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高分新托福

Rick Crooks 江 璞○著

阅读 120

(第二版)

TOEFL iBT



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自序

从第一次踏上讲台担任托福听力教师以来，不知不觉已经走过了 30 多个年头。其间实际缴费报名参加考试的次数已经多到自己都数不清了。

■ 100 多次的考试记录，可谓空前绝后

从最早的纸笔考试，到 2000 年改制为 CBT 计算机考试（台湾以及香港地区），再到 2006 年又改制为现在的 iBT 考试，我大概考了 100 多次，或许可以去申报吉尼斯纪录了。其中纸笔考试考了四十几次，CBT 考试考了五十几次，新制的 iBT 考试也已经考了 6 次。考试的地点分布在中国、美国和加拿大等地。

就托福考试而言，我可以说是身经百战。这样的记录我想不是绝后，大概也是空前了吧。

年初到北京开会，晚间和一群友人聚餐，其中许多是新朋友，聊到考托福的经验，有一位新朋友很同情地问我：“您怎么考了这么多次都还没能及格啊？”听完不知道该怎么回答才好。

■ 通过实战，实时掌握考题的最新变化

别以为我考托福是屡战屡败、屡败屡战，其实不断地去报名考试，为的是真正了解出题的方向，使我能有的放矢地从事托福考试教学辅导。iBT 考试一定会有许多新的题型修正。为了了解这方面的信息，我除了在中国台湾报考之外，还不惜飞到美国、加拿大参加考试。果然在参加 2006 年 8 月的考试时我就发现 Speaking 部分有了和官方指南不相同的题型。对于这一点，我并不觉得意外，同时认为这样的状况在短期内会持续进行，这种通过实战收获的经验，使我在教学中如虎添翼。我想自己参加考试的次数还会再继续累积下去。

■ 我看新托福

过去 30 年，中国无数的学子前往美国深造。每个人都考到 600 多分的成绩，照说英文应该没有问题了呀，结果却不是如此。许多人到了美国课堂上张嘴不能说，提笔不能写，实际的英文程度和 600 多分的托福成绩根本不相当。美国的大学对于这样的现象头痛不已，于是反过来要求 ETS 一定要改变现有的

考试模式,必须要开发出一种能够真正测试学生英文实力的工具,这也就是iBT考试的背景。

新的托福考试将听说读写四项基本功综合在一块,答案的呈现也不再只限于选择题。从我个人的角度来看,我认为这么做是对的,毕竟到了国外,总不会在每天的日常生活情境里都是ABC或D的选择吧?但是换个角度来看,iBT考试虽然在英文程度上(词汇的难易、阅读文章的深度等)没有加深,可是在考试准备上面就困难了许多。从前,大概只需要学点考试技巧,背些单词,记住语法的规则,最多再背些考试真题,练习一下作文的模板,反复操练这些基本功就差不多了。但是要对付现在的iBT考试,这些招式就派不上太大的用场了。

iBT考试的综合题型要求考生能听能读,然后再把听读所得到的内容说出来、写出来。换言之,听读不懂就说写不出。即便听读可以,如果说写不行,结果还是枉然。要能在新的托福考试中胜出,四项基本功缺一不可。另外,iBT考试的真题数量不多,可供练习参考的内容有限,也加大了准备的难度。

■ 新托福其实没有想像中那么困难

在参加了6次正式考试以后,我愿意跟所有考生共勉的是新托福没有想像中那么的困难,它仍旧只是个英文能力考试,只要你具有一定的实力——请注意我指的是真正运用英文的实力,而不是考试的技巧——那么要通过考试还是可以期待的。

为了帮助考生进一步地了解考试,我们准备出版一系列的参考书籍,讲授我对托福考试的长期研究成果和身经百战获得的信息。在书中除具有逼真的题型练习外,还附有详细的解析与重要词汇,同时我们特别为每一本书制作了兼具考试与练习功能的互动光盘,通过光盘的实战练习,读者们不但可以增加许多临场经验,更能反复练习以快速增强实力,这是市面上不多见的设计。希望凭借本人30多年来的教学以及考试心得,所完成的TOEFL-iBT考试辅导丛书能帮助学子们成功迈进海外深造之路。

