

托福听力强化课程之八大题型

一、新托福考试介绍

TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language)

iBT (internet Based Test)

- 1.内容均来自北美校园真实生活场景；侧重考查在学术环境中使用英语的能力，分听说读写四部分。
- 2.考试顺序：阅读、听力、10 mins break、口语、写作
- 3.考试通过互联网进行，全程机考。
- 4.考试时间总长大约为 4 小时。
- 5.考试总分为 120，每部分满分 30
- 6.成绩要求：越高越好（80, 90, 100）
- 7.考试纪律
 - 考生需提前 30 分钟到场
 - 考生不许携带包括手表在内的任何电子设备和计时器
 - 在考务人员解锁后才能触摸键盘鼠标
 - 考间休息时可吃东西、喝水
 - 考试期间不能出考场
- 8.考试程序
 - 抵达考场：存物、抄写誓词、提交证件、签到照相、
 - 进入考场：就座、核对照片、注册号、姓名生日
 - 考务人员输入键盘解锁指令、调节音量和耳机
 - 监考人确认，开始考试

二、新托福考试听力部分

1. 题量、时间、分数

文章类型	数量	题目数	时间
Conversation	2-3 (加试)	5	2-3min
Lecture	4-6 (加试)	6	4-6min
Total	6-9 (加试)	34-51 (加试)	60-90min
Scaled Score: 0-30 (转换表见OG401页)			

Raw Point Total	Scaled Score	Raw Point Total	Scaled Score
36	28-30	21	16-18
35	28-30	20	14-18

34	28-30	19	13-17
33	28-30	18	13-17
32	27-29	17	11-16
31	26-29	16	10-15
30	25-27	15	10-15
29	25-27	14	9-13
28	24-26	13	8-12
27	22-24	12	6-12
26	21-23	11	4-10
25	21-23	10	3-10
24	17-22	9	0-9
23	16-21	8	0-9
22	16-21	7	0-7

2.题目考查形式:

新题型: 双选题、重听题

答题时间: 总时间限制, 每题分配时间不限

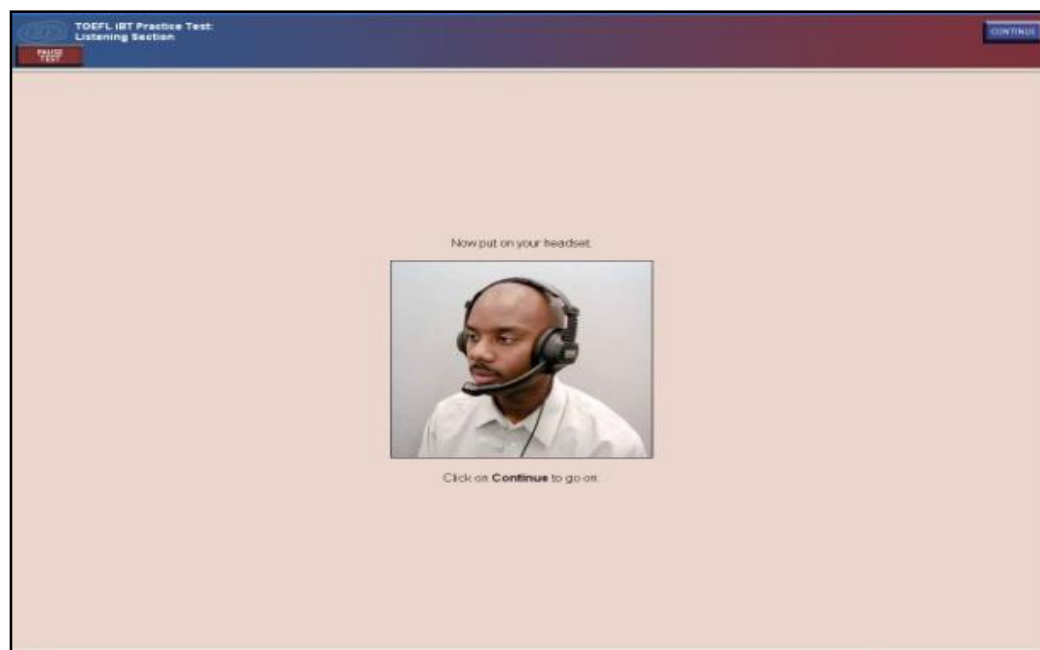
答题流程: 无法回改

3.文章材料的考查形式:

长度: 比旧托福长

语速: 比旧托福稍慢

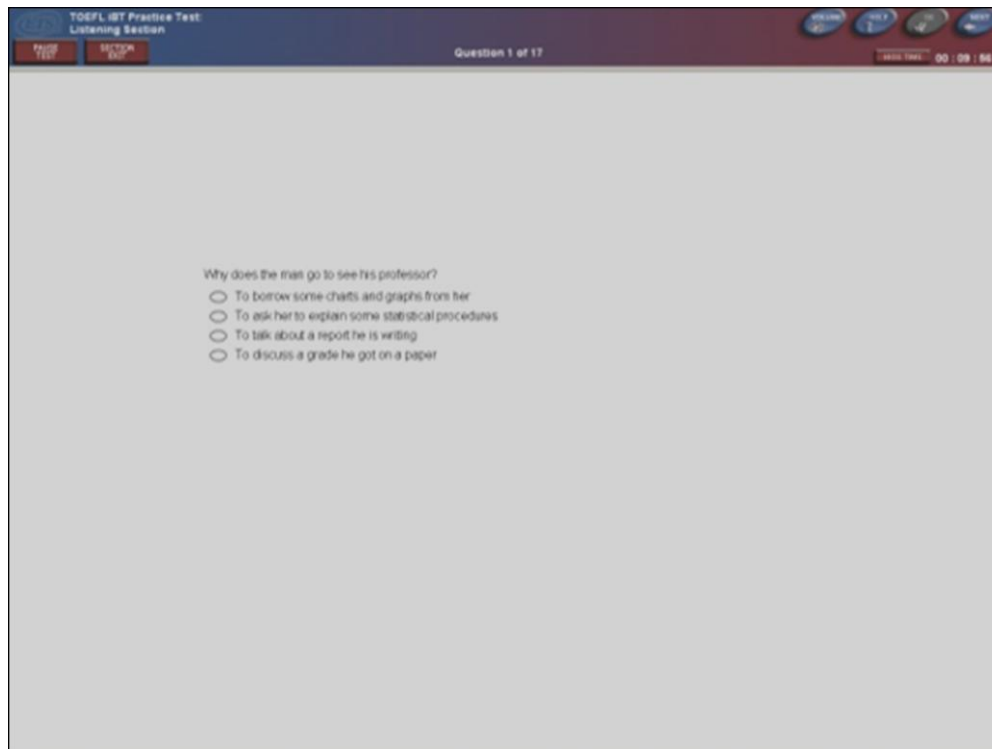
类型: 对话、独白、讨论



段落念完才出题目，播放期间一直有进度条



题目念完才出选项



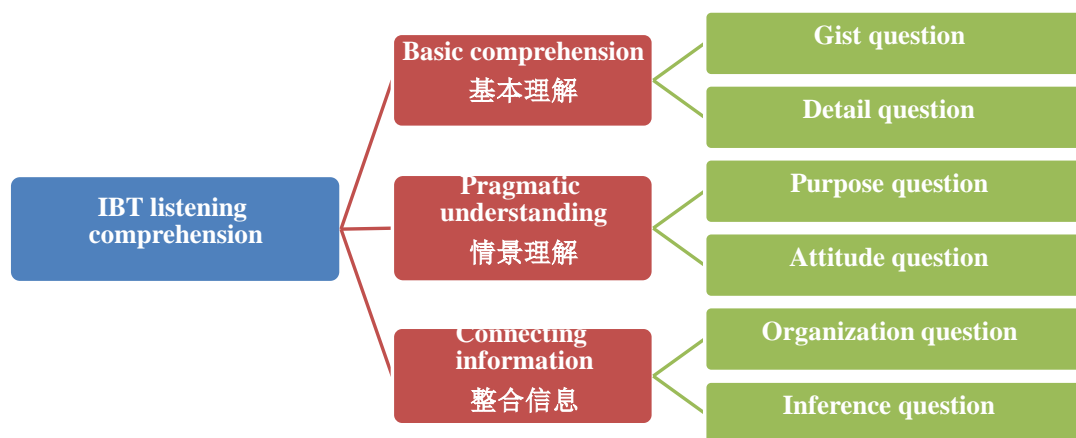
- 强度大
 - a. 持续时间长：无加试≤60 mins
加试≤90 mins
conversation: 2-3mins
lecture: 4-6 mins
 - b. 细节较多：note-taking skills
 - c. 对话涉及人物增多：角色混淆或误听
- 学术化
 - a. Arts 艺术 (如 literature & authors, architecture)
 - b. Life Science 生命科学 (如 animal behavior, biochemistry)
 - c. Physical Science 自然科学 (如 alternative energy, weather & atmosphere)
 - d. Social Science 社会科学 (如 mass communication, history of urbanization, education)
- 5. 考试内容
 - *Conversation* 对话
 - a. Office hour 教授的面谈时间，包括要求延期交作业或考试没考好等非学术性对话。
 - b. Service encounter 学校的各项学生服务，通常是非学术性的，包括租房服务、心理咨询、找工作、课程注册等。
 - c. Student interaction 学生之间的对话，比如复习笔记、准备考试、准备课堂演讲 (presentation)等。
 - Conversation 文章思路
提出问题-----分析问题-----解决问题
 - *Lecture*
 - a. 来源于真实的课堂授课场景，涵盖专业广泛。基本上分为 arts, life science, physical science, social science 四大类。
 - b. 不需要专业学术背景知识，答案全体现在音频内容中。

c.体现真实生活中的口语，会有自我纠正、重复、停顿、犹豫等现象。

Lecture 文章思路

寒暄开头，点名主题-----展开讲解，举例说明-----总结结尾，作业

四、八大题型核心特点及题型技巧



内容主旨题

目的主旨题

细节题

功能题（重听题）

态度题

组织结构题

内容连接题

推理题

- **Basic Comprehension**

要求考生理解全文的主旨 main idea 和支持主旨的一些细节 supporting details。

主旨题：

对话 Why does the student go to see the professor?

What are the speakers mainly discussing?

讲座 What is the topic of the lecture?

What aspect of ...does the professor mainly discuss?

细节题：

What does the professor consider unusual about the student's background?

What is X?

What resulted from the invention of the X?

- **Pragmatic Understanding**

主要考察考生对语言交流的实际掌握能力。听出讲话者讲某句话的目的或听出讲话者所呈现的态度。

功能题：

What is the purpose of the woman's response?

Why does the professor say this?

例 M:Okay. I'll just pay with a credit card. [pause] And where do I do that at?

