

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)（<http://www.xiaoma.com/bbs/thread-10089-1-1.html>）
和[这里](http://www.xiaoma.com/bbs/thread-105-1-1.html)（<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](mailto:woshimajun@hotmail.com)

人类学

第一篇 (人类学 archaeology)

1. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
 - A. Valuable objects found at prehistoric sites
 - B. The location of prehistoric villages
 - C. The origin of farming in prehistoric times
 - D. Reasons for population growth in prehistoric times
2. According to the old theory, what happened when the prehistoric population grew?
 - A. Fighting over food supplies became common in prehistoric villages.
 - B. Many people could no longer survive just by hunting and gathering wild plants.
 - C. Some villages were threatened by disease.
 - D. Hunting techniques improved.
3. What important information can the archaeologists' new technique provide?
 - A. Why villages were established
 - B. How to locate early farming tools
 - C. The kinds of seeds first cultivated
 - D. The ages of tiny objects
4. What conclusion did archaeologists reach concerning early villages?
 - A. There were more prehistoric villages than previously thought.
 - B. The grain found in villages is not as old as they had thought.
 - C. Population growth in prehistoric villages made new farming methods necessary.
 - D. Village life arose from a need for protection against outsiders.
5. What can be inferred about the first prehistoric people to live in villages?
 - A. Many of them survived by hunting and gathering wild plants.
 - B. Most of them did not eat meat.
 - C. They seldom used charcoal for cooking.
 - D. There were fewer of them than previously thought.

★Listen to a discussion between two archaeology students. They are preparing for a class presentation.

W: I read the prehistoric people had settled in villages in start farming when they could no longer survive just by hunting and gathering. The idea was that they pushed out of the best land as the population grew, most likely they had noticed that some seeds sprang out when they drop them, so

when the prehistoric people had to move to less productive area, they settled in permanent villages there and started planting seeds to keep from starving.

M: That was the thinking until two years ago when archaeologists found evident that goes against that theory. The new idea is that farming developed in the richest land areas and the people who started it weren't been threaten by starvation. Apparently successful hunters and gatherers living in villages long before they started cultivating crops, this story villages just wanted to have more stable foods supply.

W: What? You mean that people settled in the villages where they were still hunting and gathering wild food to eat? How did the archaeologists come to that conclusion?

M: Well, one way was a new more accurate method that dating a small piece or something like grain of corn or wheat, you know earlier archeologists couldn't date something that small so they have to date say the charcoal around it to get the estimated age.

W: So with the new technique to determine the age of the tiny sample, they found out the grain was older than they had thought?

M: No, just the opposite. They found out it was much younger, so that meant the mastication of grain probably occurred long after people had begun to live in the villages.

词汇讲解:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. prehistoric | 史前的, (有记载的)历史以前的 |
| 2. permanent | 永久的, 不变的, 耐久的; 持久的, 经久的 |
| 3. archaeologist | 考古学家 |
| 4. grain | 谷物, 粮食〔英国叫 corn〕; 谷类植物 |
| 5. corn | 一个地区的主要谷类; (美国) 玉米; (苏格兰语) (爱尔兰) 燕麦; (英国) 小麦 |
| 6. wheat | 【植物; 植物学】小麦 |
| 7. mastication | 咀嚼(作用) |

Correct answers: C B D B A

第二篇 (人类学 archaeology)

1. What is the talk mainly about?
 - A. How to determine the date of a settlement
 - B. The role of tobacco in the colonial economy
 - C. How water was distributed in colonial settlements
 - D. Trade between England and its North American colonies

2. What characteristic of a coin does the professor imply might have special significance?
 - A. Its metal content
 - B. The country it is from
 - C. Its thickness
 - D. The date on it

3. According to the professor, why were pipes common throughout the colonies?
 - A. They could be made and imported very cheaply.
 - B. They represented the latest European styles.
 - C. They were often used in trade instead of money.
 - D. They were made of locally available material.

4. What does the professor say about the shapes of colonial pipes?
 - A. They indicated the status of the users.
 - B. They varied greatly from one colony to another.
 - C. They changed over the years.
 - D. They were based on a North American design.

5. What will probably happen next?
 - A. The class will review colonial trade routes.
 - B. The class will discuss other kinds of artifacts.
 - C. The speaker will show the class more recent coins.
 - D. The speaker will draw a map of a colonial settlement.

