

TPO10 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。

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Section 1 Conversation 1

1 Why does the student go to see the professor?

- A. To discuss the latest trends in photography shows
- B. To find out why some of her work not selected for a show
- C. To discuss how to get her photographs exhibited**
- D. To find out about a student photography show on campus

解析：这类型题目的定位句一般在对话的开头。这篇对话的开头，学生先提出自己有个问题，并说明这个问题就是：Thing is, I am sitting here and I am just not sure how I get there. I mean I've got some work I like, but is it the really what the gallery is looking for? How would I know, how do I make the right context to get it into show, I just really don't...，即学生不知道怎样才能创作出会被展览的作品。所以答案为 C。

2 According to the professor, what is the best way to create work that is likely to be chosen for a show?

- A. By taking photographs that fit with current trends
- B. By following one's own artistic views**
- C. By consulting experienced photographers
- D. By learning what gallery owners are interested in

解析：教授在了解到学生的问题之后提出 the first thing you should do is you absolutely have to stay true to your artistic vision。所以能体现自己的艺术风格的作品是可能被选上的。答案应选 B。

3 What does the professor imply about photography create outside of the classroom?

- A. It is usually technically stronger than work create for a class
- B. It tends to be more interesting than class work
- C. It faces increased pressure to be trendy**
- D. It is more likely to be exhibited than is work created for a class

解析：教授对学生说在学校里创作的时候要记得遵循自己的想法，而在社会上的创作，That could be in different story，即情况就不同了。There are a lot of pressures to become something you are not, and people often surrendered to that pressure.说明在社会上创作时人们可能因为各种压力而刻意地追求流行趋势，希望得到别人的认可。所以答案为 C 选项。

4 According to the professor, what are two ways young photographers can market their work? (2 answers)

- A. Share examples of their work with others**

- B. Hire a professional agent to sell their work
- C. Display their work in place other than galleries**
- D. Ask a professor to recommend their work to gallery owners

解析：在倒数第二段中教授告诉学生要学会为自己创造机会，并提出了两种可行的方法：always having a sample if you worked on hand to give the people，即随身带着自己的作品向别人展示，也就是 A 答案；try to get your work seen in the places like restaurants, bookstores，即在各种不同的地方让自己的作品得到展示，也就是 C 答案。

5 Why does the student say this:

- A. To ask the professor to reevaluate work
- B. To indicate that she understands the importance of sharing her work
- C. To show that she disagrees with the professor's opinion
- D. To suggest that her work has met the professor's criteria**

解析：学生说 I think that comes through my work 是为了表明自己的作品总是在展示她自己的想法，这正是教授向她提出的要求，所以学生说这句话是为了说明自己的作品总是能满足教授的这一条要求。

Lecture 1

6 What is the lecture mainly about?

- A. Recent fossil evidence connecting whales and the hippopotamus
- B. Difficulties in determining the evolutionary history of whales**
- C. Similarities among ancient ancestors of whales
- D. Similarities between whales and other modern-day animals

解析：本题是一道主旨题。主旨题的答案一般在 lecture 的第一段就有提示。教授一开始就说 We know whales are mammals and that they evolved from land creatures. So the mystery is figuring out how they became ocean dwellers.而接下来整片 lecture 就讲述了对于鲸鱼从陆生动物变成海洋动物的过程的研究及遇到的问题，印证了鲸鱼的发展历史在目前很难得到准确结论这个主旨。所以答案应该选 B。

7 According to the professor, what three aspects of the Ambulocetus fossil make Ambulocetus a likely bridge between mammals and sea mammal? (3 answers)

- A. It had an elongated skeletal structure.**
- B. It strongly resembled a modern hippopotamus.
- C. It had an unusually long and thin tail for a whale.**
- D. It had limbs that could have been used for walking.**
- E. Its skull had ear bones characteristic of land mammals.

