

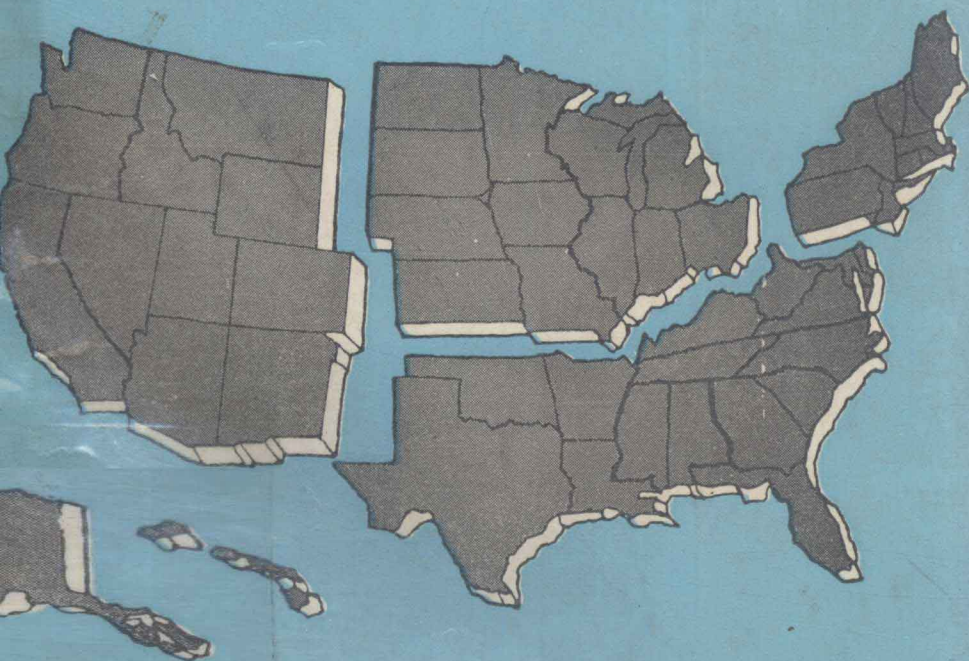
# 托福600分試題

針對托福命題趨勢，蒐羅8回完整的試題，  
能迅速增進應考實力，是考前衝刺的最佳資料

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## Test of English as a Foreign Language



# 序 言

在我們出版的托福好書中，「最新模擬托福試題詳解」由於解題詳盡，說明深入淺出，受到讀者熱烈的迴響，紛紛表示受益匪淺。近年來托福試題取材更廣泛，並涉及許多新知。因此，為了讓讀者在讀完「托福試題詳解」之餘，有更多試煉的機會，我們一本初衷，再度傾力編成這本最新、最完整的「托福 600 分模擬試題」。

本書完全依照托福考試的形式，每個單元均根據最新命題趨勢出題。全書共蒐羅 8 回完整的試題，題材都是近年托福常考的範圍。解答註釋簡潔扼要，題題一針見血，絕不避重就輕。每個 Section 的編排方式和順序，均與實際的托福考試相同，不但可培養百分之百的臨場感，又可印證自己的實力，愈發增強應考的信心。

Section I 聽力測驗說明深入淺出，受到讀者播音員聯合錄製，速度和間隔秒數均比照托福試題取材更廣泛，並涉及並附有 1989 年 10 月份托福作文的全「托福試題詳解」之餘，有擬托福作文題目及其解答，供讀者參考。

由於本書短期內即可回完整的試題，題材都是近年托福做完本書題目，必能迅速提並涉及許多新知。因此，為了讓讀者！

盡善盡美和審慎嚴謹，是我們一貫的目標和原則。如有不夠完善之處，期盼各界先進惠予賜教。

編者 謹識

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# MODEL TEST ONE

## SECTION I

### LISTENING COMPREHENSION

50 Questions

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand spoken English. There are three parts in this section, with special directions for each part.

#### Part A

**Directions:** For each question in Part A, you will hear a short sentence. Each sentence will be spoken just one time. The sentences you hear will not be written out for you. Therefore, you must listen carefully to understand what the speaker says.

After you hear a sentence, read the four choices in your test book, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D) and decide which one is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

#### Example I

You will hear:

Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (D)

You will read: (A) Mary outswam the others.  
 (B) Mary ought to swim with them.  
 (C) Mary and her friends swam to the island.  
 (D) Mary's friends owned the island.

