听写是提高听力的唯一途径

注意：

新托福市面上没有真题，备考最佳材料就是旧托福的真题！然而——普通的 PBT 真题历年在考场上偷录的声音质量存在严重的问题，影响我们学习使用！

特点：

本材料取材于旧托福 CBT 机考的真题，声音质量很清晰

按照场景分类去学习，同话题横听段子，事半功倍

场景分类如下：音频地址：http://www.xiaoma.com/bbs/thread-2167-1-1.html

A：campus topic类（适用于新托福的长对话部分）

B：历史类

C：生物类

D：地球科学类

E：天文学类

F：人体生理心理类

G：人类学类

使用方法：

（1）先做题（适用于新托福主旨题和细节题）

（2）听写：请参考：这里（http://www.xiaoma.com/bbs/thread-10089-1-1.html）
和这里（http://www.xiaoma.com/bbs/thread-105-1-1.html）

（3） 跟读中弥补听写的缺陷

（4） 总结整理场景词汇并时常温习

你会得到：

（1） 听写真题，更快的提高托福听力的实力

（2） 跟读真题，更准备的把握学术文章特征

（3） 总结词汇，应对以后专业词汇得心应手

感谢小马社区学习委员端木.宇和机经版版主ecarolfly帮我校对听力文稿

如大家在使用过程里还有文字错误，请与我联系woshimajun@hotmail.com

Horse

地球科学

第一篇（恐龙消失）

1. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

A. The evolution of dinosaurs
B. How craters are formed
C. The effects of global climate change
D. Why many species disappeared from North America

2. Why does the woman think the man would have enjoyed the class?

A. He used to live in the northwestern United States.
B. He is interested in dinosaurs.
C. He wants to become a geologist.
D. He has always been fascinated by comets.

3. What geological evidence did the researchers give to support their theory?

A. Radiocarbon dating of rock layers
B. The shape of the crater
C. Dust from the comet found all over the world
D. Fossils of dinosaur bones

4. Based on the conversation, why did some animal species survive the extinction of the dinosaur?

A. They lived underground.
B. Their body temperatures were constant year round.
C. They were no bigger than mice.
D. Their bodies were covered with hair.

★Listen to a conversation between two students

W: I think you would have enjoyed my geology class this morning.
M: Don't bet on it. I've never cared much about rocks.
W: But you do care about dinosaurs I recall and today we discuss the geological evidence about what may have killed off the dinosaurs at least here in North America.
M: Oh, sure. They got hit by a comet or something. I think.
W: Well, Yeah, about 60 million years ago, a huge comet did crash into earth down in Mexico and it plowed out as an enormous crater over a hundred miles across.
M: And that's what why death the dinosaurs, right?
W: Well, it wasn't exactly the impact itself but what happed right afterward. You see researchers figured out from the shape of the crater that the comet must be coming in pretty low across the Atlantic and so right after the impact a huge cloud of fire river must have swept clear across the

north America, all in just a few minutes. And that what probably kill off not just the dinosaurs but a lot of different species of plants and animals.

M: Amazing!

W: Yeah! And even 2000 miles from the impact, plants would have been burst in the flames.

M: And the fire that intense must destroy just about everything!

W: Well, above ground anyway.

M: Above ground? Say! I wonder if it that explains why the dinosaurs all disappeared but some other animals, like maybe small mammals, living underground managed to survive.

W: Make sense. Anyhow later on the tons of dusts that thrown away out into the atmosphere may have caused some global climate change. So eventually the comet probably affected plants and animals species all around the world but nowhere as much as North America.

词汇讲解：

1.	geology	地质学
2.	rock	岩，岩石，磐石，岩壁
3.	dinosaur	【古生物学】恐龙
4.	comet	【天文学】彗星；【航空】彗星机
5.	plow	犁，耕；开(沟)，作(畦)；【木工】挖沟(槽)
6.	Atlantic	.大西洋的

Correct answers: D B B A

第二篇（地球学）

1. What does the professor mainly discuss?

A. The increased accuracy of scientific measurements
B. Why so many reservoirs have been built
C. Why the length of a day has changed
D. The importance of water to human life

2. Why does the professor discuss reservoirs?

A. To explain how human activity has affected the rotation of the Earth
B. To illustrate how a serious problem has been corrected
C. To give an example of how water affects human settlement
D. To describe how a lot of people receive water nowadays

3. How have reservoirs affected the water on the surface of the Earth?

A. They have changed its temperature.
B. They have polluted it.
C. They have increased its mineral content.
D. They have redistributed it.