解析：教授首先告诉大家 Ambulocetus 的名字的意思就是 walking whale that swims，提示了 Ambulocetus 和鲸鱼之间可能有告诉的相关性，接下来则提到了一些正面 Ambulocetus 可能是鲸鱼和陆生哺乳动物之间的过渡的特点：It clearly had four limbs that couldn't have been used for walking，即答案 D；It also had a long thin tail, typical of mammals, something we don't see in today's whales，即答案 C；it also had a long skeletal structure，即答案 A。

8 According to the professor, what does the discovery of Ambulocetus mean to researchers?

- A. It fills a gap in the fossil evidence for whale evolution.
- B. It has become less significant since the discovery of Basilosaurus.
- C. It calls into doubt the theory that whales evolved from land mammals.
- D. It suggests that whales evolved more recently than was previously believed.

解析：听力材料中分析了 Ambulocetus 的身体结构并解释了为什么这些结构特点证明 Ambulocetus 是鲸鱼和陆生哺乳动物之间的一个过渡，说明 Ambulocetus 的发现填补了这个过渡期中的一些空白。B、C、D 在材料中都没有被提及。

9 What evidence suggests that whales are descendants of the hippopotamus?

- A. Similarities between hippopotamus fossils and the Ambulocetus fossil
- B. Similarities in the genes of hippopotamuses and whales
- C. Similarities in the habitats of modern hippopotamuses and ancient whales
- D. Similarities in the skeletal structures of modern hippopotamuses and ancient whales

解析：听力材料中提到 we compared some whale DNA with DNA from some other species, we got quite a surprise. The DNA suggests that whales are descendants of the hippopotamus, 即通过比较鲸鱼和 hippopotamuses 的 DNA, 得出鲸鱼是 hippopotamuses 的后代的结论, 这个结论是由鲸鱼的 DNA 和 hippopotamuses 的相似性得到的。所以答案应选 B。

10 What is the professor's opinion about recent genetic studies relating to whale evolution?

- A. They solve a long-standing mystery involving fossil evidence.
- B. They contain significant errors.
- C. They present evidence that conflicts with fossil evidence.
- D. The finding of the various studies should not have surprised researchers.

解析：教授说通过化石(也就是身体结构)分析和通过 DNA 分析我们分别得到了 contradictory evidences, We can believe the molecular data- the DNA, or we can believe the skeleton trail, but unfortunately, not both. 所以答案应该选 C。

11 What does DNA evidence indicate about relationships among whales?

- A. All modern whales descend from sperm whales.
- B. Differences among toothed whales are less significant than was previously thought.
- C. Not all toothed whales are closely related.
- D. Sperm whales are more closely related to killer whales than was previously thought.

解析：教授提到 for the toothless whales, like the blue whale and other baleen whales, we assumed that they be closely related. But recent DNA studies suggest that that's not the case at all. 说明有牙齿的鲸鱼在 DNA 上并不一定相近。所以答案应该选 C。

Lecture 2

12 What is the main purpose of the lecture?

- A. To describe the trade in food crops between Europe and the Americas
- B. To describe the introduction of American food crops to Europeans

- C. To describe the influence of American food crops on traditional European dishes
- D. To describe the difficulties of growing American food crops in European climates

解析：这是一道主旨题。在 lecture 的开头教授说 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?提示我们 lecture 的内容可能是讲述美国食物被引入到欧洲的情况，而整个 lecture 的内容印证了这个提示。所以答案应该选 B。

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

- A. They grow best in Mediterranean climates.
- B. Their leaves are high in nutritional value.
- C. They were mistakenly believed to be related to potatoes.
- D. They are dangerous when eaten by human beings.**

解析：教授提到 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. So it's no wonder that people once considered potatoes and tomatoes to be inedible too, even poisonous. Nightshade 科的植物很多都是不能吃甚至是有毒的，让人们曾误以为土豆和番茄也是不能吃的。这说明某些 Nightshade 科的植物被人类吃了之后是会很危险的，所以应该选 D。

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

- A. It was typical of his unconventional way of thinking.**
- B. It helped to advance his political career.
- C. It changed the eating habits of North Americans.
- D. It helped to make tomatoes popular in Europe.

