

*How to prepare for
listening comprehension for*

TJEF L

Revised Edition with New Material

锁铮 / 顾骏声 / 编

西安交通大学出版社

如何准备托福听力测验

(新编本)

锁 铮 顾骏声 编

西安交通大学出版社

内容简介

本书在修订本、增订本的基础上,大幅度更新主体内容:引进美国普林斯顿教育考试服务处推荐的 1991—1992 年 TOEFL 参考材料;收集 1988—1991 年典型模拟试题及全真 TOEFL 试题共 23 套,并合成原声录音磁带 14 合;提供听力测试中常见的短语和语法结构;进一步加强听力基本技能及熟巧的训练和指导。它代表美国最新考试信息,涉及面广。该书主要特色是:材料精,内容新,由易到难,循序渐进,“实战”性强。这是一本应考 TOEFL 人员的必备听力教材,对英语教师、科技工作者和大学本科高年级学生和研究生也有积极的参考价值。

(陕)新登字 007 号

如何准备托福听力测验

(新编本)

锁 铮 顾骏声 编

责任编辑 罗 兰

西安交通大学出版社出版

邮政编码 710049

西安交通大学出版社电脑排版

西安交通大学出版社印刷厂印装

陕西省新华书店经销

*

开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 12.625 字数: 582 千字

1992 年 3 月第 1 版 1992 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1 — 10500

ISBN7-5605-0458-2/H·36 定价: 7.45 元

1992 年新编本前言

为了提高出国预备人员的托福应试能力和广大科技工作者的英语水平,学习国外先进科学技术,为我国改革开放和现代化建设服务,我们已举办了 12 期“托福强化班”。在教学实践中,编者分析总结了学员的学习难点,认为听力是一个突出的问题。为此,我们曾编写过《如何准备托福听力测验》一书。原书自 1986 年由西安交通大学出版社出版以来,曾经修订、增订,深受读者欢迎。

我们根据多年来的使用情况和读者意见,参考国外最新出版的有关托福资料,特别是美国普林斯顿教育考试服务处所提供的 1991-1992《BULLETIN OF INFORMATION FOR TOEFL》、《TEST CENTER REFERENCE LIST》,及该考试中心新推荐的《UNDERSTANDING TOEFL》,在原书框架的基础上,更新了大部分内容,由原来的 12 盒磁带增加到 14 盒磁带。在正文前面修订了“听力训练技巧指导”章节;附录中编进了听力常用词组及必考语法结构,以帮助读者解决难点。读者在进行测试前可先阅读附录有关部分,这对接受音响信息,提高反应能力,把注意力集中到“语言点”和“关键词”上大有好处。

多年来,我们不断收到广大读者的来信,他们所给予的鼓励和支持,促进编者再次大幅度地更新原作,以奉献给广大读者。由于我们水平有限,一定还会有不少缺点和错误,恳切希望读者批评指正。

在本书编写过程中,西安交通大学外语系赵冬梅、中君梅两位老师以及动力系戎子年教授对磁带剪辑、录音监听及文稿校对等方面作了大量工作,在此我们表示衷心感谢。

编 者

1991 年 12 月

1988 年增订版前言

《How to prepare for Listening Comprehension for TOEFL》自 1986 年出版以来,受到广大读者的欢迎和支持。

我们根据几年来的使用情况和读者意见,参考了国内外新出版的有关《托福》书籍,特别是美国普林斯顿教育考试服务处所提供的 1987-1988《BULLETIN OF INFORMATION FOR TOEFL》,在本书正文前面增加了“听力训练技巧指导”章节;附录后面增加了排难措施,对书中的疑难点按出现先后顺序进行注释,标有 * 号的词或词组是积极词汇或习语。人名、地名的读音,往往是接受信息的障碍,我们在书的最后也逐个注以音标。读者在进行某一测试前,可以先阅读一下有关注释部分,对提高反应能力、把注意力集中到“语言点”、“关键词”上,大有好处。

西安交通大学外语系刘百宁、董建立两位老师参加了本书的增订工作,万家翔教授再次为增订部分作了审校,在此我们表示衷心感谢!

