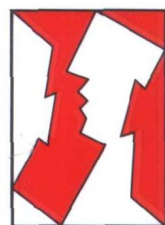


CHECK YOUR VOCABULARY FOR
ENGLISH FOR THE
TOEFL® TEST



撰 稿：马克·阿斯頓 泰茜·帕帕多波罗

托福
考试单词自测

A WORKBOOK FOR STUDENTS

编 辑：利兹·格瑞斯拜

TOEFL

中国大百科全书出版社

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前言

本书帮你备考托福。它可提高你的英语词汇能力,并训练你为在托福考试中拿高分所需的语言技能。本书覆盖了托福考试四大部分(即听力、语法结构、阅读理解和写作)的多数词汇考点。它提供词汇方面有用的复习和练习,可帮助你增强信心,帮助你提高托福考分。

本书在编写过程中采用了《美国英语学习词典》(书号:1-901659-69-0,彼得·柯林出版公司出版)中的材料;另外,考生在学习中也可使用《英语学习词典》(书号:1-901659-63-1,彼得·柯林出版公司出版)。请登录网站:www.petercollin.com。

本书可与《英语学习词典》或其他的为英语学习者编写的词典一起用于自学,亦可用作托福考试培训班上的课堂辅导材料。另外,本书也可用于复习自己的英语单词和对语法结构的理解。

本书主要特点

- 通过介绍,说明托福是个什么样的考试,并提供关于考试的有用信息。
- 词汇部分以相对独立的模块形式出现,包括以 Task 为主要方式的各种活动以及真实语境中的语言结构。
- 通过练习、字谜和单词游戏,可为在托福考试中拿高分逐步打下词汇和语法结构方面的基础。
- 以托福考试题型的形式出现的小测验,可检查你某方面技能的掌握情况,也可用于复习单词。
- 模拟写作练习,有助于读者熟悉托福考试写作部分中经常出现的主题类型。
- 词形记录表和词汇记录表,有助于读者建立起对自己有用的词汇和语言形式库。
- 答案解析可用于核对自测结果。

Introduction

Information about the TOEFL® Test

The purpose of the TOEFL® Test is to evaluate a non-native English speaker's proficiency in the English language. Almost one million students every year from 180 countries register to take the TOEFL® Test: the majority of universities and colleges in North America as well as in other English-speaking countries require official TOEFL® Test score reports for admission. The test is also used by institutions in other countries where English is the language of instruction. In addition, government agencies, scholarship programs, and licensing/certification agencies use TOEFL® Test scores to evaluate English proficiency. An acceptable score depends on the particular institution or agency involved.

TOEFL® Test programs

There are three TOEFL® testing programs: the **Supplemental Paper-Based TOEFL® Test**, the **Computer-Based TOEFL® Test** and the **Institutional TOEFL® Test**.

The *Supplemental Paper-Based TOEFL® Test* and the *Computer-Based TOEFL® Test* are both official administrations. The *Institutional TOEFL® Test* is not an official administration and is used for admission, placement or employment only at the school or agency offering the test.

The *Computer-Based TOEFL® (CBT)*, which was introduced in July 1998 in many parts of the world, combines many of the question types used in the traditional paper-based test with new question types that can be offered only on the computer. The *Supplemental Paper-Based TOEFL® Test* program is a paper and pencil version of the TOEFL® Test, which was reintroduced temporarily to replace mobile computer mobile testing in a few remote places. When the *Computer-Based TOEFL® Test* is phased in for your area you must take the *Computer-Based TOEFL® Test*, as all paper-based TOEFL® tests will be gradually replaced.

You can find further information and order a TOEFL® Test Information Bulletin if you visit the TOEFL® Test website at www.toefl.org.

All TOEFL® Test programs test the same four language skills—listening, structure, writing and reading—in three separate sections:

Section 1: **Listening**

Section 2: **Structure/Writing**

Section 3: **Reading**

The *Computer-Based TOEFL® Test* has a **Writing** section in which you have to write a short essay on a topic assigned by the computer from a pool of topics. The **Listening** and **Structure** sections are '**computer-adaptive**' in the *Computer-Based TOEFL® Test*, i.e. only one question appears on the screen, and everyone does not receive the same questions. Questions are chosen from a very large pool of questions, categorized by difficulty and content and based on how you answer the previous questions. For instance, the first question you receive in a computer-adaptive section will be of average difficulty. If you answer it correctly you are given a more difficult question, if you answer it incorrectly you are given an easier one. You receive more points for answering difficult questions correctly than you do for answering average or easy questions correctly.