W:At, um, the housing office.

M:Housing office, all right.

W:Do you know where they are?

Q: What is the woman trying to find out from the man?

A. Where the housing office is

B. Approximately how far away the housing office is

C. Whether she needs to tell him where the housing office is

D. Whether he has been to the housing office already

态度题：

What is the professor's attitude toward...?

What does the woman mean when she says this...?

What is the professor's opinion of...?

- **Connecting Information**

考查考生对上下文以及文章脉络、前后语言信息关联的掌握能力这种考察就要求考生更具备一定的听力实力，比如整合文中信息、根据前文下结论、更会考到推导的能力。总体上考查考生的概括和推论的能力。

组织结构题：

How does the professor organize the information about...?

Why does the professor mention...?

推论题:

What does the professor imply about...?

What will the student probably do next?

What can be inferred from...?

1. GIST-content QUESTION 内容主旨题

a.内容主旨题定义:

Understanding the gist of a lecture or conversation means understanding the general topic or main idea. The gist of the lecture or conversation may be expressed explicitly (直观的) or implicitly (含蓄的).

Questions that test understanding the gist may require you to generalize or synthesize information from what you hear.

主旨大意

时而明确&时而含蓄

归纳总结

b.内容主旨:(频率:4/套)

What are the speakers mainly discussing?

What is the lecture mainly about?

What is the main topic of the lecture?

What aspect of X does the professor mainly discuss?

c.主旨常见展开方式:直接展开

- today we are going to be talking about...
- I'd like to begin my lecture by introducing...
- let's focus on...
- let's now take a look at...
- For today's discussion, we'll review the case study on...
- I'm going to begin this lecture by giving you your next assignment...