江 汉

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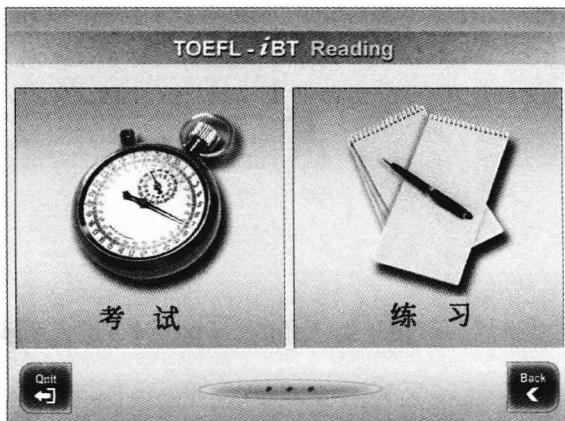
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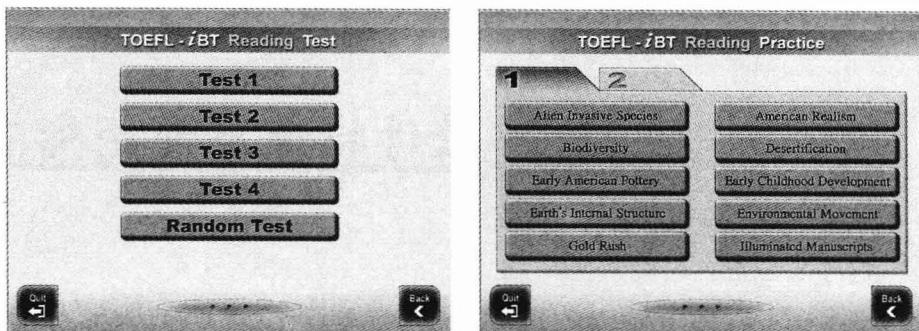
1 程序主画面

(1) 进入程序：读者按下 **Start** 键，即可进入 TOEFL-iBT Reading 程序。



(2) 本程序分为练习和考试两部分，建议读者先进入练习，待完成各章节练习后，再进入考试选项，进行模拟测验。





2 练习篇操作介绍

《高分新托福阅读 120》共有二十篇文章，每一篇文章约有十三个与该文章有关的阅读测验，读者可以反复练习，相信可以提高应对托福考试阅读测验的能力。

有一点要特别注意：托福阅读测验中的题型相当多元化，请务必了解题意后再进行测验，这样才能减少错误，得到高分。

(1) 任选一文章进入后，即可进行练习。

Read the whole passage before you begin to answer the question.
However you will be able to see the passage again with the question.
When you are ready to go on to the questions, click on Next.

Biodiversity

The word "biodiversity" is a term heard with increasing frequency in the ongoing debate over how best to protect the world's environment, and more specifically, how to preserve its rapidly disappearing natural resources and species. In very general terms, "biodiversity" refers to the number of plant and animal species that can be found in a particular habitat or ecosystem. This is apparently a very simple concept, but the simplicity of it belies its significance. A better popular understanding of the real meaning of biodiversity and of its importance to the circumstances in which we presently find ourselves is critical to the success of efforts to protect the environment, and therefore essential to our own survival.

Global biodiversity, which is the total number of plant and animal species existing on the planet at any one time, can only be estimated, and only very roughly estimated at that. Undoubtedly, many species remain to be discovered. Some of these, such as insects and microscopic life, are small enough to have escaped our notice, while others dwell in areas we have only begun to explore, the species inhabiting the deepest ocean depths, for example. It must also be remembered that we are in the midst of a mass extinction. The rate of disappearance of species is estimated to be between 1,000 and 10,000 times faster than the average for the history of life on earth. Taken together, these two uncertain elements prevent the global biodiversity estimate from becoming much more than an educated

(2) 阅读完文章后，可按下右上角的 [Next] 键，进入测验题。

Practice - Biodiversity

What was the author's main purpose in writing the passage?