解析：教授对 Jefferson 的评价是 He didn't let the conventional thinking of his day restrain his ideas, 而土豆和番茄在当时是被认为有毒的，所以 Jefferson 种植土豆和番茄这件事也是贯彻了他不受常理约束的特质。所以答案应该选 A。

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

- A. It had a negative effect on the nutritional intake of people living near the Mediterranean Sea. **B. It contributed to a shift in the balance of power from southern Europe to northern Europe.**
- C. It encouraged the development of new types of cuisine in southern Europe.
- D. It led to the failure of many native European grain crops .

解析：在 lecture 的最后教授提到 Potatoes soon spread to France and other Northern European countries. 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.因为土豆和番茄在北欧的广泛传播，人们的体质得到改善，南北欧的力量平衡也就发生了变化，所以答案应该选 B。

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

- A. Potatoes were more nourishing than native Irish food crops.**
- B. Potatoes grew better at higher altitudes than native Irish crops.

- C. Political leaders in Ireland encouraged the cultivation of potatoes.
D. People in Ireland were not aware that potatoes are members of the nightshade family
- 解析: 对于番茄收到广泛欢迎的原因, 教授解释说 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. 因为比起本地的作物, 番茄含有更加大量的营养物质。所以答案应该选 A。

- 17 What can be inferred about the professor when she says this:
A. She expects the student to provide an answer to her question.
B. She is surprised by the student's question.
C. She thinks that she knows what the student was going to ask.
D. She expects others students in the class to express their opinions.

解析: 教授在学生还没有提出完整问题的时候就借口说出了学生的问题, 说明她完全了解学生到底想要问什么, 所以答案应该选 C。

Section 2 Conversation 2

- 1 Why does the student go to the bookstore?
A. To purchase a book by Jane Bowles
B. To find out which books he needs for a course
C. To return a book that was originally assigned for a course
D. To find out how to order a book for a course

解析: 学生在对话的开始就提出 I brought this book at the beginning of this semester, but, some things bcome up and... I'd like to return it. 并在后来解释他还书的原因是 There're only 2 weeks of classes last semester and there are I'd like 6 books on the syllabus that we haven't even touched. 说明这本书原本是在教学大纲里的但是现在没有时间用了, 所以答案选 C。

- 2 What is the store's policy about giving refunds on books? (2 answers)
A. Books that are not for a specific course will receive a store credit instead of a refund.
B. Course textbooks can be returned for a full refund early in the school semester.
C. All books must be returned within two weeks to be eligible for a full refund.
D. Only books that are in new condition will get full refund.

解析: 店员说到还书的规矩是 for course books, the deadline is 4 weeks after the beginning of the semester, 也就是在学期开始的时候可以全额退款, 所以 B 选项正确; 店员还提到 The books have to be in perfect condition of course, 所以 D 选项也正确。

- 3 Why is the professor not going to discuss the book by Jane Bowles in the class?
A. there is not enough time left in the semester.
B. Not all of the students were able to get a copy of the book.
C. The professor miscalculated the difficulty level of the book.
D. The book was not on the course syllabus.

解析：学生说这个教授的教学大纲制定得太 ambitious 了，导致 There're only 2 weeks of classes last semester and there are I'd like 6 books on the syllabus that we haven't even touched. 所以答案应该是教学时间不够了，即 A 选项。

4 What does the woman imply about the book written by Jane Bowles?

- A. It is worth reading.
- B. It focuses on a serious topic.
- C. She is not familiar with it.
- D. She read it for a literature class.

