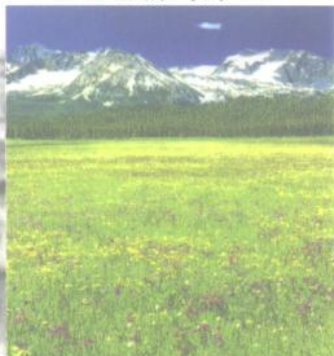


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天津科学技术出版社

主编 马洵



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内 容 提 要

本书是根据托福考试新题型的要求,针对参加托福考试的考生的主要问题,结合本书作者多年从事托福教学的经验体会,经反复研究编写而成。因此,本书的针对性和实用性均属上乘。本书包括托福的命题方式与评分,听力理解部分的命题方式和应试对策,句子结构与书面表达部分的命题方式和应试对策,阅读理解部分的命题方式和应试对策,托福写作(TWE)的常用文体和写作方法,以及托福模拟测试试题等部分。书后附有参考答案、答案提示和托福考试必备词汇。每套模拟试题都注重形式上的“新”与“全”,内容上的有的放矢和科学归类。本书可以从根本上提高考生的应试能力,是准备参加托福考试的考生的良师益友。

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前言

1995年8月开始,托福考试的题型有了较大的变动。具体变动的情况是:取消了听力理解部分 Part A 中的 20 个单句,把原来 Part B 中的 15 个简短对话增加到 30 个,构成新的 Part A 30 道题。Part B 和 Part C 则分别由 2 篇较长的对话和 3 篇会话构成,其中 Part B 有 8 道题,Part C 有 12 道题,听力理解部分仍为 50 道题。句子结构与书面语表达部分与原来一样,没有变动,还是 40 道题。原来的词汇与阅读理解部分改为阅读理解部分,把原来的词汇考题融入了阅读部分,题量由原来的 60 道题减少至现在的 50 道题。这样,一份完整的托福试卷的总题数是 140 题,试题的难易程度基本没有变化。

我们对 1995 年 8 月以来的 10 套托福试题一一进行了分析,归纳出托福试题新题型的各部分的命题方式及考生应具备的应试对策,使学路对准考路,为考生获取托福高分提供了“锐利武器”。

本书具有以下特点:

1. 内容丰富,实践性强。本书中的模拟试题量大,肯定会为参加托福考试考生奠定坚实的基础。

2. 题材广泛,典型性强。本书可以使考生在短期内攻克托福考试难关,争取最佳成绩。

3. 注重培养考生的应试技巧,提高考生对托福考试各部分的应试能力,从而实现自身价值。

4. 教材安排前后衔接,各扬其长,相对完整,融会贯通,使考生能稳步地循序渐进。

5. 注释详尽,便于自学。本书对托福考试各部分进行了详尽的、符合句意的注释,并附有托福必备词汇表,便于不同层次的读者自学。

本书配有 3 盒录音磁带。录音磁带均严格按托福考试要求录制,即美国标准音、托福录音语调、无拘束的谈话语气,正常语速,题目之间间隔约为 13 秒钟。

参加本书的编写人员有：马洵(主编)、庄健(副主编)、苑春鸣、刘建喜、薛广喜、杜毅。马洵审校了本书全稿。

由于作者水平有限，书中难免有疏漏之处，敬请读者指正。

马 洵

1998年10月于天津外国语学院

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第一章 TOEFL 的命题与评分

TOEFL 即 Test of English as a Foreign Language 的简称,可直译为“以英语作为外国语的考试”,是美国普林斯顿教育测试署(ETS; Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey, the U. S. A.)主办,专为申请留学美国而母语为非英语国家的人员所设计的一种正式的英语水平考试。托福考试成绩一直是美国政府奖学金颁发委员会、各大学、各种基金会、国际开发总署和中东、拉美奖学金基金会等机构作为衡量非英语国家的考生英语水平的唯一标准,也是这些机构颁发奖学金的主要依据之一。

一、TOEFL 的命题

TOEFL 由三大部分构成:

1. **听力理解**(Listening Comprehension)——测试考生对英语口语的理解能力。

2. **句子结构与书面语表达**(Structure and Written Expression)——测试考生辨认标准英语书面语言的能力。

3. **阅读理解**(Reading Comprehension)——测试考生对非技术性阅读材料的理解能力。

试卷上的每一题都有 4 个可供选择的答案,但只有一个正确答案。这种多项选择的方式可以使考试标准化,评分准确性和可靠性,实现阅卷的自动化和程式化。

TOEFL 考试的命题人员必须是高水平的专家。命题人先拟好题目,然后要进行反复、仔细地审查,还要在母语非英语的不同国家的学生中试做,以考察每个题目是否妥当。保留好的,淘汰不妥的,或将不妥的试题经修改后再令人试做,直到使每一题都具有 TOEFL 考试的可靠性及有效性。经过上述的反复和长期积累,建立了大型的 TOEFL 试题库,以供正式测试时命题选用。加之评分中采用了标准化的、行之有效的评分规则,TOEFL 的可靠性系数高达 0.95。