本书虽经修订、增订,由于我们水平有限,一定还会有不少缺点和错误,恳切希望读者批评指正。

编 者

1988 年 4 月

1986年修订再版序言

近几年来,根据党的对外开放政策,在自力更生的基础上,加强了国际交流与合作,选派人员出国进修是重要的途径之一。凡赴美留学者都得通过托福考试。从这些年的托福考试情况来看,听力是考生最感到棘手的,而且占总分的三分之一,这样大大影响了考生的托福考试成绩。如何从实际出发,进行强化训练,在短期内更有效地提高听力,是广大考生极为关心的问题。国内发行的有关书籍,或者陈旧过时,或者偏于零碎,或者只有文字材料而无原声磁带。我们一直希望有一本较理想的书籍早日问世。

我校锁铮、顾骏声两位副教授教学经验丰富,教学效果良好,特别是近几年来,注意抓快班学生及青年教师的听力训练,针对学生存在的问题,积累了大量资料,编出《如何准备托福听力测验》一书。该书主要特色可以概括为:材料精,内容新,由易到难,循序渐进,“实战”性强。在编排上,由单句、对话、短文、讲演、讨论等单项训练,过渡到模拟题的综合实践,而且所提供的录音磁带在语音、语调、语速以及停顿间隔时间上,都完全按托福测验严格要求,有些磁带是托福主考人的录音。该书近年来分别在我校本科生班、研究生班、教师班全面试用,收效显著,深受欢迎。

该书今年元月由我校外语系编印,几天内即销售一空,各地纷纷要求函购。为了满足广大读者的需要,编者对原书进行了修订,内容日臻完善,现由西安交通大学出版社正式出版,所配原声录音磁带则由西安交通大学音像出版社出版。本书不仅对准备托福听力考试的同志大有裨益,而且对提高本科生、研究生及青年教师的听力训练,也是一本较理想的材料。此外,对于有志自学英语者,本书也不失为在学习后期提高英语听力的一本好教材。

万家翔

1986年11月于西安交大

CONTENTS

1. HOW TO GET HIGHER MARKS ON LISTENING COMPREHENSION FOR TOEFL	1
2. UNDERSTANDING LISTENING COMPREHENSION FOR TOEFL	6
Test	6
TRANSCRIPT	14
3. PRACTICE QUESTIONS	28
Part A	28
Part B	38
Part C	46
TRANSCRIPT FOR PRACTICE QUESTIONS	51
Part A	51
Part B	54
Part C	63
4. LISTENING TEST	71
Test 1	71
Test 2	79
Test 3	87
Test 4	95
Test 5	103
Test 6	111
Test 7	119
Test 8	127
Test 9	135
Test 10	143
Test 11	150
Test 12	156
Test 13	163
Test 14	171
Test 15	179
Test 16	185
Test 17	191
Test 18	197
Test 19	203
Test 20	210

Test 21	215
Test 22	220
Test 23	226
TRANSCRIPT FOR LISTENING TEST	232
Test 1	232
Test 2	240
Test 3	248
Test 4	256
Test 5	264
Test 6	271
Test 7	276
Test 8	281
Test 9	286
Test 10	291
Test 11	296
Test 12	301
Test 13	306
Test 14	313
Test 15	320
Test 16	325
Test 17	330
Test 18	335
Test 19	342
Test 20	348
Test 21	354
Test 22	360
Test 23	365
APPENDIX I	370
APPENDIX II	390

1

HOW TO GET HIGHER MARKS ON LISTENING COMPREHENSION FOR TOEFL

In order to get higher marks on listening comprehension for TOEFL, it is necessary to have a good "ear" for English, which can only be obtained with a great deal of practice. However, listening techniques can be very helpful to you. Suggested listening techniques:

I . Psychological preparation

You don't have to understand every word and every phrase. The most important thing is to try to grasp the main idea. If you are not sure of the correct answer to a question, you shouldn't be disconcerted, but do what guess work you can and go on to the next question.

II . Skim the four choices before listening

- (1) Always look at the choices before listening and try to imagine what kind of question you will be asked. (Who? Why? When? How? How much? and so forth.)

Example I

You will read: (A) George is a dealer.
(B) George is a baker.
(C) George is a car salesman.
(D) George is a pharmacist.

You can imagine that the question will be about a person's profession. So when you hear:

George sells doughnuts, pastry, and cake in his store.

You know choice (B) is the best answer. The words doughnuts, pastry, and cake indicate that George is a baker.

