

新托福强化听力讲义

新托福考试听力部分介绍

1. 新托福和旧托福的对比

考试	形式	预读题目	笔记	题型
PBT 旧托福	Paper	Yes	No	1/4 multiple choice
IBT 新托福	Internet	No	Yes	New types

2. 题量, 时间, 分数

文章类型	题量	题目数	时间
CONVERSATION	2-3	5 / conversation	2-3 min / conversation
LECTURE	4-6	6 / lecture	4-6 min / lecture
TOTAL	6-9 (加试)	34	60-90 min
SCALE SCORE: 30 见 OG185 评分标准			

3. 题目的考查形式

考场环境: 独立电脑, 耳机, 铅笔, 草稿本

电脑环境: 图片, 视频, 声音, 板书

新题型: 双选题, 重听题, 表格配对题

答题时间: 总时间限制, 每题分配时间不限

答题流程: 永不悔改

4. 文章材料的考查形式

文章结构: 删除了旧托福的 PART A 部分, 更加注重于对于能力的考查

文章长度: 比旧托福长

文章语速: 无所谓快慢, 比旧托福更加贴近真实的学习生活

文章类型: 对话, 独白, 讨论

CONVERSATION 文章思路

LECTURE 文章思路

5. 新托福考试题型概述

题号	问 题	题 型
1	Why does the student go to see the professor?	Gist question
2	According to the professor, what information should the student include in her statement of purpose?	Detail Question
3	What does the professor consider unusual about the student's background?	Detail Question
4	Why does the professor tell a story about his friend who went to medical school?	Detail Question
5	What does the professor imply about the people who admit students to graduate school?	Inference question
6	What are the students mainly discussing?	Gist question

7	<i>Listen again and then answer the question:</i> Why does the woman say this?	Purpose question
8	According to the conversation, why are transposons sometimes called “jumping genes” ?	Detail Question
9	According to the conversation, what are two ways in which bacteria cells get resistance genes?	Detail Question
10	What can be inferred about the resistance genes discussed in the conversation?	Inference question
11	What is the talk mainly about?	Gist question
12	What is the professor’ s point of view concerning the method of “safe yield” ?	Detail Question
13	According to the professor, what are two problems associated with removing water from an underground system?	Detail Question
14	<i>Listen again and then answer the question:</i> Why does the professor say this?	Purpose question
15	What is a key feature of a sustainable water system?	Detail Question
16	What does the professor imply about water systems managed by the “safe yield” method?	Inference question
17	Why does the professor talk about Plato’ s description of society?	Gist question
18	<i>Listen again and then answer the question:</i> Why does the professor imply about plato’ s ethical theory?	Attitude question
19	<i>Listen again and then answer the question:</i> Why does the professor ask this?	Purpose question
20	What are two points that reflect Plato’ s views about education?	Detail Question
21	Based on information in the lecture, indicate whether the statements below about human emotion reflect beliefs held by Plato,	Organization question
22	According to Plato, what is the main characteristic of a good or just person?	Detail Question
23	What is the main topic of the lecture?	Gist question
24	According to the professor, why did one scientist grow a rye plant in water?	Detail Question
25	<i>Listen again and then answer the question:</i> Why does the professor say this?	Purpose question
26	The professor mentions houseplants that receive too much water. Why does she mention them?	Detail Question
27	<i>Listen again and then answer the question:</i> Why does the professor intend to explain?	Purpose question
28	According to the professor, what similarity is there between crabgrass and rye plants?	Detail Question
29	What is the lecture mainly about?	Gist question
30	Why does the professor talk about a construction company that has work in different cities?	Detail Question

31	<i>Listen again and then answer the question:</i> Why does the professor say this?	Purpose question
32	What is an example of a violation of the “unity of command” principle?	Detail Question
33	According to the professor, where might there be a conflict in an organizational structure based on both projects and function?	Detail Question
34	Indicate whether each sentence below describes functional organization or project organization. Place a check mark in the correct box.	Organization question
	Gist question: 6 Detail question: 16 Purpose question: 6 Attitude question: 1 Organization question: 2 Inference question: 3	

6. 界面展示

7. IBT 新托福资料说明——听力部分

图片	资料名称	特点	推荐使用方法
	The Official Study Guide	题目数量不多 难度较简单 题型全面，和考试相同，质量高	精听精做 题目分类研究 文章精读研究 不建议模考
	ETS TOEFL PRACTICE ONLINE	一共 14 套，其中新东方引进 4 套，还有 2 套是 OG 题目，其他全部为全真试题 难度和考试相当，已经有较全的版本出现 题型全面，场景全面	精听精做 建议最后冲刺模考
	DELTA 新托福考试备考策略与模拟试题	题目数量大，后面有四套模拟试题 前面的训练题目文章较短，不是托福模拟 听力材料要比考试稍难些，速度也稍快些 题型和考试相差很多，不建议细钻	精听精做 建议考前强化训练 对语速跟读模仿
	DELTA 新托福考试模拟试题	题目数量大，有六套模拟试题 具体特点同蓝皮 delta	建议考前模拟 对语速跟读模仿
	BARRON 新托福考试全真模考题与精解	题目数量大，后面有 7 套模拟试题 难度偏小，在基础班使用	建议平时精听训练
	KAPLAN 模考试题四套	有四套模拟试题 听力部分略难，语速略快 配合模拟光盘，有临考感觉	考前模考
	THOMSON 模考试题两套	只有两套题，但质量很好，文章难度适中，题目难度和 Barron 相近，感觉上略难一些，和考试非常相似。	建议模考
	Longman 新托福考试综合教程	题目非常简单 题型脱离托福考试，可以做基础教材	对水平不好的学生进行基础训练，循序渐进
	北极星英语系列教程——新 TOEFL 考试技能培训教程系列	由大约 10 个单元的题材加最后的一些模考题组成 题材贴近托福考试范围，可以做基础训练使用	建议做基础训练
	《新托福考试听力特训》	文章难略不平均 题目脱离托福考试	不建议使用
	《TOEFL iBT 听力新思维》	技巧讲解偏多 涉及语音、词汇的部分讲解很详细	建议通读
	《TOEFL iBT 听力习语必备》	和旧托福版本改版不多 新托福考试更少的设计听力习语	建议通读

托福听力中的九大语音问题

1. 语速问题

托福听力过程中的语速问题

如何解决语速问题

2. 连读问题

托福听力过程中的连读问题

- (1) 关键性词语出现连读：否定形式

not at all: The meeting yesterday wasn't at all boring.

- (2) 常用性词语出现连读

for him

连读中的基本规则

- (1) 辅音+元音连读

I was found on the ground by the fountain about a field of a summer stride.

Not at all.

Rush hour.

This dictionary is not exactly what I wanted but it will do.

Travel agency, travel agent

- (2) 辅音+辅音连读

Some money, bike key

- (3) 元音+元音连读

Be on time

An apple a day keeps the doctor away

- (4) H连读

I lent him a book.

Larry is taking a lot of art, isn't he?

The stuff the nurse gave me seemed to have helped.

I must have left my keys at my sister's house.

She learned to use the computer on her own.

- (5) 其他特殊连读

【t】+【j】=【ch】: meet you, hurt you, that your

【d】+【j】=【dg】: would you, hand your, did you

【s】+【j】=【sh】: miss you, this year

【z】+【j】=【g】: as usual, because you

Example: won't you, don't you, didn't you, haven't you, hadn't you, wouldn't you, weren't you, last year, next year, not yet, did you, had you, would you, I advice you, I use your, how's your

如何解决连读问题

3. 失爆问题

托福听力过程中的失爆问题：【p】，【b】，【t】，【d】，【k】，【g】任意两个连续出现就会发生失爆现象

Sit down, good night, friendly

-this calculator isn't working right.

-I think you've got the battery in upside down.

如何解决失爆问题

4. 略读问题

托福听力过程中的略读问题：书写时将两个或多个相邻的单词省略某些字母而连接起来

I am = I' m, you have = you' ve, how is = how' s, that would = that' d

Doesn' t, didn' t, shouldn' t, hadn' t, hasn' t, wouldn' t, won' t

Official guide P199: OK. So we' ve talked about some different types of root systems of plants, and I' ve shown you some pretty cool slides, but now I want to talk about the extent of the rot system- the overall size of the root system...the depth.

如何解决略读问题

I' m, you' re, she' s, they' re, there' s, he' s, who' s

We' ve, he' ll, she' d, she' ll, she' s, they' d, they' ve, they' ll

Can' t, weren' t, won' t, aren' t, wouldn' t, shouldn' t

Gotta, gonna

5. 弱读问题

托福听力过程中的弱读问题

(1) 介词弱化：

stay at home, do it for fun, come from China, go in the house, a cup of coffee, the train to Paris

(2) 代词弱化：

Phone us when you are free.

I' ve lost my book.

(3) 连词弱化：

Please give me some cream and sugar.

Either Tom or Peter can come.

如何解决弱读问题

6. 英美音差异问题

托福听力过程中的英美音问题

(1) 【r】音问题

Idea, really

They weren' t at the dorm last night.

(A) They went to the dormitory.

(B) They didn' t go to the dormitory.

-The snow is really coming down, isn' t it?

-Rarely do we have so much snow in December.

-What does the man mean?

(A) it is typical December weather for this region.

(B) such a large amount of snow is unusual for this month.

(2) 【o】 【a:】

Glass, class, fast

Hot, box, rock

(3) 其他情况

Neither

如何解决英美音问题

常见易混音: Course-cause, once more-one small, career-Korea, worse-was, bore-ball, door-doll, core-call, tear-tea, short-shot
不加儿化音的词: China, Australia, banana, wall
常见英美音不同读法: Neither, either, record, cupboard, cassette, garage, laboratory, adult, ordinary, secretary, dictionary

7. 词性变音问题

托福听力过程中的词性变音问题

Method- methodically

校园词汇的变音: meteorology, economics, geography

如何解决词性变音问题

8. Company-companion, library-librarian, geography-geographical, ignore-ignorant, photo-photographer-photographic, declare-declaration, economy-economic-economical, invite-invitation, technology-technological, type-typical 缩写问题

托福听力过程中的缩写问题

Sitcom

Chem lab

prof

如何解决词性缩写问题

Intro. Course = introductory course 导论性课 Demo = demonstration 演示

Memo = memorandum 备忘录 Info. = Information 信息

Expo = exposition 博览会 Chem. = chemistry 化学

Comm. = commerce 商业 Tech = technology 技术

Ad. = advertisement 广告 Dorm = dormitory 寝室

. = Master of Arts 文学硕士 . = Master of Science 理学硕士

. = Bachelor of Arts 文学士 . = Bachelor of Science 理学士

alga = algebra 代数学、代数 anat = anatomy 解剖学、解剖

archit = architecture 建筑学、建筑 arith = arithmetic 算术、算术

astron = astronomy 天文学、天文 eng = engineering 工程学、工程

electr = electricity 电学、电 fin = finance 财政学、财政

geol = geology 地质学、地质 geom = geometry 几何学、几何

gram = grammar 文法 hist = history 历史、史

ling = linguistics 语言学、语言 maths = mathematics 数学、数学

mech = mechanics 机械学、机械 med = medical 医学、医

met = meteorology 气象学、气象 myth = mythology 神话

phil = philosophy 哲学 phon = phonetics 语言学、语言

photo = photography 摄影术、摄影 phys = physics 物理学、物理

physiol = physiology 生理学、生理 pol = politics 政治学、政治

psych = psychology 心理学、心理

9. 数字问题

托福听力过程中的数字问题

What is the length of each of these rivers?