TOEFL 试题的每一题都有 4 个可供选择的答案,这里有凭“运气”而得分的弊端,但能区别出每一题中的四个选项就能显示出英语水平。因为在十分近似的四个答案中选出唯一的正确答案并不是件容易的事。黑格尔在《小逻辑》中曾指出了比较的难度:“假如一个人能看出显而易见之异,譬如,能区别一只笔与一个骆驼,则我们不会说这个人有了不起的聪明。同样另一方面,一个人能比较两个近似的東西,如橡树与槐树,或者寺院与教堂,而知其相似,我们也不能说他有很高的比较能力。我们所要求的是,要能看出异中之同,或同中之异。”TOEFL 的供选择答案在表面上或本质上都有相似之

处,这就能测验出考生分辨相似语言现象的能力。只有掌握了英语知识,才能在“同中之异”或“异中之同”中作出正确的选择。

二、TOEFL 的评分

TOEFL 的评分是根据考试的目的而采取的作法。TOEFL 考试属于水平考试,其目的是确定学生在掌握英语能力上的差异,旨在选拔人材,而且也没有固定的名额,不存在淘汰线。TOEFL 的评分标准是建立在受验人员总体之内,一般以这个总体的平均水平作为评分标准,每个考生的分数是相对总体的平均水平而言的,有利于考察每个考生的具体或相对的成绩。在这种评分方法中不会出现全部考生都达到或都达不到要求的情况。它不受原始分数分布形态的影响,易于理解和计算,其客观性和可比性均十分清晰。

由于 TOEFL 不是所谓“达标”或“等级”考试,也不存在“及格”的界限,TOEFL 是采用 CEEB 分数的标准化考试。CEEB 是 College Entrance Examination Board(U.S.)的简称,意思是美国大学入学考试委员会,其评分公式是:

$$CEEB = 100Z + 500$$

式中:Z 为标准分数; $Z = \frac{X - \bar{X}}{S}$,S 为标准差, \bar{X} 为平均分。Z 能具体地反映出原始分数高于或低于它所对应的平均数的方向及远近数值,也就是说,标准分数可以准确地反映考生在特定总体中的相对位置。

TOEFL 试题各部分内容及分数如下表所示

托福成绩计算表

答对题数	第 1 部分 转换分	第 2 部分 转换分	第 3 部分 转换分
48~50	66~68		66~67
45~47	62~65		60~63
42~44	59~61		57~59
39~41	57~58		54~56
36~38	54~56	61~68	52~54
33~35	52~54	57~60	50~52
30~32	51~52	54~56	48~49
27~29	49~50	51~53	46~47
24~26	47~48	48~50	43~45
21~23	45~47	45~47	41~43
18~20	43~45	42~44	38~40
15~17	41~42	40~41	35~37
12~14	37~40	36~38	31~34

续

答对题数	第 1 部分 转换分	第 2 部分 转换分	第 3 部分 转换分
9~11	32~35	31~35	28~30
6~8	30~32	26~29	26~28
3~5	27~29	22~25	23~25
0~2	24~26	20~21	21~23

计算方法

例如你的第 1 部分得分为 49~50, 第 2 部分得分为 54~56 之间, 第 3 部分得分为 52~54 之间。

把较低的 3 个分数相加, 得:

$$49 + 54 + 52 = 155$$

把较高的 3 个分数相加, 得:

$$50 + 56 + 54 = 160$$

然后把 2 个数各自乘以 10/3。

$$155 \times 10/3 = 516.66 = 517$$

$$160 \times 10/3 = 533.33 = 533$$

则你的总分在 517~533 之间。

按此法计算, 托福总分满分应该是:

$$(68 + 68 + 67) \times 10/3 = 203 \times 10/3 = 676.66 = 677$$

满分是 677 分。

第二章 听力理解部分的命题方式和应试对策

TOEFL 考试的第一部分是听力理解(Listening comprehension),要求考生在 35 分钟内完成 50 个多项选择题。其中 Part A 有 30 个简短对话,(Short Conversations),共 30 题;Part B 为 2 篇较长的会话(Longer conversations),共 8 题;Part C 由 3 篇较长的谈话或演说组成,共 12 题。这样,听力理解试题的三个组成部分总共 50 题。

TOEFL 听力理解部分的测试内容是美国有教养的人在学校环境内,在公共场所以比较轻松的语气所讲的规范的口头英语,正常语速,北美口音。因此,考生必须熟悉美国英语的语音、语调、语速、节奏等特点,并了解美国英语的词汇、语法等特点。同时,考生还应具备美国的文化背景知识,尤其是对大学的情况及各学科的常识有一定的了解。

一、Part A (Short Conversations)的命题方式和应试对策

1. Part A 的命题方式

Part A 是简短对话。对话者一般为一男一女,由第三者(或男或女)提问。对话有语境,比较容易抓住中心意思。常见的提问方式有如下 5 种:

(1)用 What 提问主要有以下 6 种方式

①M: Did you sign up the course for second year schedule?

W: Registration hasn't started yet.

Q: What does the woman's answer mean?

