

拯救托福听力死活上不了 20 分的懒人们

对于第一个问题解决是需要时间的，需要听写啊，跟读啊什么的，无法短期提高。第三个问题最近都是经典加试，好好看机经，也没问题。

对于第二个问题，是最有可能短期一次解决的。我在另一篇帖子中简单介绍过，要记关键词，这次特地写此帖专门举例说明。例子是 TPO10 的 lecture2，很有代表性，除了主旨题和态度题无法通过记笔记解决，其他题目可操作性极强。

TPO10 Lecture 2 European History

Narrator: Listen to part of a lecture in a European History Class.</BR>

Professor

So would it surprise you to learn that many of the food that we today consider traditional European dishes that their key ingredients were not even known in Europe until quite recently, until the European started trading with the native people in North and South America? I mean, you probably aware that the Americas provide Europe and Asia with food like squash, beans, turkey, peanuts. But what about all those Italian tomato sauces, humgarengurush or my favorite, French fries? Those yummy fried potatoes.

Student

Wait. I mean I knew potatoes were from where, South America?

Professor

South America. Right, the Andes Mountains.

Student

But you are saying tomatoes too? I just assume since there used to so many Italian dishes.

Professor

No, like potatoes, Tomato grew widely in the Andes. Although unlike potatoes, they weren't originally cultivated there. That seems to occur first in Central America. And even then the tomato doesn't appear to have been very important as a food plant until the European came on the scene. They took it

back to Europe with them around 1550. And Italy was indeed the first place where it's widely grown as food crop. So in a sense, it really is more Italian than American. And another thing and this is true of both potato and tomato. Both of the plants are members of Nightshade family. The Nightshade family is a category of plants which also includes many that you wouldn't want to eat, like mandrake, belladonna, and even tobacco.

13 So it's no wonder that people once considered potatoes and tomatoes to be inedible too, even poisonous. And in fact, the leaves of the potato plant are quite toxic. So, too it took both plants quite a while to catch on in Europe. And even longer before it made a return trip to North America and became popular food items here.

Student

Yeah, you know, I remember, I remember my grandmother telling me that when her mother was a little girl, a lot of people still thought tomatoes are poisonous.

Professor

Oh, sure. People didn't really start eating them here until the mid-eighteen hundreds.

Student

But seems like I heard didn't Tom Jefferson grow them or something?

Professor

Well, that's true. 14 But then Jefferson is known not only as the third president of the United States but also as a scholar who was way ahead of his time in many ways. He didn't let the conventional thinking of his day restrain his ideas. Now, potatoes went through a similar sort of rejection process, especially when they were first introduced in Europe. You know how potatoes can turn green if they are left in the light too long? And that green of skin can make the potatoes tastes bitter; even make you ill. So that was enough to put people off

for over 200 years. Yes, Bill?

Student

I'm sorry professor Jones. But I mean yeah ok. American crops have probably contributed a lot to European cooking over the years. But...

Professor

But have they really played any kind of important role in European history?

Well, as a matter of fact, yes. I was just coming to that. Let's start with North American corn or maize, as it's often called. Now before the Europeans made any contact with the Americas, they subsist mainly on grains, grains that often suffered from crop failures.

And largely for this reason, the political power in

Europe was centered for centuries in the South, around the Mediterranean Sea which was where they could grow these grains with more reliability. But when corn came to Europe from Mexico, wow, now they had a much hardier crop that could be grown easily in more northerly climates and centers of power began to shift accordingly. And then, well as I said potatoes weren't really popular at first. But when they finally catch on which they did in Ireland around 1780. Well, why do you suppose it happen? 16 Because potatoes have the ability to provide abundant and extremely nutritious food crop, no other crop grew in North Europe at the time had anything like the number of vitamins contained in potatoes. Plus, potatoes grow on the single acre of land could feed many more people than say, wheat grow on the same land. Potatoes soon spread to France and other Northern European countries. 15 And as a result, the nutrition of the general population improved tremendously and population soared in the early 1800 and so the shift of power from southern to northern Europe continued.

13 What does the professor imply about certain plants in the nightshade family? 关键词 so

They grow best in Mediterranean climates

Their leaves are high in nutritional value

They were mistakenly believed to be related to potatoes

They are dangerous when eaten by human beings

</Q>

1,1,1,1

14 What does the professor imply about Thomas Jefferson's attitude toward tomatoes? 关键词 but

It was typical of his unconventional way of thinking

It helped to advance his political career

It changed the eating habits of North Americans

It helped to make tomatoes popular in Europe

</Q>

1,1,1,2

15 According to the professor, what was the long-effect of the introduction of American corn and potatoes to Europe? 关键词 and

It had a negative effect on the nutritional intake of people living near the Mediterranean Sea

It contributed to a shift in the balance of power from southern Europe to northern Europe

It encouraged the development of new types of cuisine in southern Europe

It led to the failure of many native European grain crops

</Q>

1,1,1,1

16 According to the professor, what is one of the reasons why potatoes became popular in Ireland? 关键词 because

Potatoes were more nourishing than native Irish food crops

Potatoes grew better at higher altitudes than native Irish crops

Political leaders in Ireland encouraged the cultivation of potatoes

People in Ireland were not aware that potatoes are members of the nightshade family

这四题答案都在文中标出了，不难看出，前面都有明显的关键词提醒。关键词不难在 but, however, although, because, so 这 5 个，因为谁都知道这些词之后的要记笔记。

难的是，and, exactly, better（比较级），doesn't。

and 是最难的，也是和上面 5 个一样容易考的，而且最近多选题愈发增多，难在听不出来。既然 tpo 要精听，又不愿意听写，那作为懒人起码还是要研究一下出题点吧，最起码要画出文中答案的位置吧。那再花多一点时间研究一下答案的特征也是应该的吧。关键词大概就这几类，也需要自己在练习过程中总结。我把 24 篇 TPO 就这样分析了一遍，就恍然大悟了，二战信心满满。不是因为听力提升了多少，而是因为我知道自己的水平也知道自己要记什么东西。

当然技巧是要在实践中慢慢练习的，只是提醒大家，记笔记记不过来，听不懂，就记这些关键词后面的句子吧，江湖救急。

最后送大家一句话，是我托福作文结尾万能句，

Ultimately, the final and unique umpire to those so-called truths shall resort to time and practice.