	Miles			
	2, 307	3, 436	4, 007	4, 145
Amazon				
Mississippi				

Nile				
Yangtze				

如何解决词性数字问题

逗号原则

1, 234, 567, 890:

新托福听力记笔记 NOTE TAKING

记笔记的两种形式

符号

>: surpass, exceed
<: less than
=: equal to, the same as
≠: difference
↑: increase, promote, enhance, improve
↓: decrease, fall, worsen
+: plus, add, besides, moreover
-: minus, deduct, except
→: result in, lead to
←: originate from, date back to
√: correct, good, positive, affirmative
×: wrong, bad, mistaken, negative
☆: outstanding, elite
∴: because, owing to, thanks to, since, as
∴: therefore, consequently, as a result, so, hence
Σ: total, amount
γ: government

缩写

able?BL: PRBL, RSBL, DBL
ing?G: SHPG
tion?N: OPTN, NAN
ment?T: AGRMT
ize?Z: RCGNZ, OGNZ
tive?TV: EFCTV,
ful?FL: SCFL
less?LS: RGDLS
ent/ant?T: URGT
al/ial?L: ARVL

练习

Sample Script:

American universities have been offering classes online through computers for a number of years.

Now, some newly created colleges are offering academic degrees online. One university offers both bachelor's degrees and master's degrees. Officials say they try to provide students with a social experience as well as an educational one. For example, in some programs, groups of the same six students progress through all their classes together. They communicate by computer. Another online school uses a problem-solving method of teaching. Students attempt to solve real problems in their classes online instead of reading information.

Students who have taken online classes say they like them because they do not have to travel to building at a set time to listen to a professor. Professors say they have better communication with students through e-mail notes than they do in many traditional classes.

新托福听力文章套路

1. 托福听力中的重点原则

原则一：大写原则

原则二：开头结尾原则：3T-2M 原则

原则三：重复原则

原则四：转折对比原则

原则五：强调原则

原则六：比较原则

原则七：建议原则

原则八：举例原则

原则九：现在原则

原则十：解释原则

原则十一：因果原则

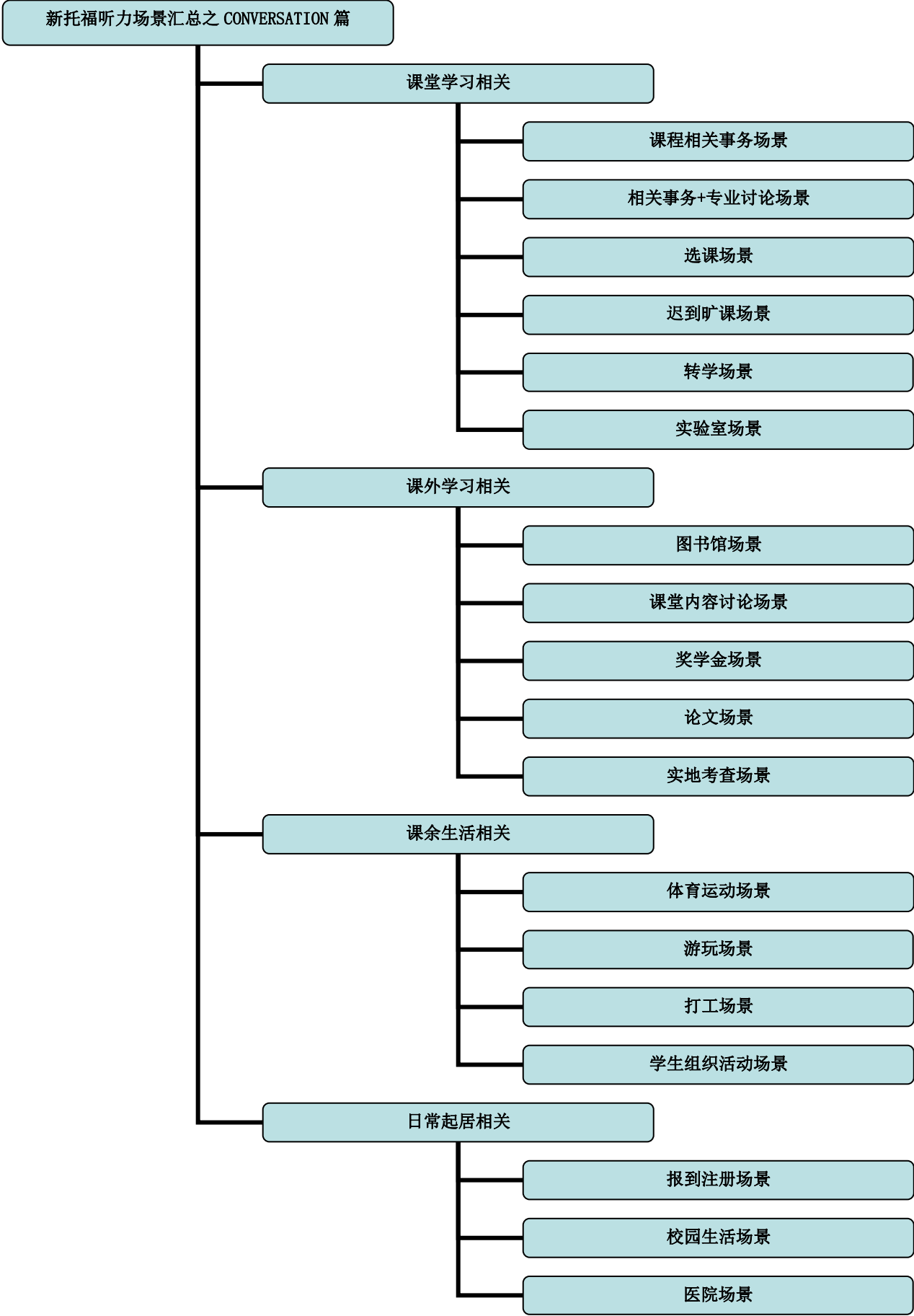
原则十二：观点态度原则

原则十三：特殊问句原则

2. 举例：OFFICIAL GUIDE PRACTICE SET 1——CONVERSATION

3. 举例：OFFICIAL GUIDE PRACTICE SET 2——LECTURE

新托福听力场景汇总之 CONVERSATION 篇



新托福听力场景汇总之 CONVERSATION 篇

1. 课程相关事务场景

场景特点：主要涉及到一些和课程相关事项的解决方法。一定以 conversation 出现，常见话题有：安排考试，调课事宜，课程辅助材料等。

常见套路：

- (1) 和考试相关：考试分数；考试复习；安排考试；考试分数
- (2) 和课程相关：课程目的；课程类型；课程形式，课程作业
- (3) 和作业相关：作业类型；作业方法；交作业相关
- (4) 和论文相关：论文的分

场景词汇：

Discussion, presentation, topic, lecture, good choice, slide, library, collection, check, librarian

Report, office hour, submit, on disk, hard copy, soft copy, computer, print, computer lab

Project, ton of, cover, re-write, research data, information, input, complete Term paper, grade, complicated, terrible mistake, edited version, overtired, stressed, rushing against the clock, mark, draft, print, final paper, maintaining average, application, drop, re-take, due, extention, discuss, check back, re-reading, submission

Information, exam schedule, term, date, book, department, invigilator, sign up, sheet, bulletin board, faculty lounge, square, draft, dean, review, draw up, manually, consult, register

Physiology 100, sophomore, second year course, first year student, transfer, begin my first lecture, introduce, complete, approach, laws of physics and chemistry, process of life, vital force, philosophical approach, scientific experimentation Final exam, midterm, multiple choice question, essay question, comprehensive exam, the subject, review, textbook, class note, the final will count for 50% of your grade, research project, run into problems

School bulletin, required writing course, first year student, third year student, research paper, sign up, cover the entire process of writing a research paper, selecting topic, final format, presentation, hand in, assignment, final grade Class meeting, lecture, different concept, hand in, issue, revision, grade

Research paper, due, proposed topics, make comment, the most frequent problem, broad, preliminary outline, schedule, available, appointment, final outline, no more than two pages long, thesis statement, precise statement, conclusion

Workshop, intensive, techniques and skills, personal attention, register, advantage

Consecutive summer, community center, seminar, workshop, beginning students, advanced students, last four weeks, credit is awarded, information

Discuss, schedule, midterm, administer, attendance, optional class

场景例题：

2. 相关事务+专业讨论场景

场景特点：场景性开场白+中间专业内容+场景性结尾。开头老师常见的会有几种寒暄，结尾老师会总结收场，中间的专业段落在专业场景中会涉及。

常见套路:

- (1) 开头寒暄套路
- (2) 结尾总结套路

场景词汇:

场景例题: 见专业段落

3. 选课场景

场景特点: 一类是学生和学生之间讨论选课, 一类是老师和学生之间讨论选课。开场白部分即可判定其为选课场景, 文章内容和结构都相对固定。

常见套路:

- (1) 文章的主题: Why does the woman come to see the man? What is the topic of the conversation? What is the main subject of the conversation?
- (2) 老师对学生的疑问: What does the professor concern about?
课程太难听不懂
学生选课太多跟不上
学生基础太差
- (3) 学生对自己情况的分析
- (4) 关于退课和放弃课程
- (5) 文章结尾的延伸: What is the teacher going to do next? What is the student going to do next? What does the student feel at the end of the conversation?