(A) It's too early to register for the course.

(B) There is no time to fit a course.

(C) She hasn't started to work yet.

(D) She still has more forms to sign. (A)

②W: Shall I call you to let you know the next meeting?

M: By all means.

Q: What does the man imply?

(A) He would like to buy some refreshments for the meeting.

(B) He definitely want to know about the meeting.

(C) He would prefer calling her next week.

(D) He will let her decide about the next meeting. (B)

③W: Chemistry 502 is really a hard course.

M: So as Chemistry 402.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

- (A) He has only had one chemistry course.
- (B) Chemistry 402 was worse than Chemistry 502.
- (C) Both chemistry courses are difficult.
- (D) Few chemistry courses are hard. (C)

④ M: Can you tell me how to make vegetable soup?

W: I have the recipe that my mother gave me.

Q: What will the man probably do next?

- (A) Call the woman's mother.
- (B) Get a receipt for his purchase.
- (C) Ask the woman for some vegetables.
- (D) Borrow the soup recipe. (D)

⑤ M: We really need to replace the batteries in that radio.

W: Why not the radio?

Q: What does the woman suggest?

- (A) They should get a new radio.
- (B) They don't really need to hear the radio.
- (C) The radio is somewhere else.
- (D) The radio batteries have been replaced. (A)

⑥ W: In the summer, Andy plays tennis and golf almost every day. In the winter he goes skiing every chance he gets.

M: He has always been enthusiastic about sports.

Q: What can be concluded about Andy?

- (A) He plays better than he used to.
- (B) Sports are quite important to him.
- (C) Winter is his favorite time for sports.
- (D) He should be more enthusiastic. (B)

(2) 用 Where 提问主要有以下 4 种方式

① M: Has my unabridged dictionary arrived yet?

W: Sorry sir, we haven't received any special order this week.

Q: Where is this conversation probably taking place?

- (A) At a ticket office.
- (B) In a bookstore.
- (C) In an architect's office.
- (D) At a train station. (B)

② M: Your airliner tickets for Bermuda have just arrived.

You may pick them up any time you wish.

W: I've been forced to change my plans. My vacation has been cancelled.

Q: Where was the woman planning to go?

(A)Berlin. (B)Bermuda. (C)Bermudas (D)Berda. (B)

③M: Could you have my car ready at two o' clock, please?

W: Sure, the damages is minor.

Q: Where did this conversation probably take place?

(A)At a car repair shop. (B)At a new car showroom.

(C)In a parking lot. (D)At a bus station. (A)

④M: Judy, this meat is spoiled.

W: You have to tell the manager about it.

Q: Where does this conversation most likely take place?

(A)At a conference. (B)In a supermarket.

(C)At a track meet. (D)On a highway. (B)

(3)用 Why 提问主要有以下 5 种方式

①W: Have you seen my Guide to Wild Birds anywhere, Bill?

M: Oh, yes, I loaned it to a guest, but I thought he had given back already.

Q: Why can't the woman find her book?

(A)A visitor has borrowed it.

(B)A friend took it to the West.

(C)Bill gave it back to his friend.

(D)She has given it to her guide. (A)

②M: Have you picked up your ID card from the office yet?

W: No, the camera for taking the photos was broken.

Q: Why hasn't the woman done with an ID card?

(A)She had gone to a photography class instead.

(B)She had broken her camera.

(C)She was unable to have picture taken.

(D)She has not chosen a picture for it. (B)

③M: I watch a great deal of tennis on television.

You can follow the matches much more easily that way.

W: I know that, but I prefer to feel the crowd around me.

Q: Why does the man prefer to watch tennis on television?

(A)He cannot leave his room.

(B)He does not like crowds.

(C)He can follow the matches better.

(D)He likes people around him. (C)

④W: I am going to the drug store to buy a birthday card for Margaret.

M: If you are willing I'll be with you. I need some aspirin.

Q: Why are the man and woman going to the drug store?

(A)To see their aunt.

(B) To order some medicine for their aunt Margaret.

(C) To get some exercise.

(D) To buy some items. (D)

⑤ W: I thought Johnson is in hospital today. I wonder whether his wife is ill.

M: No, she is fine. His daughter had just had a baby.

He is just visiting her.

Q: Why Johnson was in the hospital?

(A) He was visiting his daughter.

(B) He is sick.

(C) His wife is sick.

(D) His wife just had a baby. (A)

(4) 用 How much 提问主要有以下 4 种方式

① W: I thought that these typewriter ribbons cost 5 dollars.

M: They used to, but the price has gone up sixty cents.

Q: How much do the typewriter ribbons cost now?

(A) They cost \$ 5.60. (B) They cost \$ 5.15.

(C) They cost \$ 6.60. (D) They cost \$ 3. (A)

② W: I like these glasses, but they look like they would be quite expensive.

M: They are \$ 15 a piece, or \$ 150 a dozen.

Q: How much does one glass cost?

(A) \$ 150. (B) \$ 15. (C) \$ 50. (D) \$ 12.50. (B)

③ M: Do you rent rooms by the week? