

TPO8 listening 问题解析

注：问题中红色标记词汇为解题突破点和关键词。

(编辑整理 by Sean 轩)

Section 1 Conversation 1

1. Why does the man go to see the registrar?
 - A. To find out why he is not on the list of graduating students
 - B. To explain why he has not fulfilled his graduation requirements
 - C. To find out the exact requirements for graduation
 - D. To submit a document required for graduation**

对话开始的第一句话 student 说: I'd like to drop off my graduation form.我来交 graduation form.submit 和 drop off 是一个意思。所以选 D。
2. According to the registrar, what step is currently taken to ensure that students fulfill their graduation requirements?
 - A. Academic records are regularly checked by the registrar's office
 - B. Students meet with a department chairperson to plan their course work**
 - C. Students receive letters listing the courses that they still need to take
 - D. Warning letters are sent to students who have fallen behind in their course work

Then you know you need 48 credits in your major field to graduate and at least 24 credits in the intermediate level or higher. Also, after your second year, you have to meet with your department chair to outline a plan for the rest of your time here.选 B, 为原文改写。这道题问的是现在用的方法, C 是迷惑选项, 大家在听力中也听到了 C, 但是 C 是以前用的方法, 大家注意。
3. Why does the man mention his classmates?
 - A. To explain how he obtained information about field research
 - B. To point out that many students like to do field research
 - C. To show that it is difficult to get intermediate-level credits
 - D. To emphasize his motivation to do field research in two of his courses**

Student 说 chair man 告诉他 independent field research for 相当于 intermediate level courses.于是他和他的同学都选择了 field research,他的同学只是为了满足要求, 而他是为了 get the kind of depth.与同学的动机形成对比, 表明了动机的不同
4. Why does the registrar tell the man to contact his chairperson immediately?
 - A. A deadline has already passed

- B. The man has a limited time to resolve his problem
- C. The man first needs to find out if the chairperson will help him
- D. Issuing a new grade may take longer than expected

A 是迷惑选项, 文章地道了 deadline,但是没提到 deadline has passed.registrar 说, 不仅仅有 deadline,如果 a few week go by, we might have a real problem that...表示时间紧迫。所以选 B

5. Listening again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question.

Why does the registrar imply when she says this:

- A. She is uncertain about the reliability of the computer
- B. She will approve the man's form despite her doubts about it
- C. She needs more information about the man's credits
- D. She needs to call someone to help her fix computer errors

Pro: Unfortunately, the computer is usually pretty reliable; I am not sure what's going on here. 前面学生一直在解释自己已经取得了那些学分。教授接着说: unfortunately, 电脑一直都很靠谱。意思就是出入这么大不应该是电脑的原因, 她需要更多的解释和信息。

Lecture 1

- 6. What is the main purpose of the lecture?
 - A. To compare active habitat selection with passive habitat selection
 - B. To show that most habitat preferences in animals are learned
 - C. To compare the habitat requirements of several bird species
 - D. To examine the consequences of habitat selection by animals

主旨题, 一般教授都会在 lecture 开始回顾上次课的内容并说明这次课程的主要内容。So let's look at the effect the preference can have by looking at some examples, but first let's recap. look at the effect, 即 the consequences.选择 D

- 7. What element of the lover's habitat in California was threatened?
 - A. The availability of food
 - B. The availability of water
 - C. The safety of nests from human activity
 - D. The protection of nests from predatory birds

So if there are people or dogs on the beach, the eggs and fledglings in the nest are really vulnerable. Outing California weather has been a lot of human development by the ocean.. The plovers are now is threaten species.教授说了, 如果人和狗在商谈时, egg 就易受伤了, 而 C 又很多人类 development。显然 plover 是收到的人类活动的威胁。

- 8. What does the professor illustrate with the example of the blue warbler?
 - A. The relationship between human activity and habitat loss

B. The relationship between habitat and reproductive success

C. The advantages of habitats with low vegetation density

D. The reproductive advantage that young warblers have over older warblers

And the choice of habitat seems to affect the reproductive success.可以推断，他说的是 habitat 和 reproductive success 的关系

9. Why does the professor mention the population density of blackcaps in two different habitats?

A. To explain the similar reproductive rates in the two habitats

B. To explain the relation between a species' population density and its nesting behavior

C. To illustrate the advantages of a preferred habitat over a secondary habitat

D. To illustrate the possible impact of making a poor habitat selection

说 population density 是一样的，后面问 why? 可知 why 后面是其对前面的解释。

10. According to the professor, why did some blackcaps choose a secondary habitat?

A. They were following a moving food supply

B. Their preferred habitat was taken over by another bird species

C. Their nesting sites were disturbed by human activity

D. Their preferred habitat became too competitive

just because there are fewer members of the same species living there. So it looks like competition for resources is another important factor in determining if particular habitat is suitable.选 c, 其他选项没有提及

11. Listening again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question.

What can be inferred about the professor when she says this?