Example II

When you read: (A) On the steps.
(B) By the window.
(C) At a store.
(D) In a bank.

You know that the question will be about a place. Therefore, when you hear:

Man: I need to cash this check.

Woman: Will you step right over to the teller's window, please?

Question: Where is the conversation probably taking place?

You know choice (D) is the best answer because "I need to cash this check" shows that this conversation is taking place in a bank.

- (2) If there are several short choices for any question, be prepared to put a check mark next to any of those words which are mentioned in the reading. In this way, you will be prepared for a question such as: Which of the following items was not mentioned?

Example

The answer choices are:

(A) bread. (B) milk. (C) ice cream. (D) beer.

If you put a check mark next to each thing as it is mentioned, the one that is not checked will be the one that was not mentioned.

Note: Don't forget to erase the check marks before turning in your answer booklet.

- (3) If you see the answers to a question are figures, write down each figure as it is read.

Example I

You will read: (A) 11:33. (B) 11:27.

(C) 11:10. (D) 11:16.

You will hear: Woman: What's the time by your watch?

Man: Eleven-thirty. But it's three minutes slow.

Question: What's the correct time?

Write down the two figures: 11:30 and 3.

$$11:30 + 3 = 11:33$$

Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

Example II

You will read: (A) \$ 2.00 each. (B) \$ 3.00 each.

(C) \$ 10.00 each. (D) \$ 4.00 each.

You will hear: Man: Prices are really going up. I had to pay three dollars for a shirt yesterday, and I used to pay only two.

Woman: I know what you mean. My sweaters cost me over ten now.

Question: How much do shirts cost now?

While listening, write down the following:

Shirt \$ 3 (Now), \$ 2 (Before)

Sweater \$ 10

since you are asked the price of shirts now, choice (B) is the correct answer.

III. Always answer what you are asked

Example:

You will hear: Can you tell me where John went?

You will read: (A) Yes, he went.

(B) He went to the movies.

(C) He went last night.

(D) He told me he went.

Here, you are asked "Where", so you should choose answer (B).

IV. Try to think of alternative ways of expressing the meaning of the words

Example I

You will read: (A) She ordered a painting for the house.

(B) She hired someone to paint the house.

(C) She built the house.

(D) She hid in the house.

You will hear: Man: Your house looks nice.

Woman: I had it painted.

Question: What did the woman do?

In the conversation the woman's statement "I had it painted" is the same as "She hired someone to paint the house.", so choice (B) is the correct answer.

Example II

You will read: (A) She is seldom happy.

(B) She likes her new job.

(C) She hardly likes her new job.

(D) She doesn't like her new job.

You will hear: Woman: Is Millie happy in her new job?

Man: I have seldom seen her happier.

Question: What does the man's reply mean?

Here, in the man's statement "I have seldom seen her happier" we have the structure "The negative + the comparison" used to show a positive meaning. So choice (B) is the correct answer.

According to the above examples, it is important to learn expressions, idioms and grammatical structures which are common in English speech.

V. Locate key words which usually lead to correct answers

Example

You will read: (A) Student-Teacher

- (B) Client—Lawyer
- (C) Waitress—Customer
- (D) Patient—Doctor

You will hear: Woman: I'd appreciate your personal opinion. Do you think I should sue the company?

Man: Not really. I think that we can settle this out of the court.

Question: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

The key word here is "court," which will easily remind people of "lawyer," So choice (B) is most likely to be the correct answer. It matters little whether or not you know the words "sue" and "client."

VI. Pay attention to the word "but"

Very often the words after "but" are what you are asked.

Example

You will read: (A) The day after tomorrow.

(B) Tomorrow.

(C) Next week.

(D) Today.

You will hear: Woman: Have you heard if Mr. Thompson is coming back tomorrow?

Man: He was supposed to arrive next week, but he's coming the day after tomorrow.

Question: When will Mr. Thompson arrive?

There are three expressions of time in this conversation. Among them the words after "but" "he's coming the day after tomorrow" is the answer to the question. Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

VII. Pay attention to sound—linking, weak sounds, and contracted forms

For example, "called off" is pronounced as "Kɔ:l - dɔf", "for a cab" is pronounced as "fə - rə - kæb", "məs - təv" is the weak sound of "must have", "he'd rather" is the contracted form of "he would rather."

