

TPO9 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

1. Why does the woman go to see the professor?

- ✧ To get advice on the topic of a term paper
- ✧ To discuss different types of food packaging
- ✧ To find out if the university will offer courses in food packaging
- ✧ To ask about jobs in the food industry

I am... so since my appointment today is to discuss my term paper topic, I wanted to ask, could I write about food packaging? 选 A, 前面铺垫了一大堆, 不要急着做出选择。

2. Why does the professor mention his previous jobs?

- ✧ To explain why the woman should study physics, math, and chemistry
- ✧ To recommend that the woman get a summer job on a fishing boat
- ✧ To point out that industry jobs can lead to a teaching career
- ✧ To confirm an assumption the woman made about finding a job

女生说 I mean with the four-year degree in food science, I'll always be able to find a job. 教授支持她的观点, 并拿自己以前的工作做例子。

3. The woman mentions a research study of milk packaging. What was the finding of the study?

- ✧ Plastic containers may change the flavor of milk.
- ✧ Light may negatively affect the quality of milk.
- ✧ People prefer to buy milk in see-through containers.
- ✧ Opaque containers are effective in protecting milk from bacteria.

Yeah, and I read a study that showed how light can give milk a funny flavor and decrease the nutritional value. 选择 B。

4. What does the professor imply about the dairy in Chelsea?

- ✧ It has plans to start bottling milk in opaque containers.
- ✧ Some of its employees attended the university.
- ✧ Employees there might be able to provide useful information.
- ✧ He worked there before joining the university faculty.

You know, there is a dairy not far from here in Chelsea. It was one of the first dairies to bottle milk in opaque plastic, but now they're using clear plastic began. And they're always very supportive of the university and our students, and if you want it... 教授说 C 离的近, 还很支持学生工作。

是暗示女生去咨询 C 的人。

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

What does the woman mean when she says this: ...

- ✧ She has read conflicting information.
- ✧ She has been too busy to begin her research.
- ✧ **The topic she is researching is too broad.**
- ✧ The information she needs is not available.

这个女生说: I'm overwhelmed. 意思是: 我被淹没了。衍生来看就是她觉得这些内容对她来说太宽泛太大了。

6. What does the professor mainly discuss?

- ✧ The history of set design in English theater
- ✧ **A French painter's innovations in set design**
- ✧ A kind of play popular in eighteenth-century English theater
- ✧ A leading playwright of the eighteenth century

全文主要讲了这个 L 的 set design。描述了几种 stage 和一些元素, 赞扬他的 innovations in set design.

7. According to the professor, how did Louthembourg create a feeling of greater depth on the stage?

Click on 2 answers.

- ✧ He enlarged the stage area.
- ✧ He used mainly dark colors in the painted backgrounds.
- ✧ **He carefully spaced separate pieces of scenery.**
- ✧ **He used three-dimensional objects in his sets.**

He accomplished this by giving the stage a greater feeling of depth, which he did by cutting up some of the rigid background scenery (C), and placing it at various angles and distances from the audience. (D)

8. What can be inferred about theatergoers in eighteenth-century England?

- ✧ They did not accept Louthembourg's set designs at first.
- ✧ They were accustomed to sitting in dark theaters.
- ✧ Most of them attended the theater mainly to see popular actors.
- ✧ **Some of them used the theater as a substitute for travel.**

At the time, people were wild for travel and for experiencing new places; but not everyone could afford it. 选择 D, 人们把去戏院也作为旅行的方式。

9. What is the professor's opinion about the relationship between English landscape painters and Loutherboung?

✧ He thinks English landscape painters were unfair in their criticism of Loutherboung's work.

✧ He thinks Loutherboung's relationship with English landscape painters was less important than most experts think.

✧ He thinks Loutherboung and the English landscape painters probably influenced each other.

✧ He thinks English landscape painters helped Loutherboung's work gain in popularity.

You know, the popular thinking is that Loutherboung was influenced by landscape painting.

But why can't we say that the "Eidophusikon" actually influenced the painters?教授不认同说L收到LP的影响并认为可以相反而说。只有C最贴近意思。

10. What are two notable features of the Eidophusikon?

Click on 2 answers.

✧ It was identical to the Drury Lane Theatre.

✧ It did not make use of actors.