解析：店员说如果学生对文学有兴趣的话就应该留着这本书，You are lucky to have professor who includes the last note writer like her on the syllabus, you know, not the usual authors we've all read.说明她认为这本书非常值得一读，所以答案为 A。

5 What does the man mean when he says this:

- A. He thinks the store's policy is too strict.
- B. He is happy that the woman has agreed to his request.
- C. He is surprised at the woman's suggestion.
- D. He is annoyed that he needs to give the woman more information.

解析：在店员提出留着这本书的建议之后，学生说出了这番话。从语气和内容都可以看出学生没有想到会收到这样的建议，所以答案应该是 C。

Lecture 1

6 What is the mainly purpose of the lecture?

- A. To discuss environmental phenomena that have changed the phosphorus cycle
- B. To illustrate how interrupting the phosphorus cycle can affect the environment
- C. To describe how phosphorus ends up in the atmosphere
- D. To explain how phosphorus gets recycled in the environment

解析：这是一道主旨题。在 lecture 的开头教授提到有些营养元素在自然界中的量不多，主要靠循环来得到充分利用，借此引出了 nutrient cycle 这个概念，并且全文接下来都围绕这个内容讲述，所以答案应该选 D。

7 Which human activities that influence the phosphorus cycle does the professor mention? (2 answers)

- A. Fishing
- B. Building dams on rivers
- C. Polluting the oceans
- D. Making and using fertilizer

解析：教授提到了两种人类的行为会干扰到营养元素的循环。第一种是制作和使用肥料，humans can play a role in a first part of the Phosphorus cycle -- the breaking down of rocks and the spreading Phosphorus into the soil by speeding up the rate at which this natural process occurs; 第二种是钓鱼，The fishing industry helps bring Phosphorus back to land。可以看出答

案 A 和 D 为正确答案。

8 What does the professor discuss underwater volcanoes?

- A. To describe the location of most of the phosphorus on Earth
- B. To point out the difficulty of studying the phosphorus cycle
- C. To describe a step in the phosphorus cycle**
- D. To illustrate the differences between two phases in the phosphorus cycle

解析：教授在描述 phosphorus cycle 的运作机理的时候提到，在海底的 phosphorus 通过海底火山的爆发来到海洋表面，这是完成 phosphorus cycle 的一个步骤。所以答案应该选 C。

9 What can be inferred about the professor's view on phosphorus getting washed into rivers? A. She is unconcerned because phosphorus is a beneficial nutrient.

- B. She is concerned about the quantity of phosphorus entering the waterways.**
- C. She thinks that the amount of research conducted on the topic is excessive.
- D. She is frustrated that most of her students are unaware of the phosphorus.

解析：教授提到 This could cause a rapid growth of water plants in the river, which can lead to the water waste getting clogged with organisms, which can change the flow of the water. Several current studies are looking at these effects and I really do hope we can find the way to deal with this issue before these ecosystems are adversely affected.即如果大量的 phosphorus 进入到河流中，将引起水流的变化，她希望有关研究可以尽快找到解决办法。所以这道题应该选 B，她队员 phosphorus 大量进入河流的现象持担忧态度。

10 What comparison does the professor make involving phosphorus and nitrogen?

- A. Sediment on the ocean floor contains more nitrogen than phosphorus.
- B. The atmosphere contains more nitrogen than phosphorus.**
- C. Nitrogen requires more time to get recycled than phosphorus does
- D. Phosphorus is more important than nitrogen to the development of fish.

解析：教授说大气层中确实存在 phosphorus，但 there's just not as substantial amount of it there, like there is with nitrogen, it's a very minimal quantity，即 phosphorus 的量在大气层中非常稀少，而 nitrogen 却比较多，所以答案应该选 B。

11 What does the professor mean when she says this:

- A. She realizes that the students are struggling with the concept.
- B. She is surprised that the student knew the answer to her question.
- C. She thinks that the answer to the question is obvious.**
- D. She thinks that this phase of the cycle has an unusual name.