Besides the methods mentioned above, in order to improve your score on listening comprehension section you should also

- (1) Watch news and weather reports on television or listen to them on the radio.
- (2) Attend lectures if there are any at your school.
- (3) Try to learn more about history, geography, politics, philosophy,

economics, biology, society, etc.

Lastly, if you miss a question, always study the script. Look up any words you don't know and study grammatical expressions that have caused you trouble.

2 UNDERSTANDING LISTENING COMPREHENSION FOR TOEFL

Test

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand spoken English. There are three parts to 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

Sample Answer

☐ (A) ☐ (B) ☒ (C) ☐ (D)

You will hear:

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

Sample Answer

☐ (A) ☒ (B) ☐ (C) ☐ (D)

You will hear:

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 returned from abroad just in time.
 (B) He hasn't stopped talking about his trip to Spain.
 (C) His Spanish improved because he lived abroad.
 (D) His Spanish lessons were very expensive.
2. (A) The eraser on the pencil is gone.
 (B) My pants will be extremely short.
 (C) I can no longer raise my knee.
 (D) My friend will no longer race her.
3. (A) Are the hamburgers any good at the snack bar?
 (B) You can buy good hamburgers at the snack bar.
 (C) The hamburgers at that snack bar are getting better.
 (D) Where is the snack bar that sells the best hamburgers?
4. (A) Tickets were not needed for the outdoor game.
 (B) I would be unable to attend the game unless I had a ticket.
 (C) The ticket takers never go anywhere during the game.
 (D) I could come and go without a ticket after the game began.
5. (A) Only a few part-time jobs are open to students.
 (B) Few students have time to go to parties.
 (C) Only a few students are willing to take the jobs.
 (D) Four of the students have time free in which to work.
6. (A) She used to come to this terminal.
 (B) Why is computer terminology so confusing?
 (C) I ought to stop commuting from this terminal.
 (D) Is this the terminal I'm supposed to use?
7. (A) Don't fill the washing machine with too many clothes.
 (B) Those clothes can't be washed in the machine.

- (C) Don't leave your clothes in the washer.
(D) You forgot about washing those clothes.
8. (A) The registrar's office is on the right.
(B) The cashier is to the right of the registrar's office.
(C) The registrar and cashier are the same person.
(D) The registrar and cashier are in the same office.
9. (A) She must have misunderstood me.
(B) What she's saying is unclear to me.
(C) She's explaining what I don't understand.
(D) I'm beginning to understand her.
10. (A) Cindy found one true friend.
(B) Cindy has thoughtful and sincere friends.
(C) Cindy is a very genuine and considerate friend.
(D) Cindy wondered about her friend.
11. (A) Math is not the only subject I enjoy.
(B) I used to study just math.
(C) I wish I'd spent more time on math.
(D) If a more advanced math course were offered, I'd enroll in it.
12. (A) Nobody got to the meeting before she did.
(B) She was in a hurry to get to the meeting.
(C) They met her at the door.
(D) It was late when she left the meeting.
13. (A) I was ready for a real change.
(B) I found he had already read everything.
(C) I change my mind about it every day.
(D) I was pleased to discover everything was ready.
14. (A) Sally gave the speech when the original speaker became ill.
(B) Sally's speech was a remarkable introduction to the topic.
(C) The speech was just ending when Sally came in.
(D) Had Sally not been sick, she would have introduced the speaker.
15. (A) I think this table is free.
(B) This isn't the table I asked for.
(C) Isn't this table being served?
(D) Do you think this table is ours?
16. (A) The secretary was French.
(B) He's the club secretary.

- (C) The French club was closed.
 (D) He's living close to the club.
17. (A) This tour was a waste of time.
 (B) I learned a lot from this tour.
 (C) Have there been any tours today?
 (D) Did you go on this tour?
18. (A) She looked through my paper three times.
 (B) She couldn't find my
- grades.
 (C) She didn't see the mistakes.
 (D) She read the paper on the air.
19. (A) We made the coffee ourselves.
 (B) The coffee helped us a lot.
 (C) We got coffee on our own.
 (D) Our coffee is on the shelf.
20. (A) I never trusted you.
 (B) I think I can trust you.
 (C) I thought you trusted me.
 (D) I was wrong to have trusted you.

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:

Sample Answer

● ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

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

(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) He's too busy to exercise.