✧ It used paintings made by Gainsborough.

✧ It had a small stage.

教授介绍E时，T说 he show consisted of a series of scenes, cattle啊，船啊，就是没有提到演员。选择B。

Now, the "Eidophusikon" stage was actually a box:..... This was much smaller of course than the usual stage.(D)

11. Why does the professor mention a storm that passed over Loutherboung's home?

✧ To demonstrate the authenticity of Loutherboung's sound effects

✧ To provide context in a discussion about lighting effects

✧ To mention one of the problems the Eidophusikon faced

✧ To explain how Loutherboung got an idea for a theater set

教授说有的人都冲了出去，证明声音的逼真。选择A

12. What is the lecture mainly about?

✧ Factors involved in the increased growth of shrubs in Arctic Alaska

✧ How temperature increases might be affecting the permafrost in Arctic Alaska

✧ Why nutrient production of microbes in the soil in Arctic Alaska is declining

✧ Reasons that grasslands are turning into tundra in Arctic Alaska

教授讨论 shrub 增长参与者的篇幅比较多，选择A。

13. According to the professor, what are two features of shrubs that allow them to grow well in Arctic regions?

Click on 2 answers.

- ✧ They have roots that can penetrate permafrost.
- ✧ Their height allows them to absorb more sunlight.
- ✧ **They absorb nutrients from the soil efficiently.**
- ✧ **They have a shallow root system.**

one of the reasons that shrubs survive in the Arctic. Shrubs are little bushes. They're not tall and being low in the ground protect them from the cold and wind. And their roots don't grow very deep, (D) So how can increase temperatures in the winter and spring result in increased shrub growth in the summer? Well, it may be biological processes that occur in the soil in the winter,.....These microbes enable the soil to have more nitrogen, which plants need to live and they remain quite active during the winter (B)

14. What is one reason for the increase in shrub growth in Arctic Alaska?

- ✧ Decreases in grass and most growth have altered the balance of nutrients in the soil.
- ✧ **Increases in ground temperature have led to increased microbial activity.**
- ✧ Increases in average winter temperatures have permafrost permeable to water.
- ✧ Increases in snowfall have provided more water for shrubs.

how can increase temperatures in the winter and spring result in increased shrub growth in the summer? Well, it may be biological processes that occur in the soil in the winter, that cause increased shrub growth in the summer,选择 B

15. Why are nutrients in the soil NOT carried away by spring runoff?

- ✧ The roots of shrubs prevent nutrient-filled soil from being washed away.
- ✧ **Most nutrients are not in the area of the soil most affected by runoff.**
- ✧ Most nutrients remain frozen in the permafrost when spring runoff is at its peak.
- ✧ Most nutrients have been absorbed by vegetation before the runoff period begins.

Well, much of the soil is usually still frozen during peak run-off. And the nutrients are deep down in the active layer anyway, not high up near the surface, which is the part of the active layer most affected by run-off.选择 B

16. Why does the professor mention shrub expansion into other environments, such as semiarid grasslands?

- ✧ **To suggest that new shrubland may not convert back to tundra**
- ✧ To explain how shrubland can expand in warm climate
- ✧ To cite a similarity between the types of shrubs in semiarid grassland and tundra environments
- ✧ To explain how a biological loop can cause shrub expansion

Well, shrub expansion has occurred in other environments, like semiarid grassland, and tall grass prairies. And shrub expansion in these environments does seem to persist, almost to the point of causing a shift. Once established, shrub land thrives,女生说 shrubland 会变回 tundra.教授解释说不会, shrub land will thrive once environment established.

17. What does the professor imply when she says this: ...
- ✧ The information she gave is important enough to be repeated.
 - ✧ Climate scientists are asking the wrong questions.
 - ✧ **The phenomenon is more complex than it appears.**
 - ✧ Students should be able to solve the puzzle easily.

Professor: Ok, so what's the puzzle? Warmer temperatures should lead to increased vegetation growth, right? 那问题在哪儿呢? 本来温度高应该使产量上升对吧? 教授这么反问就是说实际情况不是这样的, 比看起来要更加复杂。

SECTION2

Part 1

1. What are the speakers mainly discussing?
- ✧ A book that the man is trying to find in the library
 - ✧ A book that the man already returned to the library
 - ✧ **A book that the man is using to write his senior thesis**
 - ✧ A book that the man lent to his sociology professor

这个对话主要是谈男生要不要还书。A, B, D 都不对, 选择 C 最贴切。

2. What does the woman offer to do for the man?
- ✧ Let the man know when a book he needs is returned to the library
 - ✧ **Photocopy a chapter of a book for him**
 - ✧ Ask a professor to return a book the man needs
 - ✧ Find a copy of a book for him at another library

you can photocopy up to one chapter of the book. ..We can even do the photocopy for you because of the circumstances.选择 B, 他说可以帮男生影印。

3. What is the woman trying to explain when she mentions students who have lost their borrowing privileges?
- ✧ Why the man should not photocopy part of the book
 - ✧ The reasons for one of the library's policies
 - ✧ **What will happen if the man does not return the book**
 - ✧ The reason the man has to fill out a form

管理员说 every semester we get a few students who have their borrowing privileges suspended completely because they haven't returned books. They're allowed to use books only in the library.

意思是如果男生不还他也要面临这样的状况，选择 C。

4. How does the man probably feel at the end of the conversation?

- ✧ Annoyed that he has to pay a fine on the book
- ✧ Upset that he will lose his library privileges
- ✧ Glad that he can keep the book for two more weeks
- ✧ **Appreciative that the woman is helping him**

Thanks a lot. Now I don't feel quite so bad about having to return the book. 男生持有正态度。A,B 是负面态度，排除。C 虚拟了事实。选择 D。

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

Why does the woman say this: ...

- ✧ **To make sure she understands what the man's problem is**
- ✧ To encourage the man to return the book to the library soon
- ✧ To check whether the man has already returned the book
- ✧ To explain to the man a change in the library's policies

But we are still asking you to bring the book back? 询问的语气，表示疑惑。之前学生说明了问题，图书馆管理员反复和他确认问题，用了几个询问的句子，这是其中之一，是为了确认理解对了问题所在。

Part 2

6. What is the lecture mainly about?

- ✧ Reasons that geologists study lake fossils in desert regions
- ✧ A comparison of ancient and present-day lakes in desert environments
- ✧ Geological evidence for the formation of ancient sand dunes
- ✧ **A hypothesis for how some ancient desert lakes formed**

Student 问: Why would lakes form in the desert? 接下来教授说: good q. 然后就开始长篇解答了。主要内容是湖怎样形成。

7. What is the professor's opinion about the conclusions of the recent study of the limestone formations in the Empty Quarter?

- ✧ They have changed the way geologists study desert environments.
- ✧ They contradict findings about similar desert lakes.
- ✧ They explain the causes of monsoons in the desert.
- ✧ **They need to be confirmed by additional studies.**

A recent study of some of the formations presents some new theories about the area's past. Keep in mind though that this study only looked at 19 formations. And about a thousand have been documented. So there's a lot more work to be done. 教授认为其不完整，需要更多的 work. 选择

D.

8. According to the professor, what feature of the sand dunes made the formation of the lakes possible?

- ✧ The degree of slope of the sides of the dunes
- ✧ **The presence of clay and silt particles in the dunes**
- ✧ The position of the dunes relative to the wind and rain
- ✧ The narrowness of the valleys between the dunes

教授说 formation 有两个 fact。第二个 fact:as you know, sand dunes contain other types of particles, besides sand, including clay and silt. 选择 B。

9. How is it possible to determine in which rainy period a lake was formed?

Click on 2 answers.

- ✧ **By examining the location of the lake bed**
- ✧ By measuring the amount of sand covering the lake bed
- ✧ By examining the color of the limestone formation
- ✧ **By identifying the types of fossils found in the limestone**

Another difference, very important today for distinguishing between older lake beds and newer ones, is the location of the limestone formations. The more recent beds are high up in the dunes. (A)

Now, in grassland of Lake Ecosystem, we'd expect to find fossils from a variety of animals, and numerous fossils have been found at least at these particular Sites.(D)

10. What does the professor imply about the lack of water buffalo and hippopotamus fossils in the more recent lakes?

- ✧ **The level of water in the lakes was not sufficient for these animals.**
- ✧ The bottoms of the lakes were too sandy for these animals to stand in.
- ✧ The location of the lakes made them too difficult of these animals to reach.
- ✧ The vegetation near the lakes did not attract these animals.