4. What does the professor say has happened to the length of a day since 1950 ?

A. It has remained the same.
B. It has increased a little.
C. It has gotten slightly shorter.
D. It has decreased greatly.

5. Why does the professor describe the spinning of an ice skater?

A. To illustrate how water is drawn to reservoirs
B. To compare it to the spinning of the Earth
C. To explain the effect of gravity on the movement of water
D. To give an example of using reservoirs for recreation

★Listen to part of the lecture in a class on Earth Science

We've been talking about some of the affects that the human beings so act on the earth. One that you may not be aware of is that we've actually begun to change the length of the day. The other we say that one day is the amount of time the earth need to spend completely around on axis. And the imagery line runs through the center of the earth from north to south. And of course there are a lot of physical causes that can affect the spin of the earth rotation but there is only one that can direct result of the human activity. Since 1950, human beings have built about ten thousand

artificial reservoirs all over the world. These reservoirs have redistributed tremendous amount of the earth water. When they are used to be in the area near the equator and the imagery line on surround the middle of the earth is now the reservoirs in the areas of different latitudes. The latitude matters because, well, think of the earth and its axis, the equator contains the areas on the earth that are the farthest way from axis. So water has been redistributed from the equator reasons, then wherever the water is, to it's close to the earth axis. It's like when ice skaters perform spins when those skaters put their arms enclose to their bodies they spin faster. So the earth is spinning faster because the reservoirs have redistributed the water closer to its axis. And because the earth is spinning fast, since 1950 the length of day has decreased by about 8 millionth of a second. I know that doesn't sound like much but significant in that this is the first time that human beings ever had miserable affect on the earth motion.

词汇讲解：

1.	axis	地轴
2.	imagery line	意象线
3.	spin	【物理学】自转
4.	rotation	【天文学】自转
5.	artificial reservoir	人工水库
6.	redistribute	重新分配，再分配；重新划分
7.	equator	(地球或天球的)赤道
8.	latitude	【天文学】黄纬

Correct answers: C A D C B

第三篇（气象学）

1. What is the talk mainly about?

A. How scientists measure the temperature in cities
B. How an urban environment affects the weather
C. Effects of weather on urban lifestyles
D. The process of evaporation

2. According to the professor, how do hard surfaces contribute to higher temperatures in cities?

A. They reflect sunlight.
B. They prevent evaporation.
C. They create friction with moving vehicles.
D. They are a source of dust particles.

3. According to the professor, what is one reason temperatures vary within cities?

A. Paved areas do not release heat quickly.
B. Areas near stoplights are cooler because cars are not moving quickly.
C. Heavily traveled areas are warmer than less traveled areas.
D. Parks are warmer than paved areas because trees draw heat from the air.

4. What two reasons does the professor give for increased rainfall in cities?
Click on 2 answers.

A. Low land elevation
B. Low concentration of plant life
C. High temperatures
D. High concentration of dust
E. High population density

5. What does the professor say about fog and clouds?

A. They appear more often in cities than in surrounding areas.
B. They usually form near tall buildings.
C. They are more prevalent during certain seasons.
D. They evaporate more quickly in the warmer urban environment.

6. What pattern do climatologists believe is emerging in cities?

A. As cities grow larger, there is less rainfall.
B. Average temperatures are decreasing every year.
C. Increased rainfall is leading to more frequent flooding.
D. There is more rainfall during the workweek than there is on weekends.