The speaker said, "Mary swam out to the island with her friends." Sentence (C), "Mary and her friends swam to the island," is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard. Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

Example II

You will hear:

Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (D)

- You will read:
- (A) Please remind me to read this book.
  - (B) Could you help me carry these books?
  - (C) I don't mind if you help me.
  - (D) Do you have a heavy course load this term?

The speaker said, "Would you mind helping me with this load of books?" Sentence (B), "Could you help me carry these books?" is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard. Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

1. (A) He is trying to get into the graduate program.  
(B) He is studying accounting at Harvard.  
(C) He finished his graduate work at Harvard.  
(D) He was accepted by Harvard.
2. (A) Not many students will work during summer.  
(B) Most students study abroad during the summer vacation.  
(C) Many students work with their families at home.  
(D) Many students will have to find jobs this summer.
3. (A) Only qualified people can apply.  
(B) Anyone who has the proper applications can apply.  
(C) Anyone who has working experience may apply.  
(D) Only skilled people can apply.
4. (A) They can rent without finishing the work.  
(B) They have to finish work if they want to rent.  
(C) If we allow them to rent, they can finish the work.  
(D) When they finish the work, they will allow us to rent.
5. (A) He is a truck-driver but not a ditch-digger.  
(B) He earns more than a ditch-digger.  
(C) He earns less as a truck-driver.  
(D) He earns more as a truck-driver.

6. (A) Sixty-seven women were elected in 1916.  
(B) It was the first time for people to choose a woman.  
(C) There are fewer than sixty-seven women in the Congress now.  
(D) Only the woman was elected in 1916.
7. (A) My brother asked me before eating dinner.  
(B) I had almost finished dinner.  
(C) I will eat again after I answer my brother.  
(D) When I finished my dinner, my brother asked a question.
8. (A) I wish I could have helped you.  
(B) I was there.  
(C) I helped you.  
(D) I couldn't help you unless I was there.
9. (A) The giraffe is older than I am.  
(B) The giraffe is six inches tall.  
(C) The baby giraffe is very cute.  
(D) I am shorter than the baby giraffe.
10. (A) She likes the concert.  
(B) She prefers to play.  
(C) She went to the concert.  
(D) She didn't go to the concert.
11. (A) She is 34 years old.  
(B) She is 32 years old.  
(C) He is younger than she.  
(D) She married him when he was 23 years old.
12. (A) I will pay for the goods later.  
(B) I will donate money.  
(C) I will lower the price.  
(D) I will buy the goods.
13. (A) She had to buy some fruits yesterday.  
(B) She probably bought some fruits yesterday.  
(C) She was supposed to buy some fruits yesterday.  
(D) She didn't buy any fruits although she could've.
14. (A) Although she doesn't like baseball, her husband watches it.  
(B) Her husband lets her watch TV.  
(C) Both love the baseball games, so they watch them every night.  
(D) They like baseball games but they don't like to watch them on TV.



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15. (A) Mary must have received the tickets to the concert.  
(B) Mary must have seen many cars in San Francisco.  
(C) Mary received a speeding ticket.  
(D) Mary has many friends in San Francisco.
16. (A) Tom is not a bad student because he likes to study.  
(B) It's a shame that Tom doesn't like studying.  
(C) Tom hates studying but he doesn't get bad grades.  
(D) Tom is a bad student.
17. (A) One hundred and forty students came to his seminar.  
(B) Seventeen students came to his seminar.  
(C) Thirty-five students came to his seminar.  
(D) Thirty-four students came to his seminar.
18. (A) The President was laid off.  
(B) The President is quitting his job.  
(C) The President is going to return to his job.  
(D) The President did excellent work, so he was promoted.
19. (A) We often want to get together but only three times.  
(B) We see one another more than three times a year.  
(C) We wish we could see at least four times a year.  
(D) We get together less than three times a year now.
20. (A) The professor didn't go anywhere.  
(B) The professor suggested that the student go.  
(C) The professor agreed with the student's suggestion.  
(D) The student did not understand the professor's suggestion immediately.

**Part B**

**Directions:** In Part B you will hear short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third person will ask a question about what was said. You will hear each conversation and question about it just one time. Therefore, you must listen carefully to understand what each speaker says. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one is the best answer to the question you heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Look at the following example.

You will hear:

You will read: (A) Present Professor Smith with a picture.