- To explain why biodiversity is essential to our survival
- To explain the concept of biodiversity
- To show why local biodiversity is more important than global biodiversity
- The dangers that result from declining biodiversity

Biodiversity

The word "biodiversity" is a term I used with increasing frequency in the 1980s to draw attention to the need to protect the world's environment, and more specifically, how to prevent its rapidly dwindling numbers of plant and animal species. In very general terms, "biodiversity" refers to the number of plant and animal species that can be found in a particular habitat or ecosystem. This is apparently a very simple concept, but the simplicity of it belies its significance. A better popular understanding of the real meaning of biodiversity and of its importance to us all, the circumstances in which we presently find ourselves is critical to the success of efforts to protect the environment, and therefore essential to our own survival.

Global biodiversity, which is the total number of plant and animal species existing on the planet at any one time, can only be estimated, and only very roughly estimated at that. Unfortunately, many species remain to be discovered. Some of these, such as insects and microorganisms, are small enough to have escaped our notice, while others dwell in areas we have only begun to explore, the species inhabiting them having yet to be identified. It must also be remembered that we are in the midst of a mass extinction event. Species are now disappearing at a rate estimated to be between 1,000 and 10,000 times faster than the natural rate of extinction would occur. Furthermore, these two circumscribed elements prevent the global biodiversity estimate from becoming much more than an educated

(3) 进入测验题后, 读者依左侧所提问的问题, 在阅读右侧相关文章后, 选择正确的答案即可。读者在作答后, 可按下 **Answer** 键, 查看答案是否正确。

Practice - Biodiversity

What was the author's main purpose in writing the passage?

- To explain why biodiversity is essential to our survival
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(4) 作答后按下 **Next** 或 **Back**, 作答下一题或上一题; 读者也可以按下 **Review** 检查是否有题目未答。若读者对任一题目有问题可以点选题号, 然后按下 **Go to Question** 即可回到所选择的题目, 或是按下 **Return** 回到刚刚所作答的题目。

Practice - Biodiversity

In this table you can see each of the questions in this section. The Status column indicates whether a question has been answered, skipped or not yet viewed. You can find the last question you viewed by looking for the highlighted row.

To return to any question in the table simply click anywhere on the line corresponding to that question and then click on the Go to Question button in the top right of the interface.

To exit the Review page and return to your last position in the test, click on the Return button at the top right of the interface.

| Number | Description | Status |
|--------|---|----------------|
| 1 | What was the author's main purpose in writing the passage? | Not Yet Viewed |
| 2 | What is the primary purpose of the first paragraph? | Not Yet Viewed |
| 3 | What does the author mean by the statement "This is apparently a very simple concept, but the simplicity of it belies its significance."? | Not Yet Viewed |
| 4 | What does the author mean by the statement "A better popular understanding of the real meaning of biodiversity and of its importance to us all, the circumstances in which we presently find ourselves is critical to the success of efforts to protect the environment, and therefore essential to our own survival."? | Not Yet Viewed |
| 5 | What does the author mean by the statement "Global biodiversity, which is the total number of plant and animal species existing on the planet at any one time, can only be estimated, and only very roughly estimated at that."? | Not Yet Viewed |
| 6 | What does the author mean by the statement "Unfortunately, many species remain to be discovered. Some of these, such as insects and microorganisms, are small enough to have escaped our notice, while others dwell in areas we have only begun to explore, the species inhabiting them having yet to be identified."? | Not Yet Viewed |
| 7 | What does the author mean by the statement "It must also be remembered that we are in the midst of a mass extinction event. Species are now disappearing at a rate estimated to be between 1,000 and 10,000 times faster than the natural rate of extinction would occur. Furthermore, these two circumscribed elements prevent the global biodiversity estimate from becoming much more than an educated | Not Yet Viewed |
| 8 | What does the author mean by the statement "In very general terms, "biodiversity" refers to the number of plant and animal species that can be found in a particular habitat or ecosystem."? | Not Yet Viewed |
| 9 | What does the author mean by the statement "The word "biodiversity" is a term I used with increasing frequency in the 1980s to draw attention to the need to protect the world's environment, and more specifically, how to prevent its rapidly dwindling numbers of plant and animal species."? | Not Yet Viewed |
| 10 | What does the author mean by the statement "This is apparently a very simple concept, but the simplicity of it belies its significance."? | Not Yet Viewed |
| 11 | What does the author mean by the statement "A better popular understanding of the real meaning of biodiversity and of its importance to us all, the circumstances in which we presently find ourselves is critical to the success of efforts to protect the environment, and therefore essential to our own survival."? | Not Yet Viewed |
| 12 | What does the author mean by the statement "Global biodiversity, which is the total number of plant and animal species existing on the planet at any one time, can only be estimated, and only very roughly estimated at that."? | Not Yet Viewed |
| 13 | What does the author mean by the statement "Unfortunately, many species remain to be discovered. Some of these, such as insects and microorganisms, are small enough to have escaped our notice, while others dwell in areas we have only begun to explore, the species inhabiting them having yet to be identified."? | Not Yet Viewed |
| 14 | What does the author mean by the statement "It must also be remembered that we are in the midst of a mass extinction event. Species are now disappearing at a rate estimated to be between 1,000 and 10,000 times faster than the natural rate of extinction would occur. Furthermore, these two circumscribed elements prevent the global biodiversity estimate from becoming much more than an educated | Not Yet Viewed |
| 15 | What does the author mean by the statement "In very general terms, "biodiversity" refers to the number of plant and animal species that can be found in a particular habitat or ecosystem."? | Not Yet Viewed |

