

第二版

托福新题型

听力 教程

NEW TRENDS IN

A Course of
Listening
Practice

刘正光 编著

湖南大学出版社

第二版

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1999年·长沙

内 容 提 要

本书系统详尽地介绍了托福听力的最新动态,为托福考生提供了题型最新、难度适宜、重点突出的实践材料,便于学习者掌握和运用书中介绍的解题技巧。本书配录音带8盒。

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托福新题型——听力教程(第二版)

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前 言

这套《托福新题型》是为了能使广大托福考生适应 1995 年开始实施的新题型而编写的,自 1996 年出版以来受到了广大读者的欢迎,至今已 5 次印刷。时过 3 年,新题型实施以来,已经过 15 次考试。在此期间我们始终关注着托福考试的出题动态,同时在托福考试培训过程中收集了大量的信息,对考试的重点和难点有了更深入的了解,并用计算机对 1995 年 8 月以来新题型试题进行了分析、归纳。

我们发现,新旧题型之间存在着较大的差异。这些差异不仅表现在试题结构上,而且还表现在出题原则、试题难度、试题的特征上。听力部分 Part A 无论在出题内容还是在出题原则上,都在向“均衡”发展,即各种重要的听力技能都属于被测试的范围。Part B, Part C 两部分,考生总觉得每一篇对话或段子都好长好长,总是盼望着快点结束,这是为什么?精力不集中,思想紧张。语法部分虽然题型未变,但测试点在向词的具体运用方面发展。尽管如此,语法部分是最有应试技巧可言的。阅读部分难度的增加,一方面是因为文章加长了,另一方面是因为推理题量增加,推理过程不如以前的直接了。这里只是略举一二。应采取什么样的对策,既能提高实际语言水平,又能快速、大幅度提高应试能力和应试成绩,是广大考生非常关心的。在第二版中,我们将尽力给读者提供帮助。

此次修订的原则是,更全面、系统;内容更新;针对性、技巧性与实践性更强。

本书为听力教程,在修订中,除了增加对应试技巧的剖析

外,还增加了以下内容:1995年8月以来新题型的发展趋势与特征;2000年机试简介,其中包括机试的特点、TOEFL考试变化的原因、计分方法、怎样适应机试;听力部分容易造成失分的词汇。另外,这次精编了16套试题,题量也有所增加。

本书不仅适合托福考生,而且适合参加大学英语四、六级考试及英语水平考试的考生。

编著者

1999年3月于长沙

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1 新旧题型的差异

托福考试于 1995 年 8 月第二次在中国考区调整了难度,同时也改变了考试的题型。那么,改题型后的托福考试与原来的托福考试到底有哪些不同呢?这个问题受到了广泛的关注,也是每一位准备参加托福考试的人必须知道的。

1.1 新题型听力部分的构成

8 月份改题型后,听力部分的题型仍为三种:

Part A: Short Conversations

Part B: Longer Conversations

Part C: Talks

1.1.1 Part A: Short Conversations (30 个小对话)

例如:

Man: Mike promised he'd help on this rush job, but he never showed up.

Woman: Some friend he is.

Narrator: What does the woman imply?

A. Mike's friends frequently help him

B. Mike is very busy at this time of year.

C. Mike should have kept his word.

D. Mike is always willing to help his friends.

正确答案为 C。女士说“some friend he is”(他一点也不够朋友, Some 修饰名词并置于句首表示“根本谈不上……”或“根

本不……”。

1.1.2 Part B: Longer Conversations(共两篇)

例如:

Narrator: Questions 1 and 2 are based on the following conversation between two friends at school.

Man: Hi Joanie, where are you going?

Woman: Oh, hi, Paul, I'm on my way to the library.

Man: I just wondered if you wanted to go to a movie with me.

Woman: I'd love to, but I can't. I can't believe all the work I have this semester. I only have three classes, but in all of them I have lots of reading, term papers, reports, and essay exams. It's incredible! I feel like I'll never get through everything.

Man: That's terrible. I felt that way last year when I had term papers to write, but this semester seems much easier. I spend a lot of time in class, but most of it is in labs doing experiments. I hated writing all those term papers. Can't I talk you into going to the show anyway? I've heard that the movie over at the East Auditorium is really good. It's a murder mystery.

woman: Oh, now I'm sure I won't go. I might go to a comedy, but I hate murder mysteries.