The **Reading** section of the test is **not adaptive**. This section is similar to that of the paper-based test in that you will receive passages and accompanying sets of questions. Because the selection of these passages and questions will not be based on your performance, you will be allowed to omit items or go back to previous questions.

If you have little experience with computers, there is a **Tutorial** at the beginning of the *Computer-Based TOEFL® Test* to help you become familiar with using a mouse, scrolling and answering all the question

Introduction

types on the test.

The *Supplemental Paper-Based TOEFL® Test* and the *Institutional TOEFL® Test* are different from the *Computer-Based TOEFL® Test* because the test designs are different. The paper-based TOEFL tests are **linear** tests, i.e. all the questions appear in a row and everyone receives the same questions. The *Supplemental Paper-based TOEFL® Test* does not have a composition section if you take the TOEFL® Test in August, October, December, February or May. You will also have to take the **TWE (Test of Written English)** and you may have to take the **TSE (Test of Spoken English)** if you apply for positions as teaching assistants or certification in the health professions.

The **test design** for both the paper and the computer-based tests assures that all test takers will be tested on similar skills (e.g., comprehension of main idea, understanding of inferences) and subject matter (a variety of topics for lectures and passages).

The Sections of the TOEFL® Test

The three sections of TOEFL® Test four language skills.

Listening measures the ability to understand short conversations and longer talks in English as it is spoken in North America. This section tests comprehension of main ideas, supporting ideas, important details, and inferences. You will both see and hear the questions before the answer choices appear.

Structure measures the ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. The language tested is formal, rather than conversational. When topics have a national context, they refer to US or Canadian history, culture, art, or literature. However, knowledge of these contexts is not needed to answer the questions.

Reading measures the ability to understand short passages similar in topic and style to academic texts used in North American colleges and universities. You will read a variety of short passages on academic subjects and answer several questions about each passage.

Writing measures the ability to write in English on an assigned topic. This includes the ability to generate and organize ideas, to support these ideas with examples or evidence, and to compose in standard written English a response to the assigned topic. You will not have a choice of topics and you **must write on the topic you are assigned**. You must choose whether to type your essay on the computer or to handwrite on the answer sheet provided.

Timetable for the Computer- Based TOEFL® Test

Tutorial (Untimed)	Computer Skills	7 tutorials
Section 1 (40–60 minutes)	Listening	30–50 questions
Section 2: Part One (15–20 minutes)	Structure	20–25 questions
Break (5 minutes)		
Section 3 (70–90 minutes)	Reading	44–55 questions
Section 2: Part Two (30 minutes)	Essay	1 question

Total time: 4.5 hours

Introduction

Timetable for the Supplemental Paper-Based TOEFL® Test

Section 1 (40 minutes)	Listening Comprehension	50 questions
Section 2 (25 minutes)	Structure & Written Expression	40 questions
Section 3 (55 minutes)	Reading Comprehension	50 questions
TWE (30 minutes)	Essay	1 question

Total time: 3 hours

Preparing for the TOEFL® Test

1. If you do not have a good basic knowledge of English, you should take an English language course. Then you can start a TOEFL® Test preparation course and use TOEFL® Test materials which are designed to prepare you for the test.
2. Study on a regular basis and don't try to learn everything the week before the exam date. An attempt to study English for the first time shortly before taking the test will not be very helpful.
3. Every kind of English practice can be helpful. Reading English newspapers or magazine articles is good for building your reading comprehension skills. Listening to the radio or television in English or watching an English movie will improve your listening skills.
4. Adding new words to your vocabulary by using an appropriate dictionary, such as the **American English Study Dictionary** or **English Study Dictionary** (published by *Peter Collin Publishing*), will help you acquire the vocabulary necessary to answer the questions of the TOEFL® Test successfully.
5. Working carefully through the tasks and exercises in this workbook and checking your answers in the Answer key will help you highlight your weak areas. Taking the practice tests will allow you to check your progress.
6. Practice budgeting your time as the TOEFL® Test is taken under certain time-limit pressures. It is a good idea to do the TOEFL® Test-format exercises and practice tests in this workbook in test-time conditions and if possible using answer sheets.
7. Do not try to memorize questions from this or any other book. Instead concentrate on improving your language skills, listening, structure, writing and reading. Try to spend time preparing every day for at least an hour.