3 考试篇操作介绍

本软件共有四组考试练习题供读者选择，抑或您可选择 Random Test 由系统为您随机挑选测验试题。

(1) 每一组测验题组，是由五篇文章组成，每篇文章各有约 13 个相关之问题。

(2) 按下所要进行的测验题组后，进入 Directions for the Reading Section，阅读之后按下右上角的 **Continue** 键，开始进行测验。

TOEFL iBT Reading

Test 3

Directions for the Reading Section

The reading part of the test is composed of several passages. Each of these is followed by a number of questions to test your understanding of what is contained in the passage. Most of the questions are worth one point, but the last question in each set is usually worth more than one point.

You will be given 20 minutes to read each passage and to answer the questions that accompany it. Certain specialized words or phrases may appear in blue text in the passage. Definitions are provided for these words. Just click on the word to see the definition appear.

You can move forward or backward throughout the reading section of the test. Use the Next and the Back buttons in the top right corner of your screen to accomplish this.

To access a particular section of the passage you have just read, simply click on the text at any time during the reading section. Then click the Read Later button. You may return to the last section you were reading directly from the menu table once by clicking on the Return button. You may go to another section by clicking on the text or names of the question as it appears in the table and then clicking on the Go to Question button.

When you are ready to begin the reading section of this test, click on the Continue button.

TOEFL iBT Reading

Test 3

Maine Rushmore

In December of 1923, Doane Robinson, then the aging director of the South Dakota State Historical Society, had a vision of a massive memorial carved from the stone of the South Dakota mountains, a monument so large it would put any existing one to shame. He didn't know exactly what he wanted to do with his idea, but he did know that he wanted to tell all who came to the state of South Dakota about his dream of giants majestically arrayed along the South Dakota skyline. He envisioned enormous granite representations of western figures both famous and infamous: men like General George Custer, Buffalo Bill Cody, Lewis and Clark, and legendary Sioux warriors.

(3) 阅读完文章后，可按下右上角的 **Next** 键，进入测验题。

TOEFL iBT Reading

Test 3

What is the main subject of the passage?

- The work of one of America's greatest sculptors
- The creation of a national monument
- The contributions of America's most important presidents
- Historical sculpture in the US.

Mount Rushmore

In December of 1923, Doane Robinson, then the aging director of the South Dakota State Historical Society, had a vision of a massive memorial carved from the stone of the South Dakota mountains, a monument so large it would put any existing one to shame. He didn't know exactly what he wanted to do with his idea, but he did know that he wanted to tell all who came to the state of South Dakota about his dream of giants majestically arrayed along the South Dakota skyline. He envisioned enormous granite representations of western figures both famous and infamous: men like General George Custer, Buffalo Bill Cody, Lewis and Clark, and legendary Sioux warriors.

(4) 要提醒读者注意每一篇文章阅读及作答时间总共 20 分钟，时间一到不能再作答，必须进行到下一篇文章。另外画面的右上角会显示出剩余的时间，读者也可按下 **Hide Time** 隐藏时间。

What is the main subject of the passage?