A. She realizes that she just contradicted a statement she made earlier

B. She is about to discuss another aspect of the topic

C. She thinks the answer to her question is obvious

D. She wants students to recall a case that she has already discussed.

Ok. That is an instance where a habitat is made less suitable. But now, what about cases where animal exhibits a clear choice between two suitable habitats in cases like that. Dose the preference matter? 从 but now 开始，是一个转折，开始了一个新的话题。

Lecture 2

12. What is the lecture mainly about?

A. Why the Salon exhibitions became popular among women artists in Paris

B. Why French society did not approve of art schools or women

C. How opportunities for women artists in Paris improved

D. How women artists in Paris cooperated with one another

教授说 Today I'd like to look at the woman who went to Paris at that time to become artists. 但和选项都不完全合拍, 于是继续往下听。下文中 A,B 选项没有提及。D 中的 cooperate with each other 没有提及。

13. What point does the professor make about Julian when he mentions that Julian's art school offered some classes only for women?

A. Julian's school was the first art school in Paris to offer women-only classes

B. Julian wanted to encourage the distinctive style of women in Paris

C. Julian viewed himself as a social reformer

D. Julian possessed outstanding business skills

Its founder Rudolph Julian was a canny business man. And quickly establish his school as a premiere destination for women artists. 教授说 J canny, 选择 D Like I said Julian was a brilliant business man, with progressive ideas. 也是一样的感情色彩

14. What does the professor emphasize as one benefit of competition in women's classes?

A. Women gained more confidence in their artistic abilities

B. Women became instructors in private art studios

C. Women were able to sell their paintings for large amounts of money

D. Women created new styles of painting

教授举了 Marry Bashkirtseff 为例子, 从例子可以听出。没有提及和 BCD 有关的方面。A 比较贴近教授语义, 选择 A

15. According to the professor, what were two ways that the situation of women artists had changed by then end of the nineteenth century in Paris?

Click on 2 answers.

A. Women and men took art classes together

B. Women artists played a greater role in the Salon exhibitions

C. More schools were established by women artists

D. Fewer women artists were traveling to Paris

By the last two decades of 19 century, one fifth of the paintings in the salon were by woman, much higher than in the past. 选择 B。教授没有明确说男人女人一起学习, 但是女人参与了学习, 而男人一直都可以学习, 所以男人和女人一起学习是可以推测的。

C,D 都不正确, 所以选 A

16. What does the professor imply about Bashkirtseff's painting *In the Studio*?

A. It was one of many paintings that depicted a women's studio

- B. It did not bring Bashkirtseff recognition for her artistic ability
 - C. It was criticized for an unrealistic depiction of women artists
 - D. It was beneficial for both Bashkirtseff and the school where she studied**
- 从教授提到 In the Studio 到 lecture 结尾，都在讲 painting 又多了有利。选择 D

17. Listening again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question.
What does the professor mean when he says this?

- A. Paris was a popular place to visit, but not the best place to study art
- B. Paris was the most important place for an artist to study and work**
- C. Living in Paris was difficult for women artists from other countries
- D. Studying in Paris was beneficial for some artists, but not for others.

Paris was THE place to go. 教授特别用定冠词 THE 来强调巴黎就是你应该去的地方，证明巴黎对于成为一个艺术家来说非常重要。

Section 2

Conversation 2

1. What is the conversation mainly about?

- A. Preparing for a test
- B. A strategy for attracting customers**
- C. Business opportunities in the field of health
- D. Differences between two business models

学生说上课有不懂的地方要问，接下来两个人讨论的都是 attract customers。

2. What does the professor imply about the upcoming test?

- A. It will not contain questions about the health-club model**
- B. It will ask about ways to improve the customer's self-image
- C. It will require students to discuss marketing strategies for libraries
- D. It will not require students to give examples of successful businesses

学生说他们要有考试，他有不懂的问题。教授说考 3,4 章，Health-club 在第五章，暗示不考

3. Based on the conversation, indicate whether each of the following is offered by health clubs.

Click in the correct boxes. This question is worth two points.

	Yes	No
Low membership fees		✓
High-quality facilities	✓	
Exercise classes	✓	

Positive self-image	√	
Special presentations		√

这样的题目要求听懂教授的定义，并能归类。

4. What does the professor imply about public libraries?
- A. They tend to be more popular than health clubs
 - B. They cannot offer as many services as health clubs
 - C. They should not spend money on high-quality equipment
 - D. They need to give greater emphasis to strategic marketing**

Can you think of another business or organization that could benefit from doing this? 学生说 libraries. 图书馆需要强调 marketing, to benefit from it.

5. Listening again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question.

Why does the student say this?

- A. To introduce a personal story about exercising
- B. To point out a flaw in the health-club model
- C. To give an example that supports the professor's point**
- D. To explain why he disagrees with the professor

Pro: Of course, I was talking about an issue in strategic marketing, the healthy club model; I mean with a health club you might think they would have trouble attracting customers right?

Stu: Well, I know when I pass by a healthy club and I see others people working out, the exercising, I just soon walk on by.

