

## 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)（<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

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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)

## 天文学

### 第一篇 (Jupiter)

1. What does the speaker mainly discuss?
  - A. Methods for photographing asteroids
  - B. A spacecraft's voyage to a planet
  - C. Problems that arise during space travel
  - D. The building of spacecraft
2. What did the speaker describe as a disappointment?
  - A. One of Galileo's antennas failed to work properly.
  - B. Galileo's probe failed to send data immediately.
  - C. No asteroids were observed by Galileo.
  - D. Galileo took longer than expected to reach Jupiter.
3. Why did scientists have to wait half a year for Galileo's images of Jupiter?
  - A. All the antennas stopped working.
  - B. The probe had not reached Jupiter.
  - C. Galileo had been damaged by an asteroid.
  - D. Jupiter's position made transmission difficult.
4. What will the speaker probably do next?
  - A. Report on the probe's return to Earth
  - B. Share pictures sent back from Jupiter
  - C. Show a film about how Galileo was designed
  - D. Talk about the problems Galileo had on its mission

★ Listen to part of the talk being given by a gas lecturer in an Astronomy class

It's my pleasure to come to you today to talk about the Galileo machine to the planet Jupiter. Galileo was launched in 1989 and we have to wait until the end of 1995 for the spacecraft and its probe to reach Jupiter. Of course there was some exciting moment for long **wait**. I first visited Dr. Black's Astronomy class--**back to** Galileo, **had** just visited the Asteroid Belt. I was able at that time to bring the Galileo's images of the Asteroid Gasper. That was the first time we got an up-close look at the Asteroid. It was just amazing. But there are also some disappointments. In April of 1991 we realized one of the antennas that was supposed to transmit data **have no** functioned. That meant that we had to rely on the smaller antennas to give us data. But we have ended up been quite pleased with what we see from Galileo. As I mentioned before, at the end of

1995, the Galileo probe finally entered Jupiter's atmosphere. We knew Jupiter's position at that time will make communication with the spacecraft difficult, so we decided to suspend data transmission. After waiting about half a year, we began to receive the data about Jupiter's atmosphere in satellites, and we continue collecting it for two years. And now what you all have been waiting for, direct images of Jupiter.

词汇讲解

- |                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| 1、Spacecraft    | 宇宙飞船    |
| 2、Probe         | 探测针     |
| 3、Astronomy     | 天文学     |
| 4、Asteroid belt | 小行星带    |
| 5、Antenna       | 天线      |
| 6、Transmit      | 传输      |
| 7、Atmosphere    | 大气      |
| 8、satellite     | 卫星      |
| 9、asteroid      | 小行星、小游星 |

Correct answers: B A D B

第二篇 (Apollo programs)

1. What was the subject of Gilbert's and Baldwin's research?
  - A. The chronology of Moon landings
  - B. The formation of lunar craters
  - C. The origin of lunar volcanoes
  - D. The atmosphere surrounding the Moon
  
2. How did early researchers study the Moon?
  - A. By measuring the intensity of the light reflected from the Moon
  - B. By keeping records of the Moon's position in the sky
  - C. By analyzing meteorite fragments
  - D. By using telescopes to view the Moon's surface
  
3. What did Gilbert and Baldwin believe about lunar craters?
  - A. They were formed by falling bodies.
  - B. They were filled with lava from volcanoes.
  - C. Each one had a unique appearance.
  - D. They were much larger than had been thought.
  
4. Why did the professor put examples of Gilbert's drawings on the board?
  - A. To illustrate changes in scientific drawing techniques
  - B. To show the crudeness of early research
  - C. To demonstrate the accuracy of the drawings
  - D. To allow the students to copy them
  
5. What does the professor say is remarkable about Baldwin?
  - A. He discovered that lunar craters were caused by volcanoes.
  - B. He is from a family of geologists.
  - C. He was not a scientist by profession.
  - D. He became famous at an early age.

★Listen to part of the lecture in an Astronomy class

Some of you may be familiar with the Apollo programs geological studies of the moon during the 1960s. But you may not be aware of the extensive research that preceded those studies. The work of two early researchers was very important in determining the nature of the surface of the moon. Back in 1892, a geologist named Carlos Gilbert was challenging the prevailing views about the

lunar surfaces. At that time most scientists thought the crater on the moon had been created by volcanic action. Gilbert made some careful telescopic studies. There were no spacecrafts back then, so telescopes were the best way to observe the moon. It concluded that the lunar crater is so uniform that they had to be the result of impact of falling bodies such as meteorites. I posted the enlargements just some of the drawings on the board. If you compare them to those in your text, you can see that his are amazingly accurate. Still, his contemporaries rejected his work. 50 years later, a graduate student named Wolf Baldwin reasserted Gilbert's species. He too met with resistance and he left academics to run his family's machinery business. But he didn't give up his research. He worked alone in his spare time, and eventually wrote an influential book called "the face of the moon". A young geologist who read it was so inspired that he persuaded NASA to incorporate geology into the Apollo missions. Well, the Apollo missions eventually confirmed most of Baldwin's ideas, which is astonishing, considering that he wasn't a professional scientist.

词汇讲解

- |                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1、Apollo program   | 阿波罗计划       |
| 2、Geological       | 地质学的        |
| 3、Moon             | 月亮          |
| 4、Lunar surface    | 月球表面        |
| 5、Crater           | 月球表面的坑      |
| 6、Volcanic action  | 火山活动        |
| 7、Telescopic study | 用望远镜进行研究    |
| 8、Telescope        | 望远镜         |
| 9、Meteorite        | 陨石、陨星       |
| 10、resistance      | 阻力          |
| 11、NASA            | 美国国家航空航天管理局 |

Correct answers: B D A C C

第三篇 (polluting space)

1. What did the woman mistakenly assume about space?
  - A. Space contained no debris before people explored it.
  - B. The Earth's surface resembles the Moon's.
  - C. The Earth's atmosphere attracts meteors.
  - D. Space travel is dangerous.
  
2. According to the professor, why don't more meteoroids hit the Earth's surface?
  - A. They are intercepted by the Moon.
  - B. They are destroyed before reaching the Earth's surface.
  - C. They are repelled by the Earth's atmosphere.
  - D. Their orbits do not intersect the Earth's orbit.
  
3. What threat to space travelers is mentioned?
  - A. The inability to leave the Earth's atmosphere
  - B. The possibility of straying from the intended orbit
  - C. The collision with debris traveling thousands of miles per hour
  - D. The chance of burning up when approaching the Sun
  
4. What does the professor suggest as a way to deal with the pollution?
  - A. Sending debris back into the atmosphere
  - B. Eliminating space travel programs
  - C. Burning debris that reaches the Earth's surface
  - D. Causing debris to collide with meteoroids

★Listen to a professor talking with his student after class

S: This doesn't have anything to do with the lecture, Dr. Brown. It's just something I was wondering about.

T: I'm always glad to entertain questions.

S: What I want to know is, with all our space exploration, aren't astronomers concerned that we're polluting space, you know with spacecrafts and satellites?

T: That is an interesting question. Well, first of all, it's important to understand the space isn't that pristine as you might think. More than 1000 tons of debris enters the earth's atmosphere every single day.

S: What? The spacecrafts don't **need** that much garbage?

T: No, but there are meteoroids entering our atmosphere almost constantly. You are familiar with what the moon's surface looks like, right?

S: But we don't have these craters on earth. I don't understand.

T: Remember the moon's lack of atmosphere means that even small meteoroids make craters. But most of the meteoroids that hit the earth's atmosphere melt or break up in the air.

S: Causing meteorite? The streaks of light we see is that meteoroids breaking up, isn't it?

T: Yes, and getting back to your question about pollution, that's one way we could deal with the debris of satellites and spacecraft. The truth is we do have a lot of orbiting debris, and traveling at 10 to 20 thousand miles per hour.

S: Really? I wouldn't want to collide with anything going that fast.

T: It's a real danger for spacecraft. But we could dispose the debris by simply sending it back into the earth's atmosphere.

S: oh, so the debris was just burned up. Well, thanks a lot, Dr. Brown.

词汇讲解

- |                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1、space exploration | 外层空间探索 |
| 2、astronomer        | 天文学家   |
| 3、meteoroid         | 流星体    |
| 4、hit               | 撞击     |
| 5、debris            | 碎片、残骸  |
| 6、orbiting debris   | 轨道上的残骸 |
| 7、collide           | 碰撞、互撞  |

Correct answers: A B C 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.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.xiaomagohe.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](http://www.xiaoma.com) 的这个地址里 <http://www.xiaomagohe.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.xiaomagohe.net/bbs/forum-23-1.html>

具体介绍在这个地址：<http://www.xiaomagohe.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.xiaomagohe.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.xiaomagohe.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、场景分类训练的下面是北美的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.xiaomagohe.net/bbs/forum-57-1.html>