主旨常见展开方式:提问展开

- how are companies typically structured?
- Do you remember what they are?
- How can you understand it?
- Why does human being consider it important?
- Last time we were talking about XXX, who can sum up some of the main points?

还有一种特例,就是文章开头没有涉及文章主题,需要联系整篇文章去判断,分析主题,比较罕见

d.内容主旨题如何应对?

- 听准开头
- 把握讲座的核心论点
- 训练对文章核心词的敏感度
- 捕捉全文重复信息(细节反映主题)

e.主旨题技巧:开篇方式

- 直接点明主旨

Today we are going to be talking about...

一般用在说明性文章，文章的主旨（核心词），又往往是一个生词。刚开始一定会描述这个生词的性状（长宽高颜色等等），这些都不重要，重要的是紧接下来的一用途、最大特点等等。

Eg.

As I was saying, the Renaissance period, which started in the 1400s in Europe. The Renaissance was still a pretty religious period. And that 's reflected in the artwork of that time. But artists were starting to experiment with a more secular 世俗的 point of view as well, a tendency to also use the natural world as the subject matter for their art. And there were different ways that these natural themes were explored. For instance many artists would paint portraits, while others, although this was more common in northern Europe, would make landscapes, the subject of their works. But today I'd like to consider an influential Italian Renaissance artist, Leon Batista Alberti, who took a slightly different approach.

Leon Batista Alberti was a painter, sculptor, architect, musician, poet, very wide-ranging interests, like da Vinci or Michelangelo. The sort of guy for whom the term Renaissance man was in fact created. Alberti believe that the most important approach for a painter was to capture a story or a narrative.

- 逐步引入主旨

文章开始先划出一个大致学科范围，逐步引导至主旨核心词。

Eg

1. When you are trying to imagine a fungus, you probably picture a mushroom popping up out the ground. And think that's it. But the fungus isn't like that, most of it actually lives under ground, and fungi in general are often an important active component of the soil. A fungus secretes enzymes into the soil, enzymes that breakdown, decompose organic materials in the soil, so the fungus can absorb this material and get nutrition. 主旨提出 But to me, what's most interesting about this process is how it mean enable fungi to help clean up environment pollution in the soil. And that thanks in part to a substance in their cell walls called chitin. （主旨跟之前引入的废话有关系）

2.**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 will 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?

Student "I bet it is the ranch-style house."

Professor "Well, in this area, probably. But are we typical? Yes, Sue."

Student 2 "How about the kind of house my grandparents live in? They call it a Cape Cod.

Professor That' s the one.

3.So, we' ve been talking about nutrients, the elements in the environment that are essential for living organisms to develop, live a healthy life and reproduce. Some

nutrients are quite scarce. They are just isn't much of them in the environment but fortunately they get recycled. When nutrients are used over and over in the environment, we call that a nutrient cycle.

- 寒暄开篇 .

特殊情况（也经常出现）：开头会将讲一些上次课讲的东西，作为复习，之后才是主旨（寒暄开头）

注意：出现寒暄开头，上次课讲的东西一定要听，在这部分会出细节题

Before we get started, let's review what we've learned last class...

Let's pick up where we left off last week, OK, as you recall(记得)...

Before we begin our discussion on...(此处为本次主题)

Let's review what we know about...(此处为上次主题)

Eg.

Up until now in our discussions and readings about the Baroque and early classical periods, we've been talking about the development of musical styles within the relatively narrow social context of its patronage by the upper classes. Composers, after all, had to earn a living and those who were employed in the services of a specific patron, well, I don't have to spell it out for you, the likes and dislikes of that patron, this would have had an effect on what was being composed and performed. Now, of course, there were many other influences on composers, um, such as the technical advances we've seen and the development of some of the instruments, uh, you remember the transverse flute, the clarinet and so on.

But I think if I were asked to identify a single crucial development in European music of this time, it would be the invention of the piano, which, interestingly enough also had a significant effect on European society of that time. And I'll get to that in a minute.