场景词汇:

Course, semester, summer session, elective, hard course, splendor, lecture hall, lab, tough decision, pick, choose, grade, relaxed, paper, final exam, advice, sign up

Enquiry, credit course, off-campus, program, remote, access, internet, degree, distance education, diploma, requirement, format, print materials, audio-tapes, video, teleconferencing, deliver, cost, fixed date, history 490

Drop, fail, math 101, rough, test, med school

Use your advice, do premed, introductory course, non-science major, be weak in, do poorly in, meet at the same time, modern drama course

Semester, enroll in, graduate course, qualified, hard time keep up, favorite interest, challenging, easy grade

Permission to register, take the prerequisite, the beginning course, catalog, instructor, previous experience, formal training, decision

Signature, schedule card, advisor's approval, quite a heavy load, drop the course, seminar

Sign up for a noncredit course, intermediate level, grade, regular meeting

Transfer, bachelor's degree, associate, selective, letters of recommendation

Hard course, rehearsal, extra time, once a week

Flight program, degree, license, excellent reputation, selective,

场景例题:

4. 迟到旷课场景

场景特点: 一个学生由于迟到或者旷课而向另外一个学生询问上课的内容。

常见套路:

- (1) 学生旷课迟到的理由: why was the man late for class?
车坏了

得病了

睡过了

- (2) 所缺课程的主题: what is the topic of the professor's lecture which the man has missed?
- (3) 学生补课的套路
- (4) 结尾的保证: what does the man promise to do?

场景词汇:

feel good, cover, lecture, point out, chapter, textbook, part, divide, project, focus, due, show up, note, transcribe, email
oversleep, talk about
trouble with my car, lecture series, attend, admission
fill me in something, dentist, emergency, missed somebody's lecture, note, make sense

场景例题:

5. 转学场景

场景特点: 学生想要转学或者转专业, 可以涉及的话题还包括转专业申请文书的写作等。

常见套路:

- (1) 学生转学转专业的理由? why does the student go to see the professor? Why does the professor consider unusual about the student's background?
- (2) 学生转学的特殊情况
- (3) 学生应该怎样去做

场景词汇:

Public university, private university, community college, reputation, class size, personal attention, individual attention, interact, group discussion, tuition, expense, cost, afford, affordable, location, environment, large city, small town, college town, top student, application, experience, special

6. 实验室场景

场景特点: 有些课是在实验室上的, 就会涉及到实验室专门的词汇和专业内容背景。

常见套路:

- (1) 实验室课程的专门用语
- (2) 实验室设备的专门用语

场景词汇:

Laboratory, research procedure, lab assistant, retrieve information, track the course, monitor, track the progress
Lab instructor, lab experience, setup, equipment, result, grade, lab notebook, proper precautions, protective goggles, toxic effect of chemicals, lab procedure, heavy metal
Workbook, material, experiment, available

7. 图书馆场景

场景特点: 学生和图书馆相关的场景, 包括借书还书, 图书馆设施, 图书馆内遇到的问题麻烦等。

常见套路:

- (1) 美国大学图书馆的基本制度
- (2) 图书馆的基本部门设置和常见设施
- (3) 借书还书相关以及遇到的各种问题

场景词汇:

Library, chek out, spread out, focus, jam, spot, crowd, comfy, far away
Due, finish, renew, check, library card, late, mixed up, request, fine, overdue,
pay, process, sign, suspend, privilege
Librarian, facilities, reference room, reference material, dictionary,
bibliography, literature guide, telephone book, periodical room, newspaper,
magazine, academic journal, current issue, older issue, card catalog, listed by
title, by author and by topic, call number
return, shelves, check out, reserve book, overnigh use
secondhand bookstore, inscription, front cover, signature, poetry book
paperback section, index
exit gate, check out
reserve, additional copy, article

场景例题:

8. 课堂内容讨论场景

场景特点: 学生课下对于课堂的某些问题的讨论, 可能涉及作业、教师等话题

常见套路:

- (1) 讨论课堂留下的作业。
- (2) 讨论老师教学质量。
- (3) 涉及课堂内容, 比如学生没有听懂课下讨论上课的某一问题。

9. 奖学金场景

场景特点: 学生与奖学金助学金相关的问题咨询工作人员。

常见套路:

- (1) 咨询奖学金的种类
- (2) 奖学金授予的资格: What can be inferred about the qualifications to apply for bursaries?
- (3) 如何申请奖学金
- (4) 奖学金申请的材料
- (5) 申请到奖学金的可能性
- (6) 奖学金的网站: What is the student most likely to do after this conversation?

场景词汇:

Scholarship, bursary, department, information, financial aid, monetary, grant,
determine, committee, donor, apply for, financially, in need, consider, out-of-town,
requirement, website, on-line, submit, official, document, in person
scholarship, available, maintain, average, mark, apply for, applicant, committee,
honor, award, exam, candidate, weight, guarantee, grade point average (GPA),
percent, website, address, rigorous, extra-curricular, hardship, achievement,
letter of recommendation, fill, time consuming job, recommend, eligibility,
enrolment

场景例题:

10. 论文场景

场景特点: 学生与写论文相关的问题和教授讨论。内容和结构相对固定。

常见套路:

- (1) 论文题目选定

(2) 论文中包括的资料查找: What information will the man include in his report?

(3) 老师对论文的后续服务: What does the professor offer to do for the man?

场景词汇:

Organize, essay, topic, chosen, broad, narrow it down, compare, focused, interested, begin, discussion, opinion, fact, support, idea, check, statistics, percentage, include, words, rough draft, outline, break down, subtopic, office hour, reference, material

Research paper, discuss, topic, recommend, theory, work progress

Report, subject, catalog, published source, gather material

Information, plagiarize, failing grade, gather, note, assimilate the information thoroughly, paraphrase, capture the main idea, quote directly, finalize the research paper

Draft, pass it out in our classes, clear up the problem

场景例题:

11. 实地考察场景

场景特点: 指学生 fieldtrip 野外实地考察的相关, 或者外出的各种活动, 比如采访等等。

常见套路:

- (1) Where? Fieldtrip 的目的地
- (2) When? 要去多久? 何时走? 何时回?
- (3) Who? 哪些人去? 哪个年级去?
- (4) How? 怎么去?
- (5) Why? 目的是什么?
- (6) 注意事项, 比如带哪些东西, 不带哪些东西

场景词汇:

List, supply, on site, kit, notebook, axe, glove, instrument, measure, clean, cancel, weather, clothes, outside, food, snack, transportation, transport, dig

Trip leader, participate, report, field trip

场景例题:

12. 体育运动场景

场景特点: 和学生体育运动相关的场景。重点掌握美国大学生所进行的常见体育运动。

常见套路:

- (1) 托福听力中曾经出现过的体育运动项目
- (2) 每个运动项目的标志词
- (3) 每个运动项目所常提及的话题
- (4) 每个运动项目的背景知识

场景词汇:

场景例题:

Spring cycling season, regular hobby, physical fitness routine, bicyclist, expert riders

Endurance test, recreational cyclists, racers

Ski patrol, ski patroller, safety

Physical education class, rock climbing, rope, belt, buckle, safety equipment, climbing trip

13. 游玩场景

场景特点：和学生出游度假等有关。可以设计度假旅游、周末休闲、郊游活动、电影音乐会等话题。

常见套路：

- (1) 出游的目的
- (2) 出游的具体计划
- (3) 出游的内容
- (4) 出游遇到的问题

场景词汇：

场景例题：

Break, racket, reserve a court

Rock concert, vacation, weather

14. 打工场景

场景特点：一类是招工场景；一类是学生之间、学生和老师之间谈论工作的场景。

常见套路：

- (1) 托福中学生经常从事的工作

Teaching assistant, research assistant, lab assistant

各种商业部门的工作

家庭服务性工作

与本专业、或比较有趣的工作

- (2) 工作的内容

- (3) 申请的程序和流程

应聘的资格

工作的待遇和时间

手续问题

工作的具体内容

场景词汇：

Summer break, work, job, offer, excellent opportunity, practice, wonderful, dilemma, difficult decision, plan, volunteer, NGO, chance, share, interesting, spend, accept, program, interview, company, application, apply for, money, advice

Tough, exam, stressed, dread, cram the night, part-time, money, board, balance, hit the book, energy, tired, sleep, consolation, get through, fun, fondness

Announcement, hire, part-time assistant, experience, research, daily

Laboratory assistant, fill out an application, fit into my schedule

Variety of job opportunities, responsible for, volunteer, service, positions are open, link of service, career training, program available, demand physical endurance, receive no salary, pay for living expense, housing and food allowance, additional information

Internship program, advanced planning, career opportunities, working experience, short term experience, permanent employment, full-time, academic credit, supervise, hand out, career advisory service, living expense

场景例题：

15. 学生组织活动场景

场景特点：学生介绍自己组织或者参与的一个活动。

常见套路:

- (1) 学生经常参加和组织的活动

班级竞选

减肥

公益活动

- (2) 活动的目的: What is the main reason for the woman to participate this activity?

- (3) 分发 handout:

- (4) 活动的具体内容

场景词汇:

Run, marathon, motivator, back into shape, inspire, running buddies, positive, sponsor, tons of money, cause

Introduce, campus daily, volunteer, salary, ceremony, alumni

场景例题:

16. 报到注册场景

场景特点: 新生报到注册时候遇到的问题。

常见套路:

- (1) 报到注册的时间

- (2) 报到注册的准备材料

- (3) 报到注册可能遇到的问题

场景词汇:

Registration, time, determine, first year student, mail, designated date, specific time, admission letter, continuing students, average, previous, session, pay, credit card, bank, teller, confirmation slip, in person

Registration, date, newly admitted student, undergraduate, junior, sophomore, returning student, senior, check, pay attention, time, register, designated time, pay, fee, financial aid, financial officer, sponsor, authorization letter, on-line

场景例题:

17. 校园生活场景

场景特点: 关于学生租房子或者宿舍相关的话题场景。

常见套路:

- (1) 房子条件差

- (2) 与室友很难相处

- (3) 找房子租

- (4) 学校房子的管理制度

场景词汇:

Move, accent, pod, international group, major, lucky, excellent, booklet, regulation, rule, conducive, quiet policy, self-policed, problem, allow, smoke, cook, plug, dryer, voltage, alarm, kitchen, leftover, clean-up day, hot water, meter, washroom, laundry facility, basement, conserving energy, lounge area, heat, air-conditioning, storage area, permit, hallway, community space, prior notification, safe, valuable, housekeeper, vacuum cleaner, lock, key, check, fire prevention equipment, cover, overnight visitor, arrange, in advance, religious propaganda, dorm, furnishing, park

Roommate, dormitory, unpacking our things, neat

Housing office, living off campus, cost, rent, utilities, need a car to commute, noisy, peace and quiet

Winter break, dean, vacation arrangement, fill up the forms, heating cost, temporary accommodation

Housing director, checkout procedure, leave for vacation, return your key, summer maintenance crew, residence advisor, pass around

Apartment, dump, functional, noisy

场景例题:

18. 医院场景

场景特点: 关于学生看病和医院相关的场景。

常见套路:

- (2) 常见病症的词汇
- (3) 常见治疗手段的词汇
- (4) 治病的常见句型总结

场景词汇:

Diagnose, patient's illness, painful, technological advance, blood and tissue sample, diagnostic techniques, detect diseases, variations in temperature, X rays, side effect, uncomfortable, endure pain, health care

Medical clinic and infirmary, nursing staff, get sick, a really bad cold, develop terrible coughs, pneumonia, stay in the infirmary, don't feel well, rest more and skip a few classes, get medical excuse, the clinic hour, emergency number

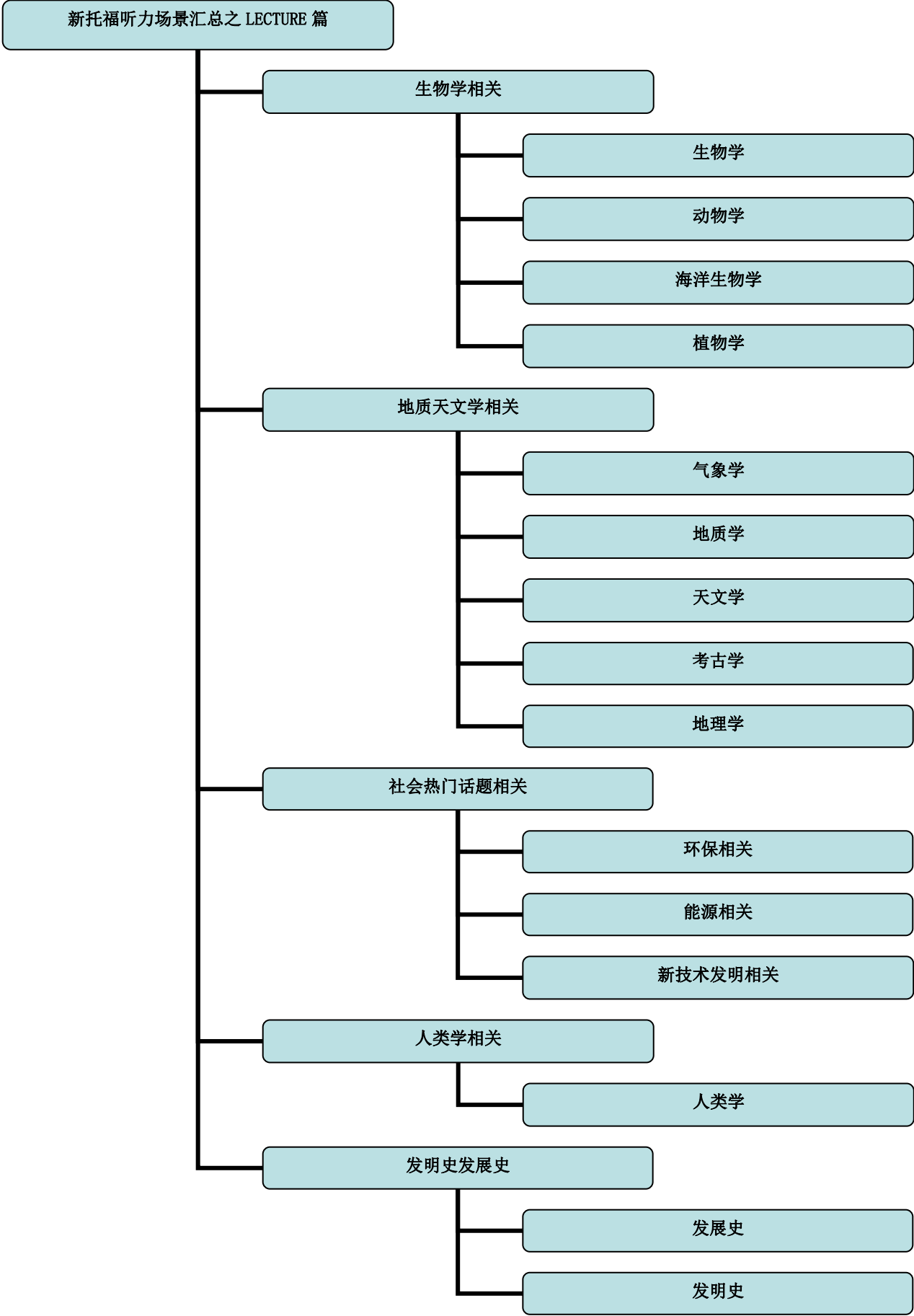
Modern medical facility, health needs, dental clinic, maternity ward, operating room, special surgery, surgeons

Student Health Services, blood pressure, university nutritionists, processed foods, university hospital

Pain, discharge, slight earache, take it easy

Prevention, symptoms, cough, fever, funny nose, head and bones ache, chill, flu, influenza, overtired, stressed out, exposure to virus, sneeze, airborne virus, body's resistance, ward off the flu, rest, eat well, drink a lot of water, immune system, fight off illness, immunized, vaccine, university health center

新托福听力场景汇总之 LECTURE 篇



新托福听力场景汇总之 LECTURE 篇

1. 生物学

antibody 抗体 toxin 毒素 immunity 免疫 immunology 免疫学 vaccine 疫苗 fungus 真菌 bacteria 细菌 fermentation 发酵 infection 传染 / 感染 microorganism / microbe 微生物 virus 病毒 dissection 消毒 sterilization 灭菌 biology 生物学 marine biology 海洋生物学 entomology 昆虫学 ornithology 鸟类学 microbiology 微生物学 genetics 遗传学 speciology 物种学 parasitology 寄生虫学 paleontology 古生物学 paleontologist 古生物学家 dinosaur 恐龙 die out / extinction 灭绝 mammal 哺乳动物 carnivore 食肉动物 rodent 啮齿类动物 underwater 水下的 marine 海洋的 scuba 水下呼吸器 diving 潜水 / 跳水 one-celled organism 单细胞有机体 tissue (动植物细胞的) 组织 protective camouflage 保护色 predator 捕猎者 oceanic snail 蜗牛 animal adaptation 动物适应性 survival of the fittest 适者生存 origin of species 物种起源 wild environment 野生环境 insecticide 杀虫剂 prenatal care 产后护理 habitat 栖息地 tentacle 触须 prey 捕食 navigate 导航 tiny receptor 接收器 nerve / specimen 物种 amphibian 两栖类动物 decline in the number 数量减少 gene 基因 genetic 基因的, 遗传的 endangered species 濒危动物 survival 活着的 transition 转变/过渡 microbe 微生物 yeast 酵母 (菌) bacteria 细菌 single-cell 单细胞 reptile 爬行类动物 hatch 孵化 incubation 孵化 nest 巢 offspring 子孙 chew up 咀嚼 unfertilized eggs 未受精卵 nutrient 营养品 nourishment 营养品 / 食物 feed 喂养 cannibalism 同类相食 respiration 呼吸 ingestion 摄食 digestion 消化 digestive enzyme 消化酶 cell 细胞 nucleus 细胞核 cytoplasm 细胞质 plasma lemma / cell membrane 细胞膜 cell wall 细胞壁 protein 蛋白质 amino acid 核酸 plankton 浮游生物 heredity 遗传 mutation of species 物种变异 chromosome 染色体 genetic engineering 遗传工程 solitary 独居 social 群居 bio-diversity 生物多样性 metamorphosis 变态/变形 mutation 变种 variation 变异

2. 动物学

zoology 动物学 Darwinism 达尔文学说 natural selection 自然选择 phylum 门 class 纲 order 目 suborder 亚目 family 科 genus 属 species 种 invertebrate 无脊椎动物 vertebrate 脊椎动物 aquatic life 水生动物 reptile 爬行动物 amphibian/amphibious animal 两栖动物 protozoa 原生动物 rodent 啮齿动物 ruminant 反刍动物 parasitic animal 寄生动物 primate 灵长动物 plankton 浮游生物 mollusk 软体动物 coelenterate 腔肠动物 (如水母、海蜇、珊瑚等) herbivore 食草动物 mammal 哺乳动物 homotherm 恒温动物 cold-blooded animal 冷血动物 poikilotherm 变温动物 scavenger 食腐动物 carnivorous 食肉的 herbivorous 食草的 omnivorous 杂食的 bird 鸟类 camouflage 伪装 hibernate 冬眠; 蛰伏 regeneration 再生 predatory / carnivore 食肉的 predator 捕食者 prey 捕食 hordes/swarms (昆虫等) 群 flock (牛、羊等) 群 community 动物的群落或人的部落 population 种群 herd 兽群 hygiene 卫生 sanitation 公共卫生; 卫生设施 monogamous 一夫一妻的/一雌一雄的 polygamous 一夫多妻的/一雄多雌的 polyandrous 一妻多夫的/一雌多雄的 nomadic 游牧的; 流浪的 trapper 诱捕动物者 niche 小生态环境 vestige 退化器 fertilizer 使受精 metabolism 新陈代谢 breed (名词) 品种; (动词) 繁殖 multiply / reproduce 繁殖 spawn (鱼、虾、蛙等) 孵 anatomy 解剖学 appetite 食欲 creature 生物 scales 鳞 feathers 羽毛 armor 甲 spinal cord 脊椎 digestive system 消化系统 excretory system 排泄系统 reproductive system 生殖系统 circulatory system 循环系统 respiratory system 呼吸系统 hormonal system 内分泌系统 digestive duct 消化管 esophagus 食管 stomach 胃 small intestine 小肠 large intestine 大肠 anus 肛门 digestive gland 消化腺 salivary gland 唾液腺 liver 肝 gallbladder 胆 pancreas 胰 squirrel 松鼠 marten 貂 bat 蝙蝠 squeak (老鼠等) 吱吱 otter 水獭 antelope 羚羊 gorilla 大猩猩 chimpanzee 黑猩猩 baboon 狒狒 hyena 鬣狗 moose 驼鹿 beaver 海狸 elk 麋鹿 reindeer 驯鹿 giraffe 长颈鹿 rhinoceros 犀牛 hippo 河马 sloth 树懒 slothful 懒惰的 frog 青蛙 tadpole 蝌蚪 salamander 蝾螈 scorpion 蝎子 turtle 龟

lizard 蜥蜴 chameleon 变色龙 caymen / crocodile 鳄鱼 centipede 蜈蚣 robin 知更鸟 owl 猫头鹰
barnacle 北极鹅 penguin 企鹅 canary 金丝雀 chirp (鸟、虫的叫声) vulture 秃鹫 crane 鹤 stork
鹤 ptarmigan 雷鸟 migrate 迁移 plumage 羽体 camouflage 伪装 wing 翅膀 bill (鸟)嘴 beak (鹰
等的)嘴 insect 昆虫 wasp 黄蜂 hornet 大黄蜂 spider 蜘蛛 pest 害虫 worm 虫/蠕虫 cicada 蝉 mantis
螳螂 cockroach 蟑螂 earthworm 蚯蚓 antenna / tentacle 触须 larva 幼虫

