specialized tulips. We called that craze “tulip mania”.

很快，郁金香开始出现了各种颜色，因为种植者尝试为了特定颜色来培育他们，而这使得郁金香更加的有价值。但是他们从来不能完全的确定他们会收获什么（颜色的郁金香）。一些最贵的郁金香那时是白色的具有紫色的条纹，或者是红色的有着黄色的条纹在花扫描右图二维码，关注【托福备考】微信公众号（微信号 ibt120），回复“托福资料包”，即可获得 20G 托福所有必备资料





瓣上，甚至是深紫色的，是非常贵的。那之后就出现了一种对于这种特殊的郁金香的大流行。我们可以那种大流行为“郁金香的狂热”

（学会抓住点——郁金香的颜色多而且奇特）

So, here we've got all the conditions for an irrational boom: a prospering economy, so more people had more disposable income-money to spend on luxuries, but they weren't experienced at investing their new wealth. Then along comes a thrilling new commodity. Sure the first specimens were just played right in tulips, but they could be bred into some extraordinary variations, like that dark purple tulip. And finally, you have an unregulated market place, no government constrains, where price could explode. And explode they did, starting in the 1630s. There was always much more demand for tulips than supply. Tulips didn't bloom frequently like roses. Tulips bloomed once in the early spring. And that was it for the year. Eventually, specially-bred multi-colored tulips became so valuable, well, according to records, one tulip bulb was worth 24 tons of wheat, or thousand pounds of cheese. One particular tulip bulb was sold and exchanged for a small sheep. In other words, tulips were literally worth their weight in gold.

所以，这里我们得到了一个不合逻辑的繁荣的所有的条件：（多么标准的告诉你：赶紧做笔记吧，要总结了！）一个繁荣的经济，更多的人有更多的可以处置的收入来花费在奢侈品中，但是他们没有在这种新财富上的投资经验。之后出现了一个激动人心的新的商品，像是黑紫色的郁金香。并且，最后，你有一个没有规范的市场，没有政府的限制，在那（个市场）里价格可以飞涨。并且，价格也确实是飞涨了。开始于 17 世纪 30 年代，有着更多的对郁金香的需求相对于（郁金香的）供应来说。郁金香不会常常开花，像玫瑰那样。郁金香在早春的时候开放一次，然后，这就是一年唯一的那一次了。最终，专门培育的多种颜色的郁金香变得非常的值钱。恩，根据记录，一个郁金香（不知道是一盆还是一朵，所以就先写一个吧。）价值 24 吨小麦或者是几千镑的奶酪。一种特殊的郁金香球茎曾经被卖掉并换回了一只小绵羊。换句话说，郁金香真的是用黄金来衡量重量的。

（学习抓住要点：首先前面的那三个条件。其次郁金香超级贵。）

As demand grew, people began selling promissory notes guaranteeing the future delivery of priced tulip bulbs. The buyers of these pieces of paper would resell the notes and mark up prices. These promissory notes kept changing hands from buyer to buyer until the tulip was ready for delivery. But it was all pure speculation because as I said, there was no way to know if the bulb was really going to produce the variety, the color that was promised. But that didn't matter to the owner of the note. The owner only cared about having that piece of paper so it could be traded later at a profit. And people were borrowing, mortgaging their homes in many cases to obtain those bits of paper because they were sure they'd find an easy way to make money.

随着需求的上升，人们开始发售期票（这个词好专业的是吧，但是呢，在做听力的时候只要知道这就是一种具有某种承诺意味的 note 就可以了。）来保证未来的贵重的球茎的分发。这些纸片的购买者会再卖出去而且会是以一个明显高的价格。这些期票会不停的从一个买家到另一个买家的倒手，直到郁金香可以被派出去。但是这些都仅仅是期望而已，因为我已经说过了，根本没有办法知道球茎是否会产生某种变种，（和）已经承诺好了的颜色。但是，这些对于期票的拥有人来说并不要紧。这些拥有人只在乎有这些纸片，然后，它可以用来做之后的交易来获得利益。并且，人们会借款、抵押房屋，在一些情况下，去得到这些纸片，因为他们确定自己找到了一个简便的赚钱的方法。

（这里有一个跟常识不符合的地方，以及一个常识可以判断出来危险的地方。这两个地方由于其本身的意义内容的出挑变得很引人注目。大家当做作业吧，找找看这两个点。回头会有答案。）

So now, you've got all the ingredients for a huge bust. And bust it did, when one cold February morning in 1637, a group of bulb traders got together and discovered that suddenly there were no bidders. Nobody wanted to buy. Panic spread like wild fire and the tulip market collapsed totally.

所以，现在，你们已经得到了所有能导致一个巨大的萧条的所有元素。并且，萧条开始萧条了，当某个寒冷的二月早上，在 1637 年，一群球茎的交易者聚集在一起并且发现突然间没有竞买人了。没有人想要买。惊慌像野火一样蔓延开去，而郁金香市场彻底的崩溃了。

（多么诗意的一个结尾，很值得出题？但是，这么美妙的一段话就是一个意思：市场崩溃了。所以没有出题点。恩，其实结尾的那句话也可以小出一下题目，问为什么老师提到野火。）

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