Sample Answer

- (B) Photograph Professor Smith.  
(C) Put glass over the photograph.  
(D) Replace the broken headlight

From the conversation you learn that the woman thinks Professor Smith would like a photograph of the class. The best answer to the question "What does the woman think the class should do?" is (A), "Present Professor Smith with a picture." Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

21. (A) About an hour. (B) About 15 minutes.  
(C) An hour and a half. (D) A half an hour.
22. (A) He thinks he behaved appropriately.  
(B) He wants to be a diplomat.  
(C) Under the circumstances, he was not polite.  
(D) He thinks he wasn't fair to the listeners.
23. (A) He has to fill in for someone.  
(B) He has an appointment.  
(C) He thinks he has an opportunity to find another job.  
(D) He doesn't give a reason.
24. (A) Drive in the wind and rain.  
(B) Listen to John.  
(C) Go to an indoor theater.  
(D) See a film.
25. (A) In a counselor's office. (B) In a chemistry lab.  
(C) At a restaurant. (D) In cooking class.
26. (A) He's not going to ask for his professor's colleagues' help.  
(B) He's going to ask his professor to ask his colleagues for their help.  
(C) He's going to accept any assistance they can give.  
(D) He's not going to depend on his own connections.
27. (A) Take the train. (B) Take the plane.  
(C) Go separately. (D) It doesn't matter.
28. (A) A musician's work over the course of several years.  
(B) A country's influence on one's customs and language.  
(C) A musician's unchanging style in a foreign land.  
(D) Unending difficulty in borrowing foreign styles.

29. (A) Do a good show.  
(B) Get a cheaper ticket.  
(C) See the Johnsons.  
(D) Talk her into something.
30. (A) Buy new tickets.  
(B) Refuse to let them in.  
(C) Tell them what really happened.  
(D) Admit they were mistaken.
31. (A) Suggesting. (B) Demanding.  
(C) Remembering. (D) Agreeing.
32. (A) What school to attend.  
(B) Which districts are similar.  
(C) What the overall school system is like.  
(D) What student performance is.
33. (A) Making copies for use during the coffee break.  
(B) Reminding the woman to lock the door.  
(C) Telling about the bar being closed.  
(D) Explaining how to use something.
34. (A) Clothes. (B) Art.  
(C) Machinery. (D) Psychology.
35. (A) Not mention the people.  
(B) Not talk about what happened.  
(C) Say it to his face.  
(D) Turn red when it happens.

### Part C

**Directions:** In this part of the test, you will hear short talks and conversations. After each of them, you will be asked some questions. You will hear the talks and conversations and the questions about them just one time. They will not be written out for you. Therefore, you must listen carefully to understand what each speaker says.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one is the best answer to the question you heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Listen to this sample talk.

You will hear:

Now look at the following example.

You will hear:

- You will read: (A) They are impossible to guide.  
 (B) They may go up in flames.  
 (C) They tend to leak gas.  
 (D) They are cheaply made.

Sample Answer

☐ (A) ☒ (B) ☐ (C) ☐ (D)

The best answer to the question "Why are gas balloons considered dangerous?" is (B). "They may go up in flames." Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Now look at the next example.

You will hear:

- You will read: (A) Watch for changes in weather.  
 (B) Watch their altitude.  
 (C) Check for weak spots in their balloons.  
 (D) Test the strength of the ropes.

Sample Answer

☒ (A) ☐ (B) ☐ (C) ☐ (D)

The best answer to the question, "According to the speaker, what must balloon pilots be careful to do?" is (A), "Watch for changes in weather." Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

36. (A) University faculties.  
 (B) University graduate students only.  
 (C) University undergraduate students only.  
 (D) Both university graduate and undergraduate students.
37. (A) To provide driving aid to university students.  
 (B) To provide study of children's classroom behavior.  
 (C) To provide the remediation of speech deficiencies in adults.  
 (D) To provide the remediation of motor skill deficiencies in children.
38. (A) Chemistry laboratory experiences.  
 (B) Laboratory experiences in assessment procedures and prescriptive teaching.  
 (C) Teaching English in language laboratory.  
 (D) Learning how to drive a motorcycle.

39. (A) In some Building on an university campus.  
(B) In a driving school.  
(C) In the Reading Center.  
(D) In the planetarium.
40. (A) He left yesterday.  
(B) He will leave next month.  
(C) He will leave in a week.  
(D) He will leave this afternoon.
41. (A) All his expenses will be paid.  
(B) This is his first trip to a foreign country.  
(C) He likes to lie on beaches.  
(D) He will be able to meet many lawyers in Brazil.
42. (A) His boss. (B) His friend.  
(C) No one. (D) Two other lawyers.
43. (A) Money to buy some gifts. (B) Money to fly to Brazil.  
(C) Documents for work. (D) His swimming suit.
44. (A) Research awards.  
(B) Travel awards.  
(C) Computer allocation.  
(D) Automobile insurance award.
45. (A) Undergraduate students who are registered in their last year of study.  
(B) Doctoral candidates who are registered in their last year of study.  
(C) Undergraduate students who are attending a national professional meeting.  
(D) All students who finished their registration.
46. (A) All research expenses.  
(B) Special equipment for research.  
(C) Supplies for research.  
(D) Round trip air fare.
47. (A) Dean of Students. (B) Undergraduate Advisers.  
(C) Graduate Advisers. (D) Program Advisers.
48. (A) October 1, 1985.  
(B) October 15, 1985.  
(C) Not later than October 15, 1985.  
(D) Not earlier than October 1, 1985.
49. (A) 1776 (B) 1792  
(C) 1800 (D) 1814