However, at the sites of the more recent lakes, there're only cattle fossils, additional evidence for geologists that these lakes were probably smaller, shallower, because cattle only use water for drinking. 和 older lake 相比, recent lake 只够动物喝水用, 选择 A。

11. What possible explanation does the professor give for the apparent absence of fish in the most ancient lakes?

- ✧ The presence of predators
- ✧ Lack of appropriate food
- ✧ **Lack of suitable water**
- ✧ Extreme desert temperatures

no fossils of fish. We're not sure why. Maybe there is a problem with the water. Maybe it was too salty. That's certainly true of other desert lakes.选择 C。

Part 3

12. What does the professor mainly discuss?

- ✧ The findings of a study on prairie dog communication
- ✧ The way that mammals learn to make warning cries
- ✧ **Features that distinguish language from animal communication systems**
- ✧ Various types of signal used by animals to communicate with each other

The professor has been discussing Animal communication systems.介绍中这样说

教授说: I'd like to look at some communication systems found in mammals, particularly in primates, such as orangutans, chimpanzees, gorillas... 但是这样选择证据还不充分, 往下面听内容。下面教授讨论了几个 features, 人类的 unique。这样就可以选择 C 了。其他的选项太片面, 主旨内容题的答案不会是细节。

13. Why does the student mention a research project she studied in a biology class?

- ✧ To point out similarities in the behavior of rodents and monkeys
- ✧ To explain how she first became interested in animal communication
- ✧ **To introduce an instance of an animal species that might have language**
- ✧ To show how she applied her knowledge of linguistics in another course

I think the researchers claimed that the warning cries of prairie dogs constitute language, because they have this, different parts of speech. You know, like nouns, to name the type of predator they spotted, adjectives to describe its size and shape, verbs..., but now it seems like... 学生以前在课上学过这些, 和教授刚刚提及的有冲突。学生认为 dog 是有语言的。选择 C

14. What is the professor's opinion of a recent study of prairie dogs?

- ✧ She finds the study interesting but is not convinced that prairie dogs can communicate.
- ✧ **She thinks that some claims made by the researchers are not supported by their findings.**
- ✧ She sees the study as proof that mammals other than humans possess a form of language.
- ✧ She thinks the researchers misinterpreted the high-pitched barks as warning signal.

But actually, these warning calls are no different from those found among certain types of monkeys. 教授否定了 researchers 的 finding. 选择 B。教授认为 researchers 的 finding 不对, 不能支持他们的观点。

15. What does the professor say about the individual units that make up human languages?

- ✧ They can be combined to create an infinite number of new messages.
- ✧ They are not capable of being reproduced by members of any other species.
- ✧ They function in the same way as the signals all animals use to communicate.
- ✧ They are acquired instinctively without having to be learned.

But the discrete units that make up language can be put together in different ways. Those smaller parts can be used to form an infinite number of messages, including messages that are completely novel, that have never been expressed before.选择 A。

16. The professor uses the sentence, "Move the large coyote fast", in order to illustrate two features of language. What are they?

Click on 2 answers.

- ✧ Displacement
- ✧ Learnability
- ✧ Productivity
- ✧ Discreteness

But the discrete units that make up language can be put together in different ways. For example, we can differentiate between: "A large coyote moves fast." and say "Move the large coyote fast." or "Move fast, large coyote.", 这个短语一方面是解释 discrete 的。Human language is productive and open-ended communication system, whereas no other communication system has this property. 提到了 productive。A 的 displacement 是下一个论点。B 没有被提到过。所以选择 C,D。

17. Listen again to part of the lecture. Then answer the question.

Why does the professor say this: ...

- ✧ To see if anyone knows the answer to the student's question
- ✧ To suggest that the student is using the wrong terminology
- ✧ To express frustration because she has already answered a similar question
- ✧ To determine whether she has been speaking clearly enough

T: Excuse me, Professor. But when you talk about gorilla language, do you mean like, those experiments where humans taught them sign language or a language like...

L: OK, wait just a minute. Now, who in this class heard me use the word "language"?

之前学生问了个问题，提了好几个 language，后面教授打断他问：谁刚听到我用了 language 这个词呢？很明显，是觉得这个学生用错了 language 这个词。