解析：这道题仅看教授说的话本身可能会错误选择答案 B，认为教授觉得这个问题很难，很惊讶学生能够回答。但是对于这一类型的题，比起句子本身，应该更加看重上下文综合起来想要表达的意思，很明显 Nancy 做的这个推论非常直接和简单，所以这里教授这句话的意思是“这个问题就只有这样的难度”，答案应该选 C，教授提出的问题非常简单，答案很明显。

Lecture 2

12 What is the main purpose of the lecture?

- A. To discuss possible explanations for childhood amnesia
- B. To describe key features of childhood amnesia
- C. To explain methods of testing memory in children of different ages
- D. To discuss why the ability to recall memories diminishes as a person ages

解析：教授在 lecture 的一开头引入了一个新的概念 childhood amnesia，并在接下来的讲座中提出了集中可能的解释。所以纵观全文，可以得到讲座的主旨是 A 答案。

13 Why does the professor ask students about their earliest memories?

- A. To help student relate to the topic she is about to discuss
- B. To establish that people vary in the time of their earliest memory
- C. To introduce the connection between language and memory
- D. To point out a common theme in the earliest memories of most people

解析：教授之所以问学生最早的记忆，是为了提出这次讲座的主题，即 childhood amnesia。所以可以看出答案是 A。

14 What does the professor imply about some of the explanations for childhood amnesia that she describes?

- A. They can never be proved or disproved.
- B. They were formed without proper evidence.
- C. They explain only certain types of childhood amnesia.
- D. They are contradicted by her own research.

解析：教授在讲到对于 childhood amnesia 的第一种解释时，提到 And so we can recall them and this is based on...well it's not based on, on, on... the kind of self-research in the lab testing we want to talk about today. 说明教授本人觉得这个解释缺乏适当的证据来支撑理论，所以 B 选项正确。

15 The professor mentions some commonly held explanations for childhood amnesia. Indicate whether each of the following is one of the explanations she mentions

- A. Early memories are repressed
- B. Young children have few experiences to remember
- C. Young children are unable to form memories
- D. Children lose memories at a faster rate than adults
- E. Young children do not make an effort to remember events

答案：A、C、D 正确，B、E 错误。

解析：教授提到的对于 childhood amnesia 现象的解释，一共包括三种不同的解释：once a popular explanation was that child memories are always repressed and memories are disturbing so that is adults we keep them in barricade, 小孩子的记忆被抑制了，即 A 选项正确；children we do form memories of things prior to age of 3, but forget as we get grew older, let's one explanation, 小孩子能和成人一样进行记忆，但是会很快忘记，即 D 选项正确；Another possibility is that children younger than 3 lack some cognitive capacity for memory, 小孩子缺乏对于记忆的认知，即 C 选项正确。B、E 选项在听力材料中均没有提及。

16 How was recall tested in children without language ability?

- A. By recording children's responses to familiar faces
- B. By observing children's reaction to a repeated series of actions
- C. By having children imitate each other's actions
- D. By having children imitate an ordered sequence of actions**

解析：教授提到 the researcher set up an experiment using imitation based texts，并进一步解释实际的做法是成人演示一套有两步的动作，然后要求小孩子在当下及一段时间后分别模仿出这套动作来。从这些信息中可以看到本题的答案选 D。

17 The Professor mentions a study in the 1980s that tested memory in children under age 3. What did the researchers conclude from this study?

- A. Young children do not develop the capacity for recall until after age 3.
- B. Piaget's theory linking language development to memory was incorrect.**
- C. Young children typically remember events for about nine months.
- D. The formation of memories is dependent upon language development.

解析：教授提到在八十年代做的那项研究的结果是 study show that very young children under age of 2 do have capacity for recall，而 Piaget 认为因为小孩子不会言语所以没有办法创造记忆。所以说研究的结果证明了 Piaget 的这项理论是错误的，所以答案为 B。