Narrator: Where is the woman going?

- 1) A. To the cafeteria
- B. To the movie theater
- C. To her dormroom
- D. To the library

正确答案为 D。该女士说：“I'm on my way to the library”。

Narrator: Which of the following best describes the man's feeling about his classes?

(2) A. Term papers are easy for him.

B. He has a lot of essay exams.

C. He finds lab experiments easier than writing term papers.

D. He is busier this semester than last semester.

正确答案为 C。对话中,男士说:“this semester seems much easier since he spends a lot of time in labs doing experiments.”

1.1.3 Part C: Talks(共三篇)

Narrator: Questions 1 to 4 are based on the following announcement.

Woman: At this university we offer three different programs for students who have children. For those of you with very young children, we have a day care program that takes infants from 3 months to 30 months. We have a day care program for children between 2 and 5 years of age. And we also have an after-school program for school-aged children. This program offers sports, crafts, outings, and tutoring during after-school hours. Enrollment in these child care programs is limited and early application is essential, since our programs often have waiting lists. The fees are on an hourly basis. If any of you new students need these services, please let me know right away so I can get you an application form.

Narrator: What is the main purpose of this announcement?

- 1) A. To demonstrate tutoring techniques
- B. To explain school policies
- C. To recruit childcare workers
- D. To explain a service

正确答案为 D。谈话结尾处的“if any of you new students need these services...”是该答案的依据。

Narrator: What does the speaker recommend?

- 2) A. Give your child extra tutoring.
- B. Take your child to the program today.
- C. Apply as soon as you can.
- D. Pay next month.

正确答案 C。我们可以听到:“Please let me know right away”。

1.2 新旧题型的差异

我们将 1995 年 8 月份以前的题型与 8 月份以后的题型进行比较以后,总结出以下差别:

- 1) 整个听力部分的时间由原来的 25 分钟左右延长到了 35 分钟左右,其中 Part A 约为 15 分钟,Part B 约为 7 分钟,Part C 约为 13 分钟。
- 2) Part A 由原来的 Statement(单句)改为 Short Conversation(小对话),也就是原题型的 Part B。而原题型中的 Part C 分成了现题型的 Part B 和 Part C,即将 Part C 中的 Longer Conversation(长篇对话)分离出来了,共两篇对话,大约 8 道题。
- 3) 各部分之间的衔接由一段音乐提示,另外翻页时也增加了一小段音乐。

- 4)题量的比例作了调整。Part A 由原来的 20 道题增加到 30 道题,Part B 由原来的 15 道题减少到 8 道题左右,Part C 由原来的 15 道题减少为 12 道题左右。
- 5)语速比原来略有加快,这实际上增加了一定的难度。
- 6)试题的各选择项比以前更长,即每一道题的信息量比原题型的增加了,这就要求应试者阅读速度更快。
- 7)测试内容更贴近现实生活,完全凭技巧可以猜出来的题减少了,答案也含蓄一些了。基本上每道题都要求应试者真正听清听懂才能做出来。
- 8)试题对应试者的语言水平和听力能力要求更高了。

2 1995 年 8 月新题型后的发展 趋势与特征

从 1995 年 8 月实施新题型以来,已经有 3 年半时间了,经历了 14 次正规考试。为了令人信服地说明试题的变化特征与提问规律,笔者对这 14 次题目的提问进行了一次统计,旨在通过试题的提问方式,说明测试内容的重点与特征。以下是试题 3 个部分的分项统计数据。(见下表 1)

表 1 说明,Part A 的问题主要是推理题,四项(用 mean, imply, infer, say about 提问)统计,高达 79.39%。解答这类问题时,考生不能仅凭话语的字面意义作答。而需要理解话语的真实意义与说话的意图。尤以第二个说话人的话语更为重要,绝大多数情况下,问题的答案由第二说话人的话语决定。例如:

M: Do you still want to go to graduate school after you get out of college?

W: I've changed my mind about that. I want to start working before I go back to school.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A. She wants to change her major.
- B. She's not going to graduate school immediately.
- C. She'll stop at the office before returning to school.
- D. She'll switch colleges for graduate work.