50. (A) President. (B) Mrs. Adams.  
(C) James Hoban. (D) Mr. Adams.

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摒除冠冕堂皇的理論敘述，而以深入淺出的說明，配合易懂易背的實例，教您用現有的單字、成語和文法基礎，寫出夠 TOEFL 水準的文章。本書所有的英作文範例均由今年外藉人士英文比賽前二名得主 Michael Hardy 和 Bruce S. Stewart 親自執筆，並經過多位外籍老師共同審定，實為難得一見的好文章，值得你仔細研讀。

## SECTION I

### STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time: 25 minutes

### Part A

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

**Directions:** Questions 1-15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

#### Example I

Vegetables are an excellent source\_\_\_\_\_

Sample Answer

● (B) (C) (D)

vitamins.

- (A) of
- (B) has
- (C) where
- (D) that

The sentence should read, "Vegetables are an excellent source of vitamins. "Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

#### Example II

\_\_\_\_\_ in history when remarkable progress was made within a relatively short span of time.

Sample Answer

(A) (B) ● (D)

- (A) Periods
- (B) Throughout periods
- (C) There have been periods
- (D) Periods have been

The sentence should read, "There have been periods in his-

tory when remarkable progress was made within a relatively short span of time." Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

After you read the directions, begin work on the questions.

- Materials in ethics written between 1950 and 1980 provided \_\_\_\_\_ for the research.  
(A) the first source (B) the primary source  
(C) the primary resources (D) the former resource
- Seven of the ten theories studied \_\_\_\_\_ individual men.  
(A) developed (B) developing  
(C) were developed by (D) develop
- \_\_\_\_\_ that subgroups are integrated, they have recognized characteristics.  
(A) Many aspects (B) To the degree  
(C) Such (D) In points
- \_\_\_\_\_, you have to use some criterion..  
(A) Seldom (B) Respectively  
(C) Most of all (D) At any given time
- I would like to change my position, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) but only slightly (B) furthermore  
(C) and a few more (D) but only the extent
- The complex relationship between poet and poem \_\_\_\_\_ a primary concern of psychoanalytical critics in recent years.  
(A) being (B) have  
(C) has been (D) is having
- This is a world in which we have the means to make \_\_\_\_\_ happen everywhere.  
(A) much righteousness  
(B) a tremendous right thing  
(C) a great many more of the right things  
(D) more correctness
- Half the joke is the exaggeration; \_\_\_\_\_ is that this is no exaggeration at all.  
(A) the other joke (B) the other half  
(C) another half (D) the rest
- She loved to \_\_\_\_\_ from school.  
(A) watch the children coming home  
(B) see the children's coming home  
(C) glance the children coming home  
(D) look the children coming home.



10. I was \_\_\_\_\_ not as wise as I am now.  
 (A) recently (B) formerly  
 (C) already (D) during the past year
11. The dictionary itself cannot be wholly useful \_\_\_\_\_ one realizes some basic qualities of words.  
 (A) when (B) until  
 (C) though (D) because
12. Teaching a child to eat without making a mess takes more patience \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) than I expects (B) than I had supposed  
 (C) than I possess (D) than I do
13. A good file clerk is distinguished from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) a bad one because of the reading ability  
 (B) a poor one largely on the basis of competence in reading  
 (C) a better one depending on the speed reading  
 (D) a worse one on the basis of English
14. Because he had little education, his knowledge of the subject was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) limited (B) small in quantity  
 (C) minor (D) not large at all
15. Although Bob had certainly not been sickly as a boy, in recent years he \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) didn't feel well  
 (B) felt sick  
 (C) has been sick all the time  
 (D) had frequently felt good

### Part B

Directions: In questions 16-40 each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

#### Example I

A ray of light passing through the center  
 A B

of a thin lens keep its original direction.  
 C D

Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (D)