教授之前说到战略营销，举了健身房的例子。学生用后面一句话来验证教授的话。

Lecture 1

6. What is the lecture mainly about?
- A. Political events that led to the invention of eyeglasses
 - B. A comparison of attitudes toward vision correction in Europe and China
 - C. The relationship between the printing press and literacy
 - D. An overview of vision correction over time**

But, first let me back up a bit and talk about vision correction before the printing press

7. According to the professor, what was an advantage of using clear glass instead of quartz to make reading stones?
- A. Clear glass was easier to find than quartz
 - B. Clear glass was easier to cut to the appropriate size
 - C. Clear glass magnified the letters more than quartz did
 - D. Clear glass was less expensive than quartz**

But rocks like quartz, well, quartz of optical quality weren't cheap. Late in the 13th century, glass maker in Italy came up with a less expensive alternative. 体现出 glass 比 quartz 便宜

8. What does the professor imply about the invention of eyeglass?
- A. Its historical records are more detailed than those of other inventions
 - B. It has little impact on social attitudes toward vision correction
 - C. Its occurrence in different places at approximately the same time is out unusual**
 - D. It contributed to a substantial increase in the number of literate people.

Initially in parts of Europe and in China 在中国和欧洲是同时开始的

9. Which sentence best describe eyeglasses before the invention of the printing press?

- A. They were available to everyone
- B. They were a symbol of wealth and wisdom**
- C. They could not correct vision accurately
- D. They could be bought only from traveling peddlers

Initially in parts of Europe and in China, glasses were a symbol of wisdom and intelligence.选择 B

10. Put the events in the order that they happened

Click on a sentence. Then drag it to the space where it belongs

Answer Choice	Order
Inexpensive eyeglasses became available	1
The first eyeglasses were made	2
The number of people interested in reading increased	3
The printing press was invented	4

11. Listening again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question.

What does the professor imply when she says this?

- A. She is impressed by the solution
- B. The solution she describe is obvious
- C. The solution was not a common practice**
- D. The solution was not particularly expensive

教授说: Easy solution, if you could afford it. 后面用了一个虚拟时态, 表示的意思是: 如果你负担得起, 那这是一个很简单的解决办法。潜台词就是: 这个方法其实不太常用。

Lecture 2

12. In the beginning of the lecture a student asks a question about the periodic table. How does the story of element 43 answer her question?

A. By providing an example of an element whose place in the periodic table was moved

B. By providing an example of an element whose existence was predictable from the periodic table

C. By providing an example of an element which scientists predicted was formed from uranium

D. By providing an example of an element that can only be made artificially

教授先说解释了 element 的 predictable。又说 Um, actually, that reminds other, other very good example of all these, element 43. See on the table, the symbol for element 42 and 44. 43 号元素是 predictable 的。

13. What does the professor say about early versions of the periodic table?

A. Early versions listed two names for some elements

B. Early versions had the incorrect atomic number for some elements

C. Early versions were not as easy to use as modern version

D. Early versions did not list an element for every atomic number

Right, well, early versions of the periodic table had gaps, missing elements....我从这句话就能推断出选择 D 了。

14. What fact inspired researchers to give the name “technetium” to element 43?

A. The element was radioactive

B. The element was derived from uranium

C. The element was create artificially

D. The element was found using x-ray spectroscopy.

That's right, but they named it Technetium to emphasize that it was artificially created with technology. 选 C，原文改写。

15. What characteristic of element 43 might explain why the scientific community doubted the findings of Ida Tacke's team?

A. Element 43 has a very fast rate of decay

B. Element 43 always contains small amount of other elements

C. Element 43 cannot be created artificially

D. Element 43's radioactivity makes it easy to isolate and measure

Exactly, because of radioactive decay, element 43 doesn't last very long. And therefore, if that ever had been present on earth, it would decay ages ago. So the Masurium people were obviously

wrong, and the Technetium people were right. Right? 选择 A。

16. What does the professor believe about the claim that Ida Tacke's team made about element 43?

- A. Scientists should have accepted the claim when it was first published
- B. There is not enough evidence to know if the team actually discovered element 43
- C. The team's unusual scientific methods were unreliable
- D. If the team's ore sample had contained element 43, the team would have been able to isolate a weighable amount

Maybe, but it's hard to tell for sure after all this time, if Ida Tack's group did discover element 43.

They didn't, um, publish enough details on their method or instruments for us to know for sure. 不确定是否发现了 43, 因为证据不足。

17. Listening again to part of the conversation. Then answer the question

What does the professor imply about the chemist Ida Tacke when he says this?

- A. She did not realize that the periodic table predicted the radioactivity of element 43
- B. She did not understand why her team's findings were dismissed by the scientific community
- C. Her theory about uranium would have explained the presence of element 43 in her team's ore sample
- D. Her theory about uranium would have explained the errors that created element 43 in a cyclotron

And you know here's an incredible irony, Ida Tack, the chemist led the Musurium team, well, she was the first to suggest that Uranium could break up into small pieces but she didn't know that that was the defense of her own discovery of element 43. 前一句教授在说 Ida 这个人是第一个发现铀可以分解成更小粒子, 但正是这个发现阻止了她发现 43 号元素。