(表一)

Part A

提问词 数 时间量	mean	imply	infer (learn about)	do (suggest ...do)	want to know (assume)	happen to...	feel	where (what kind of place)	tell	why...do (don't)	disagree	think about
95.8	14	5	3	2	3	2						1
95.10	15	9		2	1	1			2			
96.1	13	8	5	3								
96.5	11	7	2	6	3	1			1			
96.8	15	10	3		2							
96.10	12	6	5	4	1	1					1	
97.1	15	9		6								
97.5	10	8	2	4	1	1		1		2		
97.8	11	6	2	5	1	1		1	1			
97.10	13	9	2	5			1					
98.1	11	9	2	6	1	1						
98.5	6	8	5	9	2							
98.8	12	5	4	6	1	1	1					
98.10	8	10	7	5								
合 计	166	109	42	63	9	16	3	2	4	2	1	1
百分比	39.53%	25.96%	10%	15%	2.15%	3.9%	0.7%	0.49%	0.96%	0.49%	0.024%	0.024%

表 2

Part B

时 间 \ 提 问 词 数 量	what	why	where	how	when	who
95.8	4	2		1		
95.10	3	2	1	1		1
96.1	5	4				
96.5	5	2				
96.8	5	4				
96.10	6		1			
97.1	8					
97.5	1	5		2		
97.8	3	3	1	1		
97.10	4	3	1	1		
98.1	8	1				
98.5	6	2				
98.8	4	1	1	2	1	
98.10	4	4				
合计	66	33	5	8	1	1
百分比	57.895%	28.95%	4.39%	7.01%	0.88%	0.88%

表 3

Part C

时 间 \ 提 问 词 数 量	what	why	how	who	where	when
95.8	3	2	1	1	1	
95.10	8	2	1			
96.1	11					
96.5	11	2				
96.8	4	3	1	2	1	
96.10	10	2	1			
97.1	9	2	1			
97.5	9	2			1	
97.8	8	3	1			
97.10	8	3				
98.1	7	2	1			1
98.5	10			1	1	
98.8	7	4		1		
98.10	8	3	1			
合计	113	30	8	5	4	1
百分比	70.19%	18.64%	4.97%	3.1%	2.48%	0.62%

正确答案为 B。他们两人讨论的话题为是否继续读研究生。而女士表明已改变主意,打算先工作,后上学,意即:不急于读研究生。

M: What a morning ! My train usually takes 45 minutes.

But today it took me an hour to get to the campus.

W: I saw signs in the station that the construction will be going on for the next three months.

Q: What can be inferred from the conversation.

A. Train service will return to normal in a few days.

B. It's better to take a train later in the day.

C. The man took the wrong train.

D. Delays in train service will continue.

正确答案为 D。第二个说话者的话语既回答火车晚点的原因,更说明了这种情况在以后三个月将还会发生。

不过,有一点值得注意,第二个说话者的话语中的关键意思是由词组或成语构成的话,往往题目的类型属同义反复,即用不同的方式将它表达出来:

M: Have you heard that Professor Joans is retiring?

W: Yes, the faculty won't find anyone to fill her shoes.

Q: What does the woman imply about Professor Joans?

A. She works long hours.

B. She found another job.

C. She is too tired to teach.

D. No one can take her place.

正确答案为 D。fill sb's shoes 表示“取代某人”。

W: I hear your older sister is on the Olympic team and on the honor's list. She must be quite a person.

M: She sure is. I've always looked up to her.

Q: What does the man say about his sister?

- A. He has always admired her.
- B. He wishes he could spend more time with her.
- C. She's taller than he is.
- D. She looks very different from him.

正确答案为 A。look up to sb. 的意思为“尊敬某人”。有时,这类题目考查的是常用词的特殊意义或常用句型的意义。

W: I'm not sure that Mike will be able to find an apartment before school starts, even though he has been looking for weeks.

M: Frankly, I think the odds are against him at this point.

Q: What does the man mean?

- A. Mike probably won't find an apartment in time.
- B. Mike should talk to his old landlord.
- C. Mike always manages to find an apartment.
- D. Mike hasn't registered for school this year.

正确答案为 A。the odds 表示“可能性。”

W: I just heard there're gonna to be showers on and off all weekend.

M: There goes the picnic.

Q: What does the man mean?

- A. The picnic will be cancelled.
- B. He's glad that the picnic is this weekend.
- C. It's not going to rain.
- D. He knows where the picnic is to be held.

正确答案分别为 A。there goes... 表示“…泡汤了(…没了、完了)。”

以上是对这类题型的粗略分析(详细分析和对策可参看第