- The work of one of America's greatest sculptors
- The creation of a national monument
- The contributions of America's most important presidents
- Historical sculpture in the US

Mount Rushmore

In December of 1923, Doane Robinson, then the aging director of the South Dakota State Historical Society, had a vision of a massive memorial carved from the stone of the South Dakota mountains, a memorial so large it would put Stonehenge to shame. He told his wife about his dream by this vision and he told all who would listen of his dream of giants magnificently arrayed along the South Dakota skyline. His vision was not unique. In fact, there were others who also had similar dreams. One man, however, whose figures both famous and infamous, men like General George Custer, Buffalo Bill Cody, Lewis and Clark, and legendary Sioux chieftain, Red Cloud.

Robinson spoke to clubs and business organizations and wrote letters to the public to solicit his dream. Many South Dakotans agreed that a colossal sculpture would attract thousands of tourists to the state. Others found the intent ludicrous. Robinson enlisted the aid of Senator Peter Norbeck to carry his dream to the U.S. Senator Peter Norbeck, a respected man with political clout, was instrumental in getting the project off the ground. He was able to convince Senator Norbeck that the administration of his constituents, the farmers and ranchers of South Dakota who had seen the White House proposal, approved the project because the senior senator's imagination, and he encouraged the historian to seek out a sculptor who could commit himself to the task. He also suggested the location where the mountain that was predestined to be created - Mount Rushmore, South Dakota.

What is the main subject of the passage?

- The work of one of America's greatest sculptors
- The creation of a national monument
- The contributions of America's most important presidents
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Mount Rushmore

In December of 1923, Doane Robinson, then the aging director of the South Dakota State Historical Society, had a vision of a massive memorial carved from the stone of the South Dakota mountains, a memorial so large it would put Stonehenge to shame. He told his wife about his dream by this vision and he told all who would listen of his dream of giants magnificently arrayed along the South Dakota skyline. His vision was not unique. In fact, there were others who also had similar dreams. One man, however, whose figures both famous and infamous, men like General George Custer, Buffalo Bill Cody, Lewis and Clark, and legendary Sioux chieftain, Red Cloud.

Robinson, however, had a plan. He gathered signatures and wrote letter after letter to recruit support for his dream. Many South Dakotans agreed that a colossal sculpture would attract thousands of tourist visitors to the state. Others found the idea ridiculous. Robinson had a friend who was instrumental in getting the project off the ground. U.S. Senator Peter Norbeck, a respected man with political clout, was instrumental in getting the project off the ground. He was able to convince Senator Norbeck that the administration of his constituents, the farmers and ranchers of South Dakota who had seen the White House proposal, approved the project because the senior senator's imagination, and he encouraged this do-it-yourself to seek out a sculptor who could commit himself to the task. He also suggested the location where the mountain that was predestined to be created - Mount Rushmore, South Dakota.

(5) 读者在作答期间可以按下 **Review** 回顾以前的答题情况，若读者对某题目有问题可以点选题号，然后按下 **Go to Question** 回到所选择的题目，或是按下 **Return** 回到刚刚所作答的题目。

In this table can be seen each of the questions in this section. The Status column indicates whether a question has been answered, skipped or not yet viewed. You can find the last question you viewed by looking for the highlighted item.

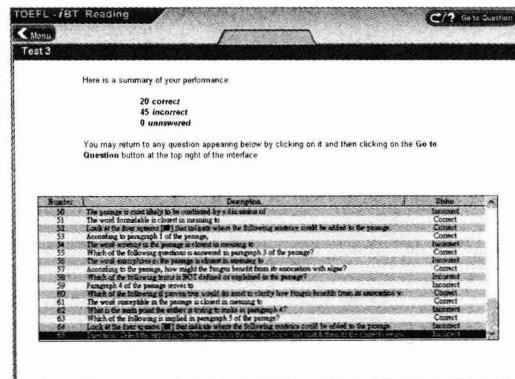
To return to any question in the table simply click anywhere on the line corresponding to that question and then click on the **Go to Question** button in the top right of the interface.