3. 海洋生物学

jellyfish 水母 nettlefish 海蜇 coral 珊瑚 dolphin 海豚 whale 鲸鱼 shrimp 小虾 prawn 对虾 lobster
龙虾 crab 螃蟹 mussel 贻贝; 蚌类 clam 蛤蜊 oyster 牡蛎 sponge 海绵 starfish 海星 squid 鱿鱼; 乌
贼 burro / octopus 章鱼 sole 鲷; 鳎目鱼 plaice 鲽, 红斑比目鱼

4. 植物学

botany 植物学 botanical / botanic 植物学的 horticulture 园艺学 aquatic plant 水生植物
parasite plant 寄生植物 root 根 canopy 树冠层/顶棚 foliage / leaf 叶 leaflet 小叶 rosette
(叶的) 丛生 stem 茎 stalk 杆 leafstalk 叶柄 shoot / sprout 嫩芽/抽枝 flower 花 bud 花蕾
petal 花瓣 peel / skin 果皮 shell (硬) 果壳 husk (干) 果壳/ (玉米) 苞叶 trunk 树干 bark
树皮 branch 树枝 bough 大或者粗的树枝 twig 小树枝 jungle 丛林 lawn 草坪 meadow 草地/牧场
prairie 大草原 mosses 苔藓 shrub / bush 灌木 cluster 一簇 (灌木) fern 蕨类植物 horsetails 木
贼类植物 club mosses 石松类植物 herb 草 photosynthesis 光合作用 chlorophyll 叶绿素
symbiosis 共生 symbiotic 共生的 wither / shrivel / fade 凋谢 blossom 花 pollen 花粉 pollinate
传授花粉 petal 花瓣 nectar 花蜜 tissue 组织 organ 器官 system 系统 seeds 种子 everlasting 永久
的 crossbreed 杂交 root pressure 根压 bore 腔/肠 cohesion-tension 凝聚压力 column 花柱 necrosis
坏死 barren 贫瘠的; 不生育的 futile 无用的 carbohydrate (starch) 碳水化合物 (淀粉) glucose
葡萄糖 starch 淀粉 fat 脂肪 protein 蛋白质 vitamin 维他命 malnourished 营养不良的
nutrition 营养 perennial 多年一生的 annual 一年一生的 verdant 绿油油的, 嫩绿的, 翠绿的
evergreen 常青树 conifer tree 针叶树 larch 落叶松 pine 松树 spruce 云杉 juniper 刺柏; 杜松
sequoia 红杉 elm 榆树 walnut 核桃树 redwood 红木树 plum blossom 梅花 orchid 兰花
chrysanthemum 菊花 water lily 荷花/莲花 rhododendron 杜鹃花 rose 玫瑰 carnation 康乃馨 lily
百合 jasmine 茉莉花 helianthus / heliotrope / sunflower 向日葵 camellia 茶花 corn / maize
/ mealie 玉米 pumpkin 南瓜 tomato 番茄 lettuce 莴苣 cabbage 卷心菜 wheat 小麦 rye 黑麦
barley 大麦 oats 燕麦

5. 气象学

meteorology 气象 meteorologist 气象学家 meteorological station 气象站 forecast / predict 预
报 climate 气候 atmosphere 大气层 troposphere 对流层 stratosphere 平流层 mesosphere 中间层
ionosphere 电离层 exosphere 逸散层 cold front 冷锋 warm air mass 暖气团 current (气) 流
moisture 潮湿, 水气 spell 某种天气持续一段时间 vapor 蒸汽 evaporate 蒸发 damp / moist /
humid 潮湿 humidity 湿度 moisture 潮湿 / 水分 saturate 饱和 dew 露 frost 霜 fog / mist 雾
smog 烟雾 droplet 小水 condense 浓缩 crystal 水晶体 sheet (水、冰、雪的) 一层 downpour /
torrential rain 大雨 tempest (storm) / torrential rain 暴风雨 drizzle 细雨 shower 阵雨 hail
冰雹 blizzard / snowstorm 暴风雪 avalanche / snow slide 雪崩 precipitation (雨、露、雪等)
降水 thunder 雷 breeze 微风 sandstorm 沙暴 monsoon 季风 gale 大风 whirlwind 旋风 typhoon
台风 hurricane 飓风 tornado / twister / cyclone 龙卷风 wind scale 风级 tsunami / seismic sea
wave 海啸 tidal wave 潮汐; 浪潮 upper atmosphere 上层大气 funnel 漏斗云 disaster / calamity /
catastrophe 灾难 devastation 破坏 submerge 淹没 drought 旱灾 convection 对流 wind velocity
风速 wind direction 风向 long-range forecast 长期预报 numerical weather prediction 数值天
气预报 nephanalysis 云层分析; 卫星云图

6. 地质学

crust 地壳 mantle 地幔 core 地核 continental crust 大陆地壳 oceanic crust 海洋地壳 layer / stratum 地层 stratigraphy 地层学 fault 断层 fault plane 断层面 fault zone 断层带 rift / crack / split 断裂 disintegration / decomposition 分解 erosion 腐蚀 fossil 化石 igneous rock 火成岩 sedimentary rock 沉积岩 metamorphic rock 变质岩 limestone 石灰岩 granite 花岗岩 marble 大理石 lithosphere 岩石圈 magma / molten lava 岩浆 quartz 石英 mineral 矿物 ore 矿石 deposit 矿床 rubble 碎石 debris 残骸 platinum 白金/铂金 silver 银 copper 黄铜 aluminum 铝 tin 锡 lead 铅 zinc 锌 nickel 镍 mercury 汞/水银 sodium 钠 gem 宝石 diamond 钻石 emerald 绿宝石 ruby 红宝石 glacier 冰川 glacial 冰川的 glacial epoch / age / period 冰川期 glacial drift 冰渍 moraines 冰碛 iceberg 冰山 volcano 火山 active volcano 活火山 extinct volcano 死火山 dormant volcano 休眠火山 (sloping) shield volcano 盾状火山 (平缓) (steep-sided) cone volcano 锥状火山 (陡峭) eruption 火山喷发 crater 火山口 caldera (开口较大的) 火山口 depression 洼地, 凹陷处; 盆地 lava 火山岩浆 volcanic dust 火山尘 volcanic ash 火山灰 geyser 间歇喷泉 hot spring 温泉 earthquake / quake / tremor / seism 地震 seismic 地震的 seismology 地震学 magnitude 震级 seismic intensity scale 震烈度 seismic wave 地震波 transverse wave 横波 longitudinal wave 纵波 epicenter 震中 epicentral distance 震中距 aftershock 余震 cataclysm 灾变 tsunami / tidal / force 海啸 undersea landslide 海底山崩 melt global warming 全球逐渐变暖 aquifer 蓄水层 swamp 沼泽 peat bog 泥炭沼泽 Great Canyon 大峡谷 Nile River 尼罗河 Colorado river 科罗拉多河 crumples zones 地质缓冲地带 bedrock 岩床 bulge 凸起物

7. 考古学

archaeology 考古学 paleontology 古生物学 anthropologist 人类学 archaeologist 人类学家 pale-anthropologist 古人类学家 ecological anthropologist 生态人类学家 psychological anthropologist 心理人类学家 originate 起源于 ancestor 祖先 hominid 人 (科) homogeneous 同以种族 (种类) 的 tribe 部落 clan 氏族 excavation 挖掘 excavate / unearth 挖掘 ruins 遗迹/废墟 remains 遗产/遗骸 artifact 手工艺品 relic 遗物/文物 antique 古物/古董 antiquity 古代/古老 Stone Age 石器时代 Bronze Age 青铜器时代 Iron Age 铁器时代 Paleolithic 旧石器时代的 Mesolithic 中石器时代的 Neolithic 新石器时代的 morphology 形态学 skull 颅骨 cranial 颅骨的 fossil 化石 ancient civilization 古代文明 cave man 山顶洞人 cultural relics 文物 rock painting 岩画

8. 地理学

hemisphere 半球 meridian 子午线 / 经线 parallel 平行圈 latitude 纬线 longitude 经线 / 经度 elevation 海拔 altitude 高度 / 海拔 horizon 地平线 equator 赤道 temperature latitudes 温带地区 tropics 热带地区 Arctic / the North Pole 北极 Antarctic / Antarctica 南极 the Antarctic Continent 南极洲 the Antarctic Circle 南极圈 the Arctic Circle 北极圈 aurora 极光 tropics of Cancer 北回归线 tropics of Capricorn 南回归线 international date line 国际日期变更线 time difference 时差 time zone 时区 topography 地形 / 地形学 plain 平原 plateau / highland 高地 lowland 低地 basin 盆地 oasis 绿洲 enclave 飞地 peak 山峰 cordillera / ranges 山脉 carven / cave 洞穴 terrain 地域 subterranean 地底下 coastland 沿海地区 coastline 海岸线 watershed 分水岭 upper reaches 上游 lower reaches 下游 tributary 支流 deposit 沉积 spring / fountain 泉水 iceberg 冰山 riverbed 河床 gulf / bay 海湾 waterfall 瀑布 cascade 小瀑布; 喷流 reef 暗礁 tide 湖水 torrent 水的急流 tropical rain forest 热带雨林 continental island 大陆岛 volcanic island 火山岛 coral island 珊瑚岛 islet 小岛 peninsular 半岛 archipelago 群岛 delta 三角洲 landlocked area 内陆 inland waterway 内陆河 subcontinent 次大陆 cliff 山崖

valley 山谷 hillside / mountain slope 山坡 continental shelf 大陆架 canyon / gorge 峡谷 channel / strait 海峡 remote-sensing 遥感的 terrestrial 地球的/陆地的 terrestrial heat / geothermal 地热 terrestrial magnetism 地磁 continental drift 大陆漂移学 sea-floor spreading 海床扩展 evaporation 蒸发 salinity 含盐度 ocean bottom 海床 sediment 沉积物 tropical 热带的 temperate 温带的 frigid 寒带的 frost heaving 冻胀现象 tundra 苔原, 冻原 fieldstone 卵石 the Mediterranean Sea 地中海 the primeval forest 原始森林 Scandinavia 斯堪的纳维亚(半岛)(瑞典、挪威、丹麦、冰岛的泛称) fjord 峡湾 coral reef 珊瑚礁 Chalk 白垩纪 cataclysm 大洪水 ridge 山脊; 分水岭 abyss 深渊 territory 版图; 领土地域 Pyrenees 比利牛斯山脉 Carpathians 喀尔巴阡山脉 Vesuvius 维苏威火山 Pompeii 庞贝 precipice 悬崖 eon 世; 纪; 代 glacier 冰河 Pangaea 盘古大陆 dune 沙丘 Lagoon 咸水湖