Good Luck!

Contents

1 SECTION I:BUILDING YOUR VOCABULARY	43 SECTION V:PRACTICING VOCABULARY IN CONTEXT
2 Word formation: nouns	44 Architecture
4 Plurals of nouns	46 The automobile
6 Word formation: adjectives	47 Business
7 Opposites of adjectives	48 Clothing
9 Word formation: verbs	49 Conversations
10 Prefixes	50 Crime & the law
11 Words that sound alike	52 Education
12 Words with the same spelling	54 Food & drink
13 Idioms	55 Government
14 Word choice	56 Medicine & health
15 SECTION II:UNDERSTANDING & USING PARTS OF SPEECH	58 Music
16 Nouns	60 The natural environment
17 Adjectives 1	62 Science
18 Adjectives 2	63 Sport
19 Verbs 1	65 Travel & vacations
20 Verbs 2	67 SECTION VI:PUZZLES & WORD GAMES
21 Verbs 3	68 Word association: missing links
22 Phrasal verbs 1	69 Communicative crossword 1
23 Phrasal verbs 2	71 Anagrams
24 Adverbs	72 Communicative crossword 2
25 Prepositions	74 SECTION VII:PRACTICE TESTS
26 SECTION III:PRACTICING YOUR GENERAL VOCABULARY	75 Practice test 1
27 Cause & effect	78 Practice test 2
28 Contrast & comparison	81 Practice test 3
29 Explaining & adding more information	84 Practice test 4
30 Identifying the task	87 Practice essay questions
31 Time	88 Word forms record sheet
32 SECTION IV:REVIEWING LANGUAGE TOPICS	89 Vocabulary record sheet
33 Comparatives	
34 Conditionals	
35 Count and noncount nouns	
37 Parallel structure	
38 Passives	
39 Past tense: regular verbs	
40 Past tense: irregular verbs	
41 Pronouns	
42 Verbs: mixed tenses	95 Answer key

SECTION I:

BUILDING YOUR VOCABULARY

A wide vocabulary is key to doing well on all sections of the TOEFL Test. The exercises in this section will help you to develop strategies for building your TOEFL Test vocabulary. They will encourage you to identify links between words and to learn words that are morphologically related (e.g. verbs and nouns that have the same stem). This is a more flexible and effective way of building your vocabulary than simply memorizing lists of words. Make sure that you read and listen to as much authentic English as possible and apply the vocabulary-building strategies from these exercises to all new material.

Read articles in newspapers and magazines, encyclopedias and college textbooks. Listen to radio and television newscasts, weather reports and documentaries. Watch movies in English. When you come across a new word or expression, add it to the vocabulary record sheets at the back of this workbook. Learn the new words and review them periodically.

Remember that using a dictionary is an essential part of successful language learning. The Peter Collin Publishing *American English Study Dictionary* gives clear definitions, provides information about grammar and gives sample sentences to show how words are used in context. It is a good idea to refer to it when you are checking your answers to the following exercises and recording new vocabulary.

Word formation: nouns

构词法:名词

Many verbs can be changed to nouns by adding extra letters to the end of the word (e.g. *-ation*, *-ion*, *-ment*) or by changing other features of the word. Making sure that you know the different forms of the words you learn is a fast way to expand your English vocabulary.

Exercise 1.

下表中的词均为动词。它们的名词形式是什么? 将其名词形式写在横线上。题 1 为已完成的实例。

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|-------|
| 1. abolish | <u>abolition</u> | 8. illustrate | _____ |
| 2. achieve | _____ | 9. justify | _____ |
| 3. commit | _____ | 10. modernize | _____ |
| 4. disagree | _____ | 11. object | _____ |
| 5. emphasize | _____ | 12. postpone | _____ |
| 6. fail | _____ | 13. refuse | _____ |
| 7. gain | _____ | 14. speculate | _____ |

Exercise 2.