To exit the Review page and return to your last position in the test, click on the **Return** button at the top right of the interface.

| Number | Details | Status |
|--------|---|----------|
| 1 | What is the main subject of the passage? | Not Seen |
| 2 | What of the following was NOT be selected from paragraph 1 of the passage? | Not Seen |
| 3 | What is the main reason that the author chose to write about Mount Rushmore? | Not Seen |
| 4 | According to paragraph 2, which people favored Rushmore? Why because | Not Seen |
| 5 | The author believes that the reason for the creation of Mount Rushmore was | Not Seen |
| 6 | What is the main reason that the author believes the idea of Mount Rushmore came from? | Not Seen |
| 7 | According to the passage, Mount Rushmore was built with the guidance of | Not Seen |
| 8 | What is the main reason that the author believes the idea of Mount Rushmore came from? | Not Seen |
| 9 | According to the passage, Mount Rushmore was built with the guidance of | Not Seen |
| 10 | According to the passage, Mount Rushmore was built with the guidance of | Not Seen |
| 11 | Look at the first question. (1) Can someone who has not read the reading passage be asked to answer the question correctly? | Not Seen |
| 12 | Look at the first question. (2) Can someone who has not read the reading passage be asked to answer the question correctly? | Not Seen |

(6) 考试结束时，即出现本画面，读者可以选择 **Review** 进入回顾画面，查看各题目作答的情况并可查阅正确答案。





(7) 读者若要临时离开考试只要按下左上角的 **Menu** 就可以回到主画面。



TOEFL-iBT 简介

1 什么是托福网络考试

托福 (TOEFL) 的全名为 Test of English as a Foreign Language, 托福是用来测验英语非母语的人士对于美式英语了解程度的一项标准。自 1963 年托福由美国教育考试服务中心 (Educational Testing Service, 简称 ETS) 启用后, 全世界已有许多机构与学校采用。尤其是申请美国、加拿大的大学时, 除了需提交在校成绩、推荐信和读书计划外, 托福成绩对外籍学生而言是入学标准中最重要的一项指标。

2004 年 ETS 宣布全世界将在 2005 年起改用 Internet-Based Test (网络考试) (iBT), 其原因有以下几点:

- High Score & Low Capability (高分低能)
- Technical Feasibility (网络科技日新月异)
- University Requirements (美国大学的要求)
- New Testing Objectives (新的考试目的)
- Accuracy of Assessment (准确测出学生的英语能力)

2 托福考试的演进

探讨托福的演进, 我们可以将其分为三个阶段 (或年代):

第一代托福称之为“纸笔考试”(Paper-Based Test, PBT)

第二代托福称之为“计算机化考试”(Computer-Based Test, CBT)

第三代托福称之为“网络考试”(Internet-Based Test, iBT)

这三代托福的比较如下：

| | 年代 | 考试项目 | 分数 | 成绩有效期 |
|---|-----------|------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| 第一代 Paper-Based Test (PBT, 纸笔考试) | 1964~1998 | 听力、语法、阅读（含词汇）、写作（optional） | 310~677 | 2 年 |
| 第二代 Computer-Based Test (CBT, 计算机化考试) | 1998~2006 | 听力、语法、阅读、写作 (一篇, 必考, 成绩与语法一并计算) | 0~300 | 2 年 |
| 第三代 Internet-Based Test (iBT, 网络考试) | 2006 | 阅读、听力、口语、写作 (两篇) ※各项成绩均单独计分 | 0~120 | 2 年 |

3 iBT 考什么能力

iBT 考试想要考查的考生能力主要有下列几点 (points of evaluation)：

- Integrated Tasks
- Thinking Process
- Logical Evaluation
- Real Communication
- Presentation Skills

以上五点就是我们亚洲学生学习英语最大的弱点，以往的学习均注重“记忆”、“语法规则”、“考试技巧”，也就是说只重视语法、词汇、阅读、听力，而不重视写作及口语，更不用说逻辑思考或以说、写为主要的训练了。

由此可以，考生要大力培养自己的实战能力。

4 iBT 考试要准备什么

由于 iBT 考试有两种：Independent（独立题）及 Integrated（综合题），其中 Independent 的题型有 1~2 道是思考题，而不是技巧题，想拿高分必须加强逻辑判断及思考的能力。