9. 天文学

astronomy 天文学 astronomical observatory 天文台 planetarium 天文馆 astrophysics 天文学 物理学 astrology 占星学 pseudoscience 伪科学 cosmos / universe 宇宙 cosmology 宇宙 infinite 无限的 cosmic 宇宙的 cosmic radiation 宇宙辐射 cosmic rays 宇宙射线 celestial 天体的 celestial body / heavenly body 天体 celestial map / sky atlas 天体图 celestial sphere 天球 dwarf / dwarf star 矮星 quasar 类星体 constellation 星座 galaxy / Milky Way 银河系 star cluster 星团 asterism 星群 solar system 太阳系 solar corona 日冕 solar eclipse 日食 solar radiation 太阳辐射 planet 行星 planetoid / asteroid 小行星 revolve 旋转 twinkle 闪烁 naked eye 肉眼 Mercury 水星 Venus 金星 Earth 地球 Mars 火星 Jupiter 木星 Saturn 土星 Uranus 天王星 Neptune 海王星 Pluto 冥王星 orbit 轨道 spin 旋转 satellite 卫星 lunar 月球的 meteor 流星 meteor shower 流星雨 star 恒星 meteoroid 流星体 meteorite 陨石 comet 彗星 space / outer space 太空, 外层空间 spacecraft / spaceship 宇宙飞船 space shuttle 航天飞机 space telescope 空间望远镜 astronaut / spaceman 宇航员 space suit 宇航服 stellar 恒星的 intergalactic 星系间的 interstellar 恒星间的 interplanetary 行星间的 asteroid 小行星 nebula 星云 space debris 太空垃圾 ammonia 氨 photosphere 光球; 光球层 chromospheres 色球; 色球层日冕层 sunspot 太阳黑子(发生在光球层) flare 耀斑(发生在色球层) solar prominence 日珥(发生在色球层) convection zone 对流层 vacuum 真空 infrared ray 红外线 absolute magnitude 绝对量级 emission 发射/散发 high-resolution 高清晰度 interferometer 干扰仪, 干涉仪 illusive object 幻影体 faint 微弱的 image 影像 gravitational force 吸引力 molten 融化的 leap year 闰年 rotation 自传 revolution 公转 black hole 黑洞 ultraviolet ray 紫外线 luminosity 光度 light year 光年

10. 环保相关

ecology 生态学 ecosystem 生态系统 balance of nature 自然界生态平衡 fauna 动物群 flora 植物群 rain forest 雨林 food chain 食物链 acid rain 酸雨 greenhouse 温室效应 infrared radiation 红外线辐射 ozone layer / ozonosphere 臭氧层 ultraviolet radiation 紫外辐射 pollution control 污染控制 air pollution 空气控制 water pollution 水污染 noxious / toxic 有毒的 fumes (有毒的) 废气 waste 废物 solid waste 固体废物 sewage / wastewater 污水 sewage purification 污水净化 swage disposal 污水处理 decibel (噪音) 分贝

11. 能源相关

fossil fuel 矿物燃料 process of photo synthesis 光合作用 solar energy 太阳能 nonrenewable 不可再生的 energy conservation 保护能源 resource 资源 energy source 能源资源 tidal energy 潮汐能 fuel-efficient 节能型的 rush hour 高峰期 zero emission 零辐射 wildness 野生/天然 preservation 保护 atmosphere 大气 carbon dioxide 二氧化碳 burning of coal and oil 煤油燃烧 global warming 全球变暖 greenhouse effect 温室效应 rise in sea level 海平面上升 long-term climatic change 长期的气候变化 environmental recycling center 再利用中心 litter/trash

garbage 垃圾 pollutant 污染物 desertification 沙漠化 deforest 滥伐森林 drought 干旱 water shortage 水源缺乏 offshore spillage 近海岸溢出 carbon dioxide release 二氧化碳排放 industrial sewage 工业污水 recycling 再循环 purify 净化 deteriorate 恶化 acid rain 酸雨 sewage disposal 污水处理 environment protection 环境保护 ozone layer 臭氧层 waste disposal 废物处理 emission (汽车废气的) 排放 soot 烟尘 El Niño 厄尔尼诺现象

12. 新技术发明相关

13. 人类学

artist 艺术家 choreographer 舞蹈编排家 critic 批评家 satirist 讽刺作家 inventor 发明家 biographer 自传作家 sculptor 雕塑家 feminist 女权主义者 humanitarian 人道主义者 imagist 意象派诗人 philanthropist 慈善家 proprietor 业主 mortal 凡人 precursor 先驱 figurehead 名誉领袖 disciple 学徒 apprentice 学徒 mechanic 机械工 minimalist 简单抽象派艺术家 avant-garde 前卫派 territory 领域 genre 风格/体裁 eccentric 古怪的 odd 怪诞的/奇数的 erratic 奇怪的 weird 怪异的/不可思议的 romantic 浪漫的 innocent 天真的/无罪的 lovelorn 相思病苦的 emotional 情绪的/情感的 sentimental 感伤的/多愁善感的 cheerless 无精打采的/无生命力的 patriarchal 家长的/族长的 rigid 僵化的 spare 简朴的 clumsy 笨拙的 zigzag 曲折的 contemporary 当代的 acclaimed 受欢迎的 preeminent 杰出的 versatile (人) 多才多艺的/(物) 多功能的 household 家庭的/家喻户晓的 genuine 真正的 authentic 逼真的/原汁原味的 symbolic 象征性的 immortal 不朽的/神 nostalgia 怀旧主义/思乡 emotive 感人的 prodigious 巨大的 classic 经典的 posthumous 死后的

14. 发展史

文学

prose 散文 diary 日记 autobiography 传记 editorial 社论 narrative prose 叙述性 descriptive prose 描写性 essay 随笔 poetry 诗歌 ballad 民谣 lullaby 催眠曲 fiction 小说 allegory 寓言 fairy tale 童话 legend 传说 proverb 谚语 model 人物原型 leading character 主人公 main plot 主要情节 prelude 序曲 prologue 序言 epilogue 尾声 literary criticism 文学批评 literary studies 文学研究 schools of literature 文学流派 comparative literature 比较文学 realism 现实主义 surrealism 超现实主义 futurism 未来主义 modernism 现代主义 aestheticism 唯美主义

音乐

musical instrument 乐器 orchestra (管弦) 乐队 shook rattle 摇拨浪鼓 pound dru 击鼓 foot beat 跺脚 note 音符 score 乐谱 movement 乐章 fanatical 狂热的 hillbilly music 乡村音乐 folk music 民间音乐 pop music 流行音乐 classical music 古典音乐 Jazz 爵士乐 symphony 交响乐 rock and roll 摇滚乐 band music / wind music 管乐 string 弦乐 violin 小提琴 viola 中提琴 cello 大提琴 harp 竖琴 horn 号; 喇叭 clarinet 单簧管 oboe 双簧管 keyboard instrument 键盘乐器 percussion 震荡/打击乐器 vocal music 声乐 concerto 协奏曲 sonata 奏鸣曲 serenade 小夜曲 solo 独奏/独唱 duet 二重唱 conducting 指挥 podium 指挥台 accompaniment 伴奏 quality 音质 volume 音量 chord 和弦 harmony 和声 rest 休止 time 节拍 lullaby 催眠曲 prelude 序曲 epilogue 尾声

政治经济

subsistence 存活, 生活 subsistence wage 刚够养家糊口的工资 subsistence level 收支平衡的生活水平 kinship 亲属关系, 血缘关系 commodity 商品 check 支票; 收据; 账单 bank loan 银行贷款 interest 利息 withdraw 从银行账户中提款 honor (a cheque/bill/draft) 承兑 a run on a bank 挤兑 the Great Depression 大萧条 consumerism 消费主义 (认为高消费对个人和社会有利的看法); 保护消费者权益主义 affluence 富裕, 富足 sophisticated 世故的, 老练的; 复杂的, 尖端的

建筑

architecture 建筑学 architect 建筑学家 construct 结构 wing 辐楼/侧楼 design 设计 elevator 电梯 skyscraper 摩天大楼 design element 设计元素 log structure 原木结构 cabin 小木屋 beam 梁 prototype 原型 building technique 建筑工艺 new material 新材料 metal-frame 金属结构 repair person 修理工 planetarium 天文馆 aquarium 水族馆 archives 档案馆 office building 写字楼 cathedral 大教堂 mosque 清真寺 the statue of liberty 自由女神像 the triumphal arch 凯旋门 sphinx 狮身人面像 pyramid 金字塔 castle 城堡?

美术

fine arts 美术 oil painting 油画 water color 水彩画 tempera 蛋彩画 sketch 速写/素描 pastel 彩色蜡笔画 poster 海报/招贴画 charcoal drawing 木炭画 mural painting / fresco 壁画 engraving 版画 lithograph 石板画 landscape painting 风景画 still life 静物画 portrait 肖像画 caricature 漫画 pigment 颜色, 色素 canvas 油画布 brush 画笔 drawing board 画板 perspective 透视画法 original 原作 copy 临本 reproduction / replica 复制品 genuine 真的 fake 假的 gallery 美术馆 autograph 真迹 panorama 全景画 calligraphy 书法 paste 裱糊 impressionistic style 印象派风格 framing 装框 sculpture 雕塑 sculptor 雕塑家 figurine 小雕像 bust 半身雕塑像 statue 塑像 unique 唯一的/独特的 animator 漫画家 saxophonist 萨克斯风管吹奏者 indigo 靛蓝 purple 紫色

新托福考试题型及解题策略

1. GIST QUESTION 主旨目的题

什么是主旨目的题？

requires the listener to understand critical vocabulary phrases or facts from several points in a text and to interpret to identify the key points of the text. Questions that test understanding the gist may require you to generalize or synthesize information in what you hear.

如何识别主旨目的题？

What are the students mainly discussing? ETS

What is the main topic of the talk? ETS

What is the lecture mainly about?

What is the talk mainly about?

What is the main purpose of the lecture?

What is the professor mainly discussing?

文章的主旨展开方式

(1) 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...

(2) 问答式展开:

how are companies typically structured?

Do you remember what they are?

How can you understand it?

Why does human being consider it important?

(3) 全文关键词总结

(4) 练习一: The listening passage will begin like this: "Listen to part of a lecture in an astronomy class". Pay attention to the name of this course.

Listen to part of a lecture in a _____ class.

(5) 练习二: Listen to 10 sentences and take down the topic words.