首先根据本书正文后的 Answer key 检查你做的 Exercise 1 的答案,然后将下列句子中的动词换成名词,重新改写句子。不能改换句子的意思。题 1 为已完成的实例。

1. The vice-principal was modest about what he had achieved at the college.

The vice-principal was modest about his achievements at the college

2. We requested that the meeting be postponed until next week.

We requested the _____

3. The book is illustrated with color pictures of the birds.

The book has color _____

4. The interviewee didn't get the job because he refused to wear a suit.

The interviewee didn't get the job due to his _____

构词法:名词 Word formation: nouns

5. The two examiners disagreed over who should get the best mark.

The two examiners had a _____

6. The tutor emphasized the importance of completing the assignment.

The tutor placed great _____

7. Dennis failed in his first attempt.

Dennis' first attempt was _____

8. The dollar gained five cents on the foreign exchange markets.

The dollar made a _____

9. The presidential candidate committed himself to lowering taxes.

The presidential candidate made _____

10. Would you object to my smoking?

Do you have any _____

11. The spokesman justified the tax rise as an effort to increase welfare funds.

Increasing welfare funds was the spokesman's _____

12. The press are speculating that the governor will resign.

There is _____

13. When the party was modernized, it attracted more voters.

More voters were attracted to the party when it underwent _____

14. When was slave trading abolished?

When did the _____

Don't forget to keep a record of the words and expressions that you have learned, review your notes from time to time and try to use new vocabulary items whenever possible.

Plurals of nouns 名词的复数

Most nouns have a plural form. When you learn a new noun during your preparation, you should make sure that you know its correct plural form.

Often the plural is regular:

Singular noun ending	Change	Regular plural examples
-ch, -s, -sh, -ss, -x	+ es	patch – patches bus – buses dish – dishes glass – glasses box – boxes
consonant + y	y → ies	baby – babies
others	+ s	college – colleges dollar – dollars

There are a number of noun endings that *sometimes* have irregular endings:

Singular noun ending	Regular plural examples	Irregular plural examples
-a	agendas, encyclopedias	larvae
-ex, -ix	complexes, sixes	indices, appendices
-f	beliefs, cliffs	knives, leaves
-is	irises	analyses, crises
-o	-s: photos, radios -es: embargoes, potatoes -s or -es: cargos or cargoes volcanos or volcanoes	
-on	lions, stations	criteria, phenomena
-um	albums, gymnasiums	bacteria, strata
-us	bonuses, viruses	fungi, radii

Other irregular plurals include: child – children, foot – feet, man – men, woman – women.

Note that the plural for some nouns is the same as the singular, e.g. aircraft, moose, offspring.

Don't forget to keep a record of the words and expressions that you have learned, review your notes from time to time and try to use new vocabulary items whenever possible.

名词的复数

Plurals of nouns

下表中的 A 栏有 15 个名词。从其 B 栏或 C 栏中确定并圈出每个名词的正确复数形式。题 1 为已完成的实例。

	<i>Column A</i>	<i>Column B</i>	<i>Column C</i>
1.	address	addreses	addresses
2.	President-elect	Presidents-elect	President-elects
3.	activity	activites	activities
4.	emergency	emergences	emergencies
5.	hero	heroes	heros
6.	analysis	analyses	analyses
7.	congresswoman	congresseswoman	congresswomen
8.	tooth	teeth	tooths
9.	emphasis	emphasises	emphases
10.	aircraft	aircraft	aircrafts
11.	cranberry	cranberries	cranberrys
12.	reply	replys	replies
13.	gunman	gunmen	gunsmens
14.	query	querys	queries
15.	shelf	shelfs	shelves

Word formation: adjectives

构词法:形容词

研究所学每个单词的不同形式,是扩展自己词汇量的一种好方法。在这个练习中,你将使用某些名词的形容词形式。A 栏句子中的斜体均为名词。它们的形容词形式是什么?用其正确的形容词形式完成 B 栏中的句子。要记住,一般形容词的词尾包括: -ful, -ry 和 -ous。
题 1 为已完成的实例。

Column A	Column B
1. Henry had a lot of <i>experience</i> in business matters.	Henry was very <u><i>experienced in business</i></u> <u><i>matters</i></u>
2. <i>Helpfulness</i> is very much a part of Barbara's character.	Barbara is very _____.
3. The student's second comment was a direct <i>contradiction</i> of his first statement.	The student's two statements were _____.
4. The Professor's report was the source of much <i>controversy</i> .	The Professor's report was very _____.
5. The government had the <i>determination</i> to carry through the legislation.	The government was _____.
6. The firefighter couldn't enter the room because of the <i>intensity</i> of the flames.	The firefighter couldn't enter the room because the flames were too _____.
7. There is plenty of <i>space</i> in the garage.	The garage is really _____.
8. The expansion of the Internet has brought great <i>prosperity</i> to the US economy.	The expansion of the Internet has made the US economy _____.
9. Greg didn't have much <i>enthusiasm</i> for his schoolwork.	Greg wasn't very _____.
10. The President enjoyed huge <i>popularity</i> until the welfare system collapsed.	The President was extremely _____.