★ Listen to a talk given by a professor of Meteorology

First of all, let's look at why temperatures tend to be higher in city than in the rural area. This happens because almost 50 percent of the urban areas are comprised of hard surfaces like paved street, parking lot, buildings and roof tops. As the result, any amount of rainfall is quickly repelled by this service and carried away by storm drains and gutters. Especially water just doesn't have the chance to stand around until evaporate and during the process of the evaporation that heat is removed from the air. So in cities where there is less evaporation temperatures will be higher and of course there are also be issue of added heat coming from building heating system, from industry, cars and even human body. Even we being in the city itself, temperatures can vary significantly. For example, in winter, streets that get a lot of use will be a lot of use will be 2 or 3 degree warmer than less travel streets. In place where car sits for a while like a stoplight can be in another 3 degrees warmer. On the other hand, low spots in the city where cold air collect will be much colder than higher places. Rain and snowfall are also affected by urbanization. Cities tend to get quiet less snowfall than the surrounding countryside because of warmer temperature in the city. But rainfall in the city can be 5 to 10 percent higher. That happens because of two factors. First, the warmer city temperature, second the larger number of dust particles in the urban air. It seems dust particles are important requirement for condensation. The water vapor in the atmosphere is able to change to liquid by planning to dust particles suspended in the air. So where there's the higher number of dust particles, condensation take place more easily. That's why fogs and clouds are usually more frequent around the city. Once condensation takes place the rainfall is not far behind. In the London area, for example, thunderstorms can produce 30 percent more rainfall than the surrounding countryside. Some urban climatologists go so far as they argue that they can see a pattern increasing the rainfall during the workweek. They believe rainfall amounts are small around the weekend because the dust particle generated by cars and factories are reduced.

词汇讲解：

1.	comprise	包含，包括；由…组成
2.	pave	铺(路) (with)，作铺设…之用
3.	repel	【物理学】反拨，排斥，弹回
4.	drain	.排水渠；下水道，阴沟；〔pl.〕 (建筑物的)排水系统
5.	gutter	沟，边沟，街沟，明沟
6.	evaporation	蒸发(作用)，发散，升华沉淀作用
7.	urbanization	城市化；使具有城市特点
8.	condensation	.浓缩；【物理学】冷凝(作用)，凝聚(作用)；压缩；缩合；凝块

Correct answers: B B C C D A D

第四篇（地质学）

1. What is the main topic of the talk?

A. The changing length of a day
B. The formation of one kind of rock
C. The cause of the tidal cycle
D. The strength of the Moon's gravitational pull

2. What does the professor say about the origin of the rock samples?

A. They were formed deep under the ocean.
B. They were formed in the same way as rocks found on the Moon.
C. They were worn away by the waves.
D. They were once part of an ancient shoreline.

3. What was learned by studying rocks like those shown in class?

A. The approximate age of the Earth
B. The approximate date of the first living things
C. The number of months in a year long ago
D. The size of ancient oceans

4. Why does the professor mention a bicycle wheel?

A. To show how the Moon circles the Earth
B. To explain the effect of the Moon's gravity
C. To illustrate patterns in the rock samples
D. To describe the cycle of the seasons

5. According to the professor, how was the Earth different a billion years ago?

A. It rotated faster.
B. Its weather was more extreme.
C. Its tides were not as high.
D. The composition of its rocks was not as varied.

★Listen to a talk in a Geology class

I often hear my friends say that the days pass much more quickly than they used to. But geologically speaking just the opposite is true. In fact, a complete day which now lasts 24 hours actually used to be much shorter only about 18. How do we know that? Because of a number of finally strata rocks like these. Rock form belong ancient shorelines almost billion years ago. The tiny lines of these samples show us layer of light and dark formed by dust blown over the shoreline from the landsite. Alternating was the mud and sand deposited by the waves. So the

space between one dark strata and the next emphases of the time between on month high tide and the next. And very in fitness of layer show us the circle of the season as well. Together the data indicate there were fewer months for year way back then. That means that the Moon was moving more slowly than as it revolved around the Earth. So what caused the Moon do speed up so much over last billion years? It must be the tides. Think about it. As the gravity of Moon pulls on the oceans to form the tides, all that water is also pulling on the Moon and with each rotation it makes the Moon move a tiny bit faster. At the same time, like the brakes on the wheel of bicycle, the drag caused by the Moon's gravity makes the Earth turn just a tiny bit slower. And so after a billion years or so, one rotation meaning one day takes a lot longer than it once did.

词汇讲解：

1.	strata	stratum 的复数形式　地层；层
2.	shoreline	大陆海岸线

Correct answers: A D C B A

第五篇（火山）

1. What does the professor mainly discuss?

A. How volcanoes are formed
B. The destruction caused by volcanoes
C. The material expelled from volcanoes
D. Why volcanoes erupt

2. What does the professor say about the use of the term “eruption” in geology?

A. It should be used only when talking about volcanoes.
B. It does not always refer to an explosion.
C. It should not be used to describe flowing lava.
D. It is rarely used by volcano experts.

3. What does the word “pyroclastics” refer to?

A. Locations where volcanoes are likely to occur
B. Damage created by lava flows
C. Volcanoes that erupt frequently
D. Volcanic rock ejected during an eruption

4. According to the professor, what is emitted in a pyroclastic flow?

A. Baseball-sized rocks
B. An extremely hot mixture of gas and rock
C. A slow-moving river of lava
D. A large cloud of dust and ashes

5. What does the professor use the example of the eruption of Mount Pelée to show?

A. How destructive a pyroclastic flow can be
B. How scientists were able to predict a volcanic eruption
C. How large some volcanic rocks can be
D. How a volcano forms

★Listen to part of a lecture in a Geology class

Most of you are probably familiar with the flow of lava that can result from a volcanic eruption. Lava actually being mixture of magma and convince to be produce underground. And many people think this eruption refers only to an explosion, but in geology an eruption is any release of magma. This can and often does common the form of the explosion. But sometimes the magma just blows out over the mouth of volcano. In any event, let's take a look now at some of the other hazards caused by volcanic events. Pyroclastics is the word used to describe the fragmentary rocks

that were rejected during the volcanic eruption. A pyroclastics fall is combination of rock fragments and fluid fire lava that built in the air. This project tiles can be just tiny piece of ash or they can be rock fragments that are typically the size of baseball or volleyball. Although some can be so enormous they weigh many tons, the most dangerous of all volcanic events is what we call a pyroclastic flow, in this explosion, there are tremendous released pressure and these result in avalanche of super heated mixture of gas and rock. This glowing avalanche as it called can reach the temperature of 1000 degree centigrade and can travel as far as 600 kilometers in an hour. It can literally destroy everything as it passed. And that's what happen when Mount Pelée erupt on Martinique island in 1902. Within minutes after the volcano erupted, the town of Saint Pierre was completely wiped out.

词汇讲解：

lava	【地质学；地理学】熔岩；火山岩
volcanic eruption	火山爆发
magma	【地质学；地理学】岩浆
hazard	危险；公害；事故，意外
fragmentary	【地质学；地理学】碎屑质的，断岩的
pyroclastics	【地质学；地理学】火成碎屑物(的)
avalanche	雪崩，崩落，崩坠

Correct answers: C B D B A

（1） 历年旧托福mp3 及脚本 http://www.xiaoma.com/bbs/forum-24-1.html

（2） 什么是听写 http://www.xiaoma.com/bbs/thread-10089-1-1.html

（3） 怎样听写 http://www.xiaoma.com/bbs/thread-105-1-1.html

（4） 语音识别问题起因 http://www.xiaoma.com/bbs/thread-10833-1-1.html

（5） 因听写而进步 http://www.xiaoma.com/bbs/thread-9539-1-1.html

（6） 对听写者说的话 http://www.xiaoma.com/bbs/thread-2225-1-1.html

（7） 听力问题解答 http://www.xiaoma.com/bbs/thread-103-1-1.html

（8） 新托福听力汇总 http://www.xiaoma.com/bbs/thread-8779-1-1.html

最全最新全国 IBT 考场实况分析电子书：

http://www.xiaomaguohe.net/bbs/thread-8948-1-1.html

2005--2007 历年机经汇总校对版 ：

http://www.xiaomaguohe.net/bbs/thread-8783-1-1.html

如何备考新托福口语部分：

http://www.xiaomaguohe.net/bbs/thread-8801-1-1.html

新托福高分会员原创经验：

http://www.xiaoma.com/bbs/thread-8745-1-1.html

新托福考试不像原来旧托福可以偷回每次的考题，能供大家学习的ETS出的听力试题，一共有 17 篇，分别是官方指南上 11 篇文章+practiceonline 里面的 6 篇文章（http://www.xiaomaguohe.net/bbs/thread-2691-1-1.html 模拟练习三即是）。这 17 篇文章需要大家在了解过听力的出题思路后，再去使用，而且应该是仔细的揣摩每道题的考点。另外如果有的同学喜欢背段子的话，那这 17 篇文章最适合去背诵了。
供我们备考所用的旧托福的试题，可以分成三类：

PBT（考国内）、PBT（考北美）、CBT（大陆范围之外）。
考国内的PBT试题，从 95 年 8 月——2004 年 10 月，供 42 套题，是适合大众使用的材料。需要使用者放弃掉每套题中的小对话部分，只取Part B 和Part C使用即可。我更推荐大家把时间集中在每次旧托福的Part C 的演讲。在 www.xiaoma.com 的这个地址里 http://www.xiaomaguohe.net/bbs/forum-24-1.html 我从 95 年一直按照每套的形式一直放到 2006 年。音频和听力的脚本都在里面。
北美的PBT的试题，被ETS授权给泰德时代于 2003 年出版了 31 套真题。因为是经过授权出版的，所以声音质量与考场一致，这个材料虽然没有我们能得到的国内的PBT试题多，但是声音质量远远好于国内的PBT（因为是大家在考场上偷录的）。以我接触学生的经验来看，备考听力者比较痛苦的莫过于对场景陌生和对专业场景里的词汇头疼，所以这个声音质量完美的材料，我把它划分成了场景：campus类、历史类、生物类、地球科学类、天文学类、人体生理心里累、人类学类、语言学类、和商业类，供大家同一场景连续突破。在这个地址可以下载http://www.xiaomaguohe.net/bbs/forum-23-1.html
具体介绍在这个地址：http://www.xiaomaguohe.net/bbs/thread-8781-1-1.html
北美的CBT的听力试题，也被我按照场景的模式划分，在这个地址 http://www.xiaomaguohe.net/bbs/thread-2167-1-1.html
其他市面上大家可以购买的书籍是：longman 朗文的绿色的综合教程、delta的蓝色备考策略（新东方统一强化班是配发）、barron的紫色模考教程。这个地址可以下载模考光盘 http://www.xiaomaguohe.net/bbs/thread-2559-1-1.html 这三类教材都是国外不同的出版机构按照ETS的出题思路出的模拟题，并不是真题。但是，这三个出版机构的语料库是让人羡慕的，所以备考者使用此三本教材做题是小，熟悉长文章套路和话题及词汇是大。切记不能只是拿来做题使用！推荐听写。这三个教材的难度顺序是：朗文<三角洲<巴郎。学习者手里有任何一本外加使用旧托福的听力真题配合听写提高听力实力即可。切莫贪婪都做，做就要做的彻底！
我的讲义部分是这样编辑的：
（1）第三页到第七十六页的听力讲义部分是从朗文的模考光盘里扣出来的。
（2）场景分类训练的上是CBT的材料、场景分类训练的下是北美的PBT材料
（3）听觉导向训练里的 36 篇文章是取材于PBT的试题，所以声音质量有点小问题
（4）Mini训练是朗文模考光盘的 8 套mini试题
（5）模拟训练 1 和模拟训练 2 是朗文模考光盘的模拟题
（6）模拟训练 3 是practice online上的真题
（7）语音识别训练是取材于tomson出版社的高级视听说教材
我的材料，我都已经制作成PDF格式供大家使用，同时提醒大家，不需要再次购买朗文的材料。使用我的材料加上delta三角洲备考策略的 4 套模考题足矣！
如果备考过程里需要泛听一些材料的话，我推荐discovery探索频道的世界百大发现系列的地球科学单元和天文学单元，在这个地址：http://www.xiaomaguohe.net/bbs/forum-57-1.html

Horse