I have several slides of _____, from the fifteenth century.

So last time we were discussing, uh, _____. Today we are going to look at _____.

Well, today's lecture is about _____.

If you read the chapter, the one about _____, then you have some background for today's lecture.

I'm going to share a different approach with you today called _____.

Ok, let's begin our discussion of _____.

...then let's get on with our discussion of _____.

From your syllabus, you know that today we are talking about _____.

Let's ask ourselves this simple question: how does an _____ make you well?

All right. We've been talking about _____, now let's turn our attention to _____.

选项特征

正确选项标志词: history, development, background, information, growth, origin, features, characteristics, invention, creation, innovation, evolution, era, trend, comparison, classification 等

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 don't mention

2. DETAIL QUESTION 细节题

什么是细节题?

require the listener to understand and remember explicit details or facts that are important as an explanation or an example of the main idea. These details are typically related, directly or indirectly, to the gist of the text, by providing elaboration, examples or other support.

如何识别细节题?

What problem does the man have? ETS

According to the conversation, what are two ways in which bacteria cells get resistance genes?

Why does the professor talk about Plato's description of society?

细节题的考查点

- (1) 时间细节
 - 年份、月份、星期、四季的说法
 - 注意细节对应的事件
- (2) 地点细节
 - 国家名称 (缩写、中文)
 - 美国地名
- (3) 名词细节
 - 文章中出现的一个名词前后的特点
 - 记住名词出现时候的发音
- (4) 方位细节
 - 注意方位词的说法
 - 注意方向词的说法
- (5) 数字细节
 - 注意逗号原则的应用
 - 注意分数, 小数, 百分数的说法
 - 注意数字修饰的名词
- (6) 颜色形状细节
 - 常见的颜色词汇
 - 常见的形状词汇
- (7) 态度细节
 - 注意点评一个事物所用的形容词
 - 注意正负态度评价
- (8) 人名细节
 - 积累常见名人人名的发音
 - 注意人名的前后一致性

(9) 双选细节

注意并列的原因、建议、结果、陈述、特点
注意序数词和表示顺序的短语

(10) 图片细节

常见的会出现图片学科：生物学，植物学，地理学，地质学，气象学
抓住图片中的要素：大小，形状，颜色，方向，方位，特点
笔记中记录下图片

3. PURPOSE QUESTION 功能题

什么是功能题？

the question type often involves replaying a portion of the listening passage.

如何识别功能题？

What does the professor imply when he says this: (reply)

What can be inferred from the professor's response to the student?

What is the purpose of the woman's response?

Why does the student say this?

托福听力中的常见功能：

- (1) Explanation: Simply put/ Let's put it this way/ I think I should/ you mean
- (2) Conclusion: now to sum/ wrap up my speech
- (3) Suggestion: you should have done something better
- (4) Inspiration: come on, you are supposed to know this...
- (5) Emphasis: please bear in mind that.../ Rhetorical question
- (6) Correcting mistake: wait a minute/ I made a slip of tongue

4. ATTITUDE QUESTION 态度题

什么是态度题？

you may be asked a question about the speaker's feelings, likes and dislikes, or reason for anxiety or amusement. Also included in this category are questions about a speaker's degree of certainty: is the speaker referencing a source or giving a personal opinion? Are the facts presented generally accepted or are they disputed?

如何识别态度题？

What can be inferred about the student?

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

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

What can be inferred about the student when she says this:

What does the woman mean when she says this:

托福听力中的常见态度：

- (1) Awful: woops! Uh-uh! Oh, no! Oh, dear! Oh, shoot!
- (2) Remind: I don't think you will do/ I was wondering if you will do something/ I don't imagine if you do.../ you haven't done something, have you?
- (3) Pity: what a shame/ that's too bad./ I'm sorry to hear that/ tough luck
- (4) Eulogy: Fabulous=Fab; Magnificent=Magnif; Glamorous=Glam; Excellent; Terrific; Awesome; Amazing; Fantastic; Incredible; Outstanding; Superb; Charming; Good job
- (5) **to the professor:** Fascinating; Catching; Instructive; Stimulating
Thought-provoking;
- (6) Surprise: Gee! Jesus! My dear! Boy! Jesus Christ! Man! Oh, my God! Gosh!

Oh, my! What! Dear me!

- (7) Tactful refuse: Sounds great, but/ Sounds like fun, but/ that's tempting, but/ I wish I could, but/ I'd love to, but/ I'd really like to, but/ I would (if I could), but/ I meant to, but/ I have been meaning to (do something), but/ I should have, but...

5. ORGANIZATION QUESTION 结构题

什么是结构题？

in understanding organization questions you may be asked about the overall organization of the listening passage, or you may be asked about the relationship between two portions of the listening passage.

如何识别全文结构题？

How is the information in the lecture organized?

How does the professor clarify the points he makes about Mexico?

新托福演讲文章的四种典型结构

- (1) 直线型结构
- (2) 并列结构
- (3) 比较结构
- (4) 对比结构

如何识别表格题？

- (1) 配对表格题：重要信息对号入座，侧重于考察多个时间、地点、人物、事件的对应 / 段落中主要论点下的各分支及各分支定义和主要特点
- (2) 判断表格题：侧重于考察哪些信息提到 / 没提到（注意记录文中列举的主要观点 / 举例）
- (3) 排序表格题：侧重于考察对过程 / 步骤地把握

6. INFERENCE QUESTION 推理题

什么是推理题？

You usually have to reach a conclusion based on facts presented in the listening passage.

如何识别推理题？

What can be inferred about ...? ETS

What does the professor imply about ...? ETS

What will the students do in the summer?

推理题的解题技巧

- (1) 注意出现的观点性语言：in my opinion, as far as I'm concerned, personally, pay attention, from my point of view
- (2) 注意进度条和结尾段的引申
- (3) 注意首尾段的遥相辉映
- (4) 正确选项经常是文章中没有出现的单词

新托福听力经典加试完整版

第一篇：关于鸟的迁徙的论文写作

Conversation: Student having difficulties in writing term paper

文章回顾

男 student: Professor, I hope to discuss my term paper with you. I got stuck in writing the paper on bird migration. I have difficulties in finding enough materials about bird migration. (老师, 今儿, 我想跟你说说我的学期论文的事儿。我卡住了, 找不到这方面的资料。)

女 Professor: You can't find enough material on bird migration?(语调上扬, 最后一题, 重听题的考点。)

男 student: I want to write about early bird migration. (要写的 paper 是关于古代鸟类迁徙的, 所以资料不够。)

女 Professor: “哦你确实找到了一个好的题目, 但是你要知道我的要求是你们的论文要反映你们这学期学了什么。”

男 student: 想写关于 Aristotle 关于这个题目的看法 etc.

女 Professor: I want you to apply what you've learned to your paper. (希望他们运用所学知识研究来完成 paper。)不要只是做 summary or description. 我想要看到你的 special analysis.

男 student: 但是, 我觉得我找的资料中有错误的。 (I think ... wrong) 这就是为什么我不想用资料。

女 Professor: 你不要完全放弃以前找的资料 (discard). 你可以换种想法, 用 rational 的方式。这就是我们说的 critical thinking, 不一定非要同意资料。可以写以前的 (historically) old theory, 然后现在的这些新研究 (current research) 如何支持 (support) 或者驳斥这些 theory.

男 student: 我想可以写 bird migrate at night. 人们大多只看到大鸟, 所以认为小鸟在大鸟的翅膀下迁徙什么的, 其实新发现是因为小鸟晚上飞 (通过说这个 topic 来验证自己理解了老师的意图 change the topic from ancient to recent)

女 Professor: That shows your thinking. (对, 这样就是我们需要的思考能力)

男 student: 我想写一种不迁徙而是冬眠的鸟。I want to write about the birds that do not migrate. They hibernate during winter.

女 Professor: 如果我是你, 我就不会在一份 15 页的论文中写这么多。 (If I were you, I would not... The paper is 15 pages...) 不过, 想法挺不错。建议你以后每周 (in a week) 都来找我, 看一下他写论文的新的方向 (new direction) 进行得如何。

题目

问题一: Why does the student go to see the professor?

答案: C (3) he cannot find enough material in writing his paper.

问题二: How does the professor help the student?

答案: A (1) change the topic from ancient to recent

问题三: 学生的论文中包括什么?

答案: 1. ANALYSIS 2. 教授的建议

问题四: Why does the student mention night migration ?

答案: A (1) 通过说这个 topic 来验证自己理解了老师的意图 he understands what the teacher said. change the topic from ancient to recent.

问题五: listen again (女 Professor 说的: 啊, 你没找到鸟类迁徙的资料?)

答案: B (2) 教授认为找资料很简单 (... is easy...)

第二篇：关于植物的分类，用大王花举例

Lecture: Rafflesia

文章回顾

教授一开始就介绍植物分类，提到分类中的 species 种，genus 属，order 目。说植物的 classification 很难，一些特性比较特殊的植物特别是这个样子。提出植物的分类不能完全依靠它 flower 的形态和特性。提到 Rafflesia(大王花)，开花时会散发腐臭的味道，以吸引蝇类传播花粉。但是 Indonesia 有一种植物 M，它的 flower 很特别，超级大（图片显示它的直径有一个手臂这么长，颜色为绛红），有难闻的味道，最后发现他们不是一个 order 的。

大王花生长在很恶劣的环境中，其它的植物都不能生长（题目一：它生长在什么样的环境当中？）这种植物有食物的来源，但是它还是会抓 insect 吃，因为它不能从土壤中得到足够的营养，所以要通过这种方式来获取所需的营养（题目二：为什么吃虫？）

然后教授说了它怎么抓虫的。经过很长时间的 research，专家发现它和 violet(紫罗兰)、willow(柳树)等是属于一个 order 的，后提到幼时的 violet，也会散发那种 smell 的。

提到共存（考题）。另一种南美洲的植物和它是同一目的，但是花很小，味道也不难闻，与蓝莓共生 coherent。学生提问不能测 DNA 吗，教授说这种大花基本不进行光合作用，没法提取一般植物能提取到的 DNA。在 DNA 分析技术成熟之前根本无法将他们并为同类，由于他们的特征差异太大。

教授还提到这种植物的交配不易，其一气味难闻致使传蜜的动物不易接近，其二它每年只开一次花，且花分雌雄。所以要这么多先天条件凑齐不易，所以很少有人有机会看到开花的全过程（考题）。结论，不可以貌取人。

后来又讲了这种花很有可能灭绝，原因是要 fly 帮忙运花粉，要同种的花在一起等等，要这些条件同时发生，是小概率事件。

题目

问题一：What is the main topic of this lecture?