形容词的反义词 Opposites of adjectives

You will probably find it easier to assimilate new vocabulary for the TOEFL Test if you learn words in related groups, rather than in isolation. It makes sense, therefore, to learn pairs of opposites together.

Many adjectives can be made into their opposite form by adding prefixes (e.g. *dis-*, *il-*, *im-*, *in-*, *ir-*, *un-*). Unfortunately, there are very few rules to tell you which adjectives take which prefixes; you have to learn each one individually. It is worth remembering, however, that the most common prefix is *un-*.

Exercise 1.

通过加前缀将下列形容词转化为其反义词。题 1 为已完成的实例。

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <u>un</u> likely | 11. _____ proper |
| 2. _____ logical | 12. _____ certain |
| 3. _____ appropriate | 13. _____ active |
| 4. _____ responsible | 14. _____ literate |
| 5. _____ patient | 15. _____ relevant |
| 6. _____ possible | 16. _____ satisfied |
| 7. _____ honest | 17. _____ fortunate |
| 8. _____ expected | 18. _____ obedient |
| 9. _____ regular | 19. _____ accessible |
| 10. _____ convincing | 20. _____ legal |

Don't forget to keep a record of the words and expressions that you have learned, review your notes from time to time and try to use new vocabulary items whenever possible.

Opposites of adjectives 形容词的反义词

Exercise 2.

用上述 Exercise 1 中的反义词完成下列句子。题 1 为已完成的实例。

1. The resignation of the vice-president was most unexpected – she seemed to be enjoying the job so much.
2. Cindy was _____ with her job and decided to start looking for a new one.
3. The volcano has been _____ for many centuries. Whether it will remain so for much longer is a source of great debate amongst vulcanologists.
4. It is _____ to sell liquor without a license.
5. The student was _____ to leave the lecture. He needed to meet a friend at the other end of the campus.
6. Many employers in the media regard Media Studies as _____ to the day-to-day workings of the industry.
7. It's _____ to greet a Japanese businessman with a kiss.
8. The only way to enter the lecture theatre was via the staircase, making it _____ for disabled students.
9. Most self-respecting scientists would consider it _____ to turn base metal into gold.
10. With so few schools or teachers, it is hardly surprising that so many children are _____.
11. Richie had only one more question to answer in the exam. It was therefore _____ that his pen ran out of ink.
12. The doctor was _____ as to whether the operation would benefit the patient.

Extension. Work with a partner and test each other. One partner closes the book, while the other asks questions such as "What's the opposite of likely?"

构词法: 动词 Word formation: verbs

Learning words that are related in structure is an effective way of building your vocabulary. Exercise 1 will familiarize you with nouns and verbs that have the same stem, and Exercise 2 will give you practice in using some of these verbs.

Exercise 1. 下表中的单词均为名词。这些名词的动词形式是什么? 将其动词形式写在横线上。题 1 为已完成的实例。

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. allowance <u>allow</u> | 11. diagnosis _____ |
| 2. experiment _____ | 12. maintenance _____ |
| 3. arrangement _____ | 13. disapproval _____ |
| 4. illustration _____ | 14. omission _____ |
| 5. calculation _____ | 15. endorsement _____ |
| 6. collision _____ | 16. prediction _____ |
| 7. celebration _____ | 17. examination _____ |
| 8. involvement _____ | 18. recovery _____ |
| 9. development _____ | 19. exclusion _____ |
| 10. limitation _____ | 20. submission _____ |

Exercise 2. 从 Exercise 1 中选择 10 个动词并用每个动词写一个句子。将每个动词的正确形式写在右栏中, 在句子中将其所在位置留空。然后将右栏文字遮住, 让其他学生根据左边句子说出应填的动词形式。例如:

- | |
|--|
| 1. <u>He</u> <u>his fiftieth birthday with an expensive party.</u> <u>celebrated</u> |
| 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ |
| 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ |
| 8. _____ |
| 9. _____ |
| 10. _____ |