而 Integrated 这种综合题更是需要不只会“理解”，而是能主动地“应用”。

面对机器（计算机）在那么短的时间内要看得懂、听得懂且“立即”要写出来、讲出来。在考作文时，已不再让您用手写 (hand-writing)，只能打字，考生要先练好打字。

5 托福网络考试 (iBT) 流程表

| 考试流程 | 题数 | 所需时间 |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. 考前说明 (Tutorial) | 这一部分已没有了，而是分配在每一个 section 的考前说明 (Directions) 里了 | 无 |
| 2. 阅读 | 3~5 篇 | 60~100 分钟 |
| 3. 听力 | 对话 (conversations): 2~3 篇 讲演 (lectures): 4~6 篇 | 60~90 分钟 |
| Break | 强迫休息，考生必须离开座位 | 10 分钟 |
| 4. 口语 | 2 道独立题 (Independent) 4 道综合题 (Integrated) | 约 20 分钟 |
| 5. 写作 | 1 篇 Integrated: R → L → W 1 篇 Independent: 原 TWE | 20 分钟 } 共约 50 分钟 30 分钟 } |
| 6. 考后问卷 | 其中包括： 1. 回答一些个人问题 (如申请学校、寄成绩等) 2. 考后问卷调查表，包括对考试中心的设备、服务满意度等 | 没有时间限制 |

6 iBT 考试时间、题数及顺序

| 题数 | 考生一 | | 考生二 | |
|----|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | 题数 | 时间 | 题数 | 时间 |
| 阅读 | 5 篇 (约 65 题) | 100 分钟 | 3 篇 (39 题) | 60 分钟 |
| 听力 | 对话：2 篇 (10 题) | 60 分钟 | 对话：3 篇 (15 题) | 90 分钟 |
| | 演讲：4 篇 (24 题) | | 演讲：6 篇 (36 题) | |
| 口语 | 独立题：2 题 | 20 分钟 | 独立题：2 题 | 20 分钟 |
| | 综合题：4 题 | | 综合题：4 题 | |
| 写作 | 综合题：1 题 | 20 分钟 | 综合题：1 题 | 20 分钟 |
| | 独立题：1 题 | 30 分钟 | 独立题：1 题 | 30 分钟 |
| 合计 | 107 题 | 230 分钟 | 98 题 | 220 分钟 |

【注一】：只有阅读与听力部分的题数不同，其余均相同。

【注二】：总考试时间约 4~4.5 小时（含说明及回答问卷时间）。

【注三】：同一次考试（同一天），所有考生的题目、内容、题数均相同。

7 如何报考 iBT 考试

报名的方式有四种：上网（on-line）、电话（phone）、传真（fax）、邮寄（mail-in）。其中上网报名最方便，只要使用信用卡（自己或父母的均可），确定了考试日期和考试地点，按照上网报名的程序说明一步一步地完成即可。上网报名结束前，一定要将 ETS 给您的代码（code）记下来，方便以后有任何问题要和 ETS 联系时使用。



TOEFL-iBT 计分方法

1 TOEFL-iBT 是如何计分的

iBT 的计分方法如下图所示：

| iBT | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| Listening | 0~30 |
| Reading | 0~30 |
| Speaking | 0~30 |
| Writing | 0~30 |
| 总分 = $30+30+30+30$ = 120 分 | |

ETS 将托福改为 iBT 最主要的原因就是要检测每位考生在听、说、读、写 4 个语言能力指标上的真正实力，因此每个项目是单独计分的，当考生接到成绩单时会看到各单项分数和总分。

2 口语是如何计分的

在口语考试中，共有 6 道题（2 道独立题、4 道综合题），每一题的分数均是 0~4 分，这一部分不是用计算机计分而是用人工批改（Human Rater）。批改者是根据考生所讲的内容顺畅度（Topic Development）、内容陈述（Delivery）、语法的正确度（Language Use）来评分。6 道口语题每一题均是 0~4 分，选项分数是根据 6 道题的平均值（Rubric Mean Score），再按照下面的换算表换算成 0~30 的计分。