答案：是说分类很难，尤其是特征很变态的

问题二：大王花的特点

答案：1. HUGE 2. 让 FLY 来传粉

问题三：教授说 M 植物属于 B 类的，是什么意思？

答案：M 植物与大王花不是同一类的

问题四：为什么不能用 DNA？

答案：不进行光合作用

问题五：教授说了关于繁殖的，哪一项是对的？

答案：不容易进行繁殖，很少有人看到它繁殖

问题六：为什么很难繁殖？

答案：1. MALE 和 FEMALE 交配 2. FLY 传粉 两个同时发生几率很小

第三篇：关于一种美国爵士乐

Lecture: Ragtime

题目回顾

Ragtime 介绍了一种流行于美国 19 世纪左右名为 ragtime 的音乐，能够表现年青人的活力 (spirit of youth) 之类的，此乐流行是由于 piano 的关系，因为两者真是太搭配了。在那个年代，在各种场合都用钢琴。此乐当时流行程度和 Rock & Roll 在某一时期一样（这里出现考点）。

女学生说了一堆后，来了一句 I just don't get it，意思是要教授 explain，还说 piano 之所以当时那么受欢迎，一是因为它能与音律产生和谐，另一是因为当时它算一种财富地位的象征 symbol of wealth and status。再加上，那个年代，大家都没钱，就去 public concert or restaurant

听音乐，而 piano 声音够响亮，又和 ragtime music rhythm 搭配的天衣无缝，所以，两者相得益彰这个音乐年轻人很喜欢，因为很有激情。除了流动演出，park 演出等不用钢琴，因为难搬（出现考点）because of transportation problem。同时，ragtime 也是 jazz 的前身，因为演奏者不按牌理出牌，一首曲七个人弹，弹出七种调。这种 ragtime 音乐影响很远啊，例如现在的 jazz 就是从那发展来的。

题目

问题一：What is the main topic of this lecture? (how does piano contribute to the ragtime music)

答案：因为 piano 适合 ragtime music 和谐发展

问题二：在 park 等地方演出为什么不用钢琴？

答案：不用钢琴，因为难搬 transportation problem

问题三：为什么 piano 是主要乐器？

答案：1. 和 RAGTIME MUSIC 配合的很和谐 2. 财富的象征

问题四：关于 JAZZ，什么正确？

答案：JAZZ IS improvise 即兴表演 OF RAGTIME MUSIC

问题五：listen again 女学生说了一堆后，来了一句 just don't get it, 什么意思？

答案：让教授去 explain ragtime music

问题六：女生问：能像 rock 一样流行？

答案：

第四篇：关于女生丢 ID 卡

Conversation: ID card

文章回顾

Listen to a conversation between a student and a staff in University Service office.

女同学：老师，我想要申办新的 ID 卡，因为以前的丢了。

男 staff：由于我校的 registration 还未完全结束，所以，我这里没有完整的资料。如需办卡，你得需要提供其他证件来证明身份。首先：你的驾照 diver license

女同学：我的 diver license 在钱包里。而丢的就是我的钱包。你看这个才是真正的问题 see, that's the problem。钱包丢了，导致很多证件我都没办法出示。

男 staff：那你的护照。Passport.

女同学：在宿舍里。就是因为我的 ID 卡丢了，宿舍才不让我进去，让我到这儿 service center 来申办新卡。

男 staff：让我发几封邮件 send some emails 看看怎么解决。

哦，好的。你现在可以去宿舍去取，但是必须身边有人护卫着你去 escort you，因为这样才能确定你的身份 verify your identification。不好意思，可是这是学校的规定 regulations，所以，希望你能谅解 understand

女同学：没问题，不过我的 wallet 丢的时候，饭卡也在里面 meal pass。

男 staff：没事儿，那你可以正好在申办新 ID 的时候，顺便帮你把 meal pass 也换新的了。

女同学：哦，那太感谢你了 Thanks a lot

男 staff：没事儿，I am very glad to help you.

女同学：You glad.

题目

问题一：Why does the student go to see the office worker in the university service office?

答案：因为 ID CARD 丢了，要办一张新的。

问题二：为什么女生不出事驾照？

答案：因为驾照在钱包里面一起丢了。

问题三：为什么女生需要有人护卫她回宿舍？

答案：C。因为这样可以 verify 她的身份

问题四：meal pass 怎么可以补办？

答案：办 ID 卡的时候顺便补办 meal pass.

问题五：listen again 男 staff 说 If you have any questions, I am glad to help, 女生说 You glad

答案：She felt relieve after solving the problem

第五篇：关于神经元细胞

Lecture: Biology Class

文章回顾

女 Professor: 好，在今天开始讲课之前，我们先 review 一下上节课的内容。上节课我们讲了 We have talked about 神经元细胞 (Neuron)，以及其工作的原理 (function)，有谁能回忆起来？

男 student (注意：名字叫 Bernard, 重读在第二个音节): Neuron 是指在大脑运作的过程中起作用的一种细胞 cell, 它接受 electronic signal, 经过传递, 然后再送往大脑的接收器 receptor

女 Professor 忽然打断 (重听题): 好的 Bernard, 可以了。你的答案很 complete. 那么今天, 我们来讲一下神经胶质细胞 glial cell, 这也是大脑物质中的一种。Historically, 历史上, 生物学家不重视 glial cell, 对神经传导的研究仅限于 neuron (神经元), 也叫 nerve cell。神经传导通过 electrical communication 从一个结点传到另一个结点, 神经元被认为起主要作用, glial cell 研究的很少, 一直被忽略, 被看作 help the growth of neurons (有题目出现), 起辅助作用 (support neuron)。

例如, 以前 biologists 认为 glial cell 的作用是 protect, repair the damaged neuron cell, 后来偶然发现大脑中 glial cell 比 neuron 的数目多很多, glial cell 引起了科学家的重视, 开始研究它究竟起什么作用 (有题目出现, 问 glial cell 怎么引起科学家注意的)。However, scientists accidentally discover that glial's amount is far over number the number of the neuron. So glial attract people's attention.

人们发现胶质细胞也有传导信息的作用, 不过不是通过生物电 (not electronically communication), 而是化学物质传导 (but chemical communication) (有题目出现)。传统观点一直误以为 glial cell 也像 nerve cell 一样用电信号。

于是总共有三种传导方式, 神经细胞间, 胶质细胞间, 神经和胶质细胞互相传导。They use chemical conductor to communicate with others. So 1, glial to neuron, 2, glial to neuron 3, neuron to neuron are all available.

而且 glial cell 的功能也据不想传统上认为的只是: send signal.

那么到底 glial cell 的功能有可能是什么呢? 我们在用脑子的时候, 其实就是用的 glial cell。比如说, 我们 feel, think 和 remember 的时候。

所以, 人们就有个假设 Hypothesis, 有可能智商 IQ 就和 glial cell 有关系, glial 越多智商越高 more intelligent。但这不确定。

对胶质细胞的研究将是一个很 open up 的领域, 对 glial cell 的认识目前十分有限, 但相关研究已经开始流行, 而且到了大家毕业之后的几年中可能成为炙手可热选的研究课题。(此处出题)

一女 student 插话 (但是不重要, 不出考题): 那老师, 您的意思, 是说, 以后 glial cell 这个领域会很值得研究了? 将来我们毕业的时候也可以 (貌似这个女生想借此研究领域施展一下拳脚, 但是被女教授打断)

女 Professor: 对, 我的意思是说将来你们毕业后, 对 glial cell 的研究会比较多。好了, 言归正传 back to the analysis, 接着教授总结了一下刚刚对 glial cell 的定义和功能分析, 问大家谁还有什么问题? 没有的话, 我们进入下一个话题 various types of ...

题目

问题一: What is the main topic of this lecture?

答案：神经胶质细胞 glial cell

问题二：Why does the professor mention there were much research on neutron? 为什么老师要在文章中提到，在 neutron 的领域有很多人做过研究？

答案：因为 little research on glial cell

问题三：Historically, what is the function of glial cell?

答案：glial cell 的作用是支持 neutron

问题四：现在根据人们的发现，glial cell 有什么特征？

答案：1. 选有 outnumber 的词。（数量远远多余 neutron）2. 选有 chemical signal (communication) 的选项

问题五：What does the professor imply when she says 你们毕业后几年，这个领域会火？

答案：选有 many research 的选项。（意思是说 glial cell 这个领域，以后会有很多研究课题的。）

问题六：女 Professor 忽然打断男学生：好的 Bernard， 可以了。你的答案很 complete.

答案：The student's answer is complete.

第六篇：关于英国浪漫主义诗人 Williams Wordsworth

Lecture: Williams Wordsworth

文章回顾

literature 主要讲了 18-19 世纪英国浪漫主义 Romanticism 诗歌的代表人 Wordsworth 的诗。他是浪漫主义的鼻祖，但浪漫主义这个称谓是后人加上的，不是他们本身这样称呼自己的（此处出题）。

Romanticism 不是我们平时理解的 romance，和男女之间的爱情无关。Romanticism 针对的是 common people 而不是少数 educated people，用的是 simple language，描述的是日常生活中常见的事物，孩子，人类情感，以及自然和人类之间的互动。教授以自己为例，说自己在散步时感受到了这种互动（此处出题）

与 romanticism 针锋相对的一种风格是 neoclassicism 新古典主义，也是那位 romanticism 的鼻祖很反对的。neoclassicism 使用太多的 elaboration，如 sky 不叫 sky，而叫 blue 什么的；bird 不叫 bird，而叫 feathered person。

教授把该诗人的作品分为三个阶段。早期的浪漫主义作品，主要描述植物的（花与草）诗歌。中期时是对一些社会现象的评论。后期时对早期的作品进行修改。目前文学界还是认为它早期的作品是最好的。教授还说，他的诗越写到后来越糟糕，反而早期的比较好，本文重点讲了他第一阶段的诗。

题目

问题一：浪漫主义诗歌的特点？

答案：1. 针对的是个人情感。2. 与古典主义诗歌不同。

问题二：重听题，neoclassicism 使用太多的 elaboration，如 sky 不叫 sky，而叫 blue 什么的；bird 不叫 bird，而叫 feathered person？

答案：表现古典主义诗的特征

问题三：教授对浪漫主义的态度？

答案：目前文学界还是认为它早期的作品是最好的。教授还说，他的诗越写到后来越糟糕，反而早期的比较好。

问题四：说教授在自己散步的时候感受到互动的用意？

答案：说自己在散步时感受到了这种互动，描述的是日常生活中常见的事物，孩子，人类情感，以及自然和人类之间的互动。

问题五：重听题，大意是说教授认为作者第一阶段的早期作品比较好，但是在课上不对以后的作品作评价，暗示了什么？

答案：本文重点讲了他第一阶段的诗