主旨题技巧：尾部规律

结尾部分往往出现一些总结性信息 以及其他一些涉及考点的内容，应充分重视

信号词：

To sum up

To conclude/in conclusion

In summary/to summarize

Finally

Therefore

From this, we can see that...

f.主旨题干扰选项特征：

- Too general: an idea that is beyond the focus of the conversation or lecture
- Too specific: a supporting detail instead of a main idea
- Inaccurate: not true, or only partially true, according to the speakers
- Irrelevant: about something that the speakers didn't mention

g.正确选项特征：包含一些有总结含义的词~

- Early history,
- development,
- growth,
- origin,
- background information,
- features,

- invention,
- creation,
- characteristics,
- innovation,
- evolution,
- trend,
- comparison,
- classification

h. ~题型练习~

Q1. What is the main topic of the talk?

- A. How to analyze various types of advertising
- B. How to develop products that people will like
- C. How to use advertising successfully.
- D. How to satisfy customer demands

听力材料

Listen to part of a lecture in a Business Class.

Let's get started. Last time we were talking about the need for advertising (学科范围). Now let's look at how you can successfully call the attention to the services or products you want to sell.

Q1. What is the talk mainly about?

- A. Various predators that threaten young birds
- B. Various patterns of growth in young birds
- C. One way that birds protect their young.
- D. One way that birds provide food for their young

听力材料

OK. Today we are going to continue our discussion about the parenting behaviors of birds. And we gonna start by talking about what are known as distraction displays.

Now if you were a bird, and there is a predator around, what are you going to do? Well for one thing you are going to attract as little attention as possible, right? Cuz if the predator doesn't know you are there, it is not gonna to try to eat you. But sometimes certain species of birds do the exact opposite, when the predator approaches, they do their best to attract the predator. Now why would they do that? Well, they do that to draw the predator away from their nests, away from their eggs or their young birds. And the behaviors that the birds engage in to distract away the predators are called distraction displays. And there are numbers of kinds of distraction displays.

T12 L2

Q1. What is the lecture mainly about?

- A. Two competing theories of business management
- B. Tools that business managers can use to improve the efficiency of their employees
- C. A method for business to learn about the needs of their customers.
- D. A way that business managers can better relate to their employees

听力材料

Listen to part of a lecture in a Business Class

OK. As we've talked about, a key aspect of running a success business is knowing, um, getting a good sense of what the customer actually wants, and how they perceive your product. So with that in mind, I want to describe a very simple method of researching customer preference. And it is becoming increasingly common. It is called MBWA which stands for managing by wandering around.

Q1. What is the lecture mainly about?

- A. The effect of the decrease in temperatures on wetlands
- B. The use of computer models to analyze temperature patterns
- C. The theory that land development affected the climate of South Florida.
- D. The importance of the citrus industry to the south Florida economy

听力材料

Narrator

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

Pro: When land gets developed for human use, the lands keep changes, we don't see as many types of vegetation, trees, grasses, and so forth. This in turn leads to other losses, the loss of animals once live there, but these are the obvious changes. But there're also less obvious changes like the climate. One interesting case of this, of changes in local land use cause changes in climate, specifically the temperature, is in Florida. Now what comes to mind when you think of the State of Florida?

Q1. What aspect of architecture in the United States is the lecture mainly about?

- A. The differences between rural and urban styles of housing
- B. The reasons for popularity of a particular type of house.
- C. The various styles of houses that are popular in New England
- D. The decorative details that are typical of houses built in New England

听力材料

Today we are taking a little detail from the grand style of public architecture we've been studying. To look at residential architecture in United States, since this is something we can all like identify with, I think it can help us to see the relationship between the function of structure and its style, or form, this is being an ongoing theme in our discussions, and we will 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 house in United States is today? Bob?

Student: I bet it is the ranch style house.

Pro: well in this area probably, but are we typical? Yeah, Sue?

Student B: how about the kind of house my grandparents live in, they call it uhh the Cape Cod.

Pro: That's the one, here's a drawing of what we consider about the classic Cape Cod house. These days you see the style all over the United States, but it first showed up in the US northeast, in the new England region, around the late 1600. For those of you who don't know the northeast coastal region, Cape Cod is a peninsular, a narrow strip of land that jets into Atlantic. So many houses in this style were built on Cape Cod, the name of the place, which comes the name of the style. Now why did the Cape Cod house style become so popular in the northeast? Well one reason is that it is a great example of form following function.