★Listen to part of a talk in an Archaeology class

Now let us discuss the proper way to dig for the artifacts in an archaeological site, let's turn our attention to the kinds of objects we might excavate there and what they could tell us about colonial life here on the east coast of North America. One thing we hope to learn when we study the buttons or the broken dishes or other artifacts that got from the site is just how long ago people were living there. So one of the most useful finds obviously would be a coin. But even an object doesn't have a year stamp right on it can still have the archaeologists to determine just when the

site was being used. For instance one object from 1600 and 1700 you likely find is the clay pipe. Smoking was common then but not cigarettes. Tobacco was generally smoked in long thin pipes---clay pipes manufactured in England. These imported clay pipes were so cheap that even the poor could afford to use them and then just threw them away. That's why they were so common throughout the colonies and why we find so many broken and discard pipes in archaeological digs. But the style of the clay pipe, the shape of the bowl, the link of skin, the diameter of the hole all involved over the years. So we can assign **seriously** precise date to a pipe just by looking at it and comparing it to the similar pipe we already know the age of. And that information will tell us how long ago settlers were living in that site and can help us date the other artifacts found there. Let me pause here and ask you now what you think some of the other common objects might be and what we might be able to learn from them.

词汇讲解:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. artifact | 人工制品 (尤指原始工具) |
| 2. archaeological | 考古学(上)的 |
| 3. excavate | 开凿, 挖掘 |
| 4. colonial | (常 C-) (美国) 英领殖民地时代的, 美国初期的;
从前的, 旧时的 |
| 5. determine | 决心, 决意 |
| 6. manufacture | (成批)生产, 制造 |
| 7. diameter | 直径 |
| 8. assign | 指定, 选定, 定 |

Correct answers: A D A C B

第三篇 (人类学 native people)

1. What is the purpose of the talk?
 - A. To introduce a new reading assignment
 - B. To explain several approaches to anthropology
 - C. To review a previous lecture
 - D. To explain a specialized term
 2. According to the professor, what is a “bottom-up approach” to the study of culture?
 - A. A method of searching for early cultures by digging through layers of ground
 - B. The belief that peoples' cultures are determined by their environment
 - C. The theory that culture spreads by peoples' contact with each other
 - D. The theory that culture changes very slowly
 3. According to the professor, what is one crucial difference between the Inuit and the Anastasia peoples?
 - A. The composition of their diets
 - B. The size of their territory
 - C. The number of people in their tribes
 - D. The frequency of contact with other tribes
 4. What will the professor probably discuss next?
 - A. The various cultures once found in their immediate area
 - B. The differences between the United States and Canada's cultures
 - C. The agricultural practices of the Anastasia peoples
 - D. Similarities among artifacts found in North America
- ★ Listen to part of a talk in an Anthropology class. The class has been talking about the cultures of North America's native peoples.

Before we continue you should understand an important concept. That is the notion of a culture area. A culture area is not a colony of artist but the geographic area inhabited by different people with similar cultures. A culture area is relatively consistent in term of land features. For instance, the land is completely mountains or flats and the climate. There are similarities in the kind of plants and animals and settlers. I take what I call a bottom-up approach to study of the culture. That does not mean that I go to those sites or people are digging for artifact but rather it means that I think of culture as something it grows out of the daily needs of people's life, like finding food or protecting themselves against weather. The routines and social order the people create in order to deal with these things form the culture. So Inuit peoples lived in what's now Alaska, people whose surrounding are cold and not fit for agriculture and who depend on fishing. You can image how their routines differ from Anasazi people who lived in warm desert region. So if that's

clear to everyone, we can continue. So moving on. Anthropologists feel that in what is now United States and Canada there are 9 culture areas. We will examine all of them in the next few weeks but for now let's start with our own area.

词汇讲解:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. geographic | 地理学的, 地理的 |
| 2. inhabit | 居住; 栖息 |
| 3. consistent | 保持不变 |
| 4. similarity | 类似点; 类似物, 相似物 |
| 5. Inuit | 因纽特人的 |
| 6. Anthropologist | 人类学者 |

Correct answers: D B A A

第四篇（社会学）

1. According to the discussion, how do children learn about the rules of their social groups?

- A. By being taught about them in school
- B. By experimenting with them during play
- C. By watching the behavior of animals
- D. By memorizing specific rules

2. What does the man say about infants' interest in objects?

- A. Infants generally ignore objects unless they are colorful.
- B. Infants must be taught to pay attention to objects.
- C. Infants gradually become more interested in people than in objects.
- D. Infants are not interested in objects they cannot play with.

3. What did Erickson say is the difference between the play of adults and that of children?

- A. Adults have limited time for play.
- B. Adults usually play as a form of recreation.
- C. Children cannot focus on more than one thing at time.
- D. Children prefer not to talk when they play.

4. Why do the speakers mention research on animal behavior?

- A. To emphasize that play may be a natural instinct
- B. To clarify the professor's point about systems of communication
- C. To give evidence for Erickson's theories
- D. To point out the differences between how humans and animals play

5. According to the conversation, what is the long-term benefit of play for animals?

- A. It helps them to adapt to harsh weather conditions.
- B. It helps them get along better with humans.
- C. It helps them become more relaxed.
- D. It helps them develop the skills necessary for survival.

★Listen to a conversation between two students

W: Can you give me an idea about what I missed in sociology class on Tuesday?

M: Oh, it was really interesting. First you understand material on how infants normally shift to become more interested in people than objects, you know, at first babies just like to look at things, only later do they start to interact with people, and then we talked about play as part of socialization of children.

W: Play? You mean like games or make believe?

M: Yeah. All different kinds of play, apparently it is important for children to experiment the different roles like pretending their parent instead of a child, also through the play they learned to adapt to the norms as the rules of their social groups.

W: Which of the readings did the professor refer to?

M: A lot of them come from Erik Eriksson's work on psychological development, he said that for children, play isn't just important replication the way as adults, when children play, they can deal with problems and they can learn then they can even like fear and frustration, if children aren't successful in play, they may even have the emotional problems expressing things later in life.

W: Is the class talking about any other research?

M: Yeah, we talked about research on animals behavior and how young animals play, too. The professor said there is evident that play is biologically base, this means that animal actually had instincts that lead them to play to explore and learn about the environment.

W: So it's play that leads animals and human get exposed to different experiences.

M: Exactly. And it actually **shot** them all kinds of skills, thinking skills, as well as physical skills that they need to survive.

W: I have to go now, but let's talk about this more before the next class.

词汇讲解:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. sociology | 社会学 |
| 2. infant | 婴儿, 幼儿 (未满七岁) |
| 3. pretend | 假托, 借口; 假装, 装做 |
| 4. psychological | 心理学(上)的; 精神(现象)的 |
| 5. replication | 复制 |
| 6. frustration | 挫折, 失败, 落空 |
| 7. emotional | 情绪的, 感情的 |
| 8. biologically | 生物学(上)的 |
| 9. instinct | 本能, 才能, 直觉 |

Correct answers: B C B A D

第五篇（社会学）

1. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
 - A. A paper that the man is writing
 - B. A course that the man is taking
 - C. A project that the man needs help with
 - D. An education course the man wants to take

2. According to the discussion, what does self-fulfilling prophecy” refer to?
 - A. Students predicting their own grades
 - B. Students working alone rather than in groups
 - C. Students advancing from one grade to another
 - D. Students meeting low expectations of teachers

3. What is important about the elementary school that the man is discussing?
 - A. The students there were generally not successful.
 - B. It was far from students' homes.
 - C. It did not keep records of student achievement.
 - D. The researchers were not allowed to work there.

4. What was Ms. A's success based on?
 - A. She received more training than other teachers.
 - B. She had smaller classes than other teachers.
 - C. She never stopped encouraging her students.
 - D. She taught several grades in the school.

★Listen to a conversation between two students

M: I really like my sociology class. It's a seminar on methods in sociology.

W: That doesn't sound some terribly exciting.

M: I thought so too at first. But after we being reading different research studies we find out about the conclusions, their finding and we also discuss the details on that how they do the study. Some of the reading has been fascinating.

W: For an example?

M: Well, we just read the study that was done in an elementary school. A school where a lot of students were failing. When the researchers went into the school, they thought they would find out how teachers low expectations contributed to students doing so poor in the school.

W: I think I've heard of that. Then when students don't perform well in school it's called self-fulfilling something.

M: Right self-fulfilling prophecy. But in this school, there was one first grade teacher they call her Ms. A who had very positive affect on student. The researchers talk to the students after they

become adults and examine the students' school records. Students who had been in Ms. A's class were much more likely to do well in the school and they were more likely to be successful as adults than students who had been in the other first grade classes in that school.

W: What was the teacher's secret? Did the researchers ever find out?

M: She just didn't give up on anyone no matter how long it took to reach him. She also communicated to the students how important education is. The adults in the study all mention this when they were interviewed some 20 years later.

词汇讲解:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. seminar | (大学的)研究班; 研究小组 |
| 2. fascinating | 魅惑的, 使人神魂颠倒的, 妖媚的 |
| 3. expectation | 期待, 期望; 所希望的东西 |
| 4. self-fulfilling | 自我充实 |
| 5. prophecy | 预言; 预言能力; 【宗教】预言书 |

Correct answers: B D A C

- (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.xiaomaguohu.net/bbs/thread-8948-1-1.html>

2005--2007 历年机经汇总校对版 :

<http://www.xiaomaguohu.net/bbs/thread-8783-1-1.html>

如何备考新托福口语部分:

<http://www.xiaomaguohu.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.xiaomaguohu.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.xiaomaguohu.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.xiaomaguohu.net/bbs/forum-23-1.html>

具体介绍在这个地址：<http://www.xiaomaguohu.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.xiaomaguohu.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.xiaomaguohu.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。切莫贪多都做，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.xiaomaguohu.net/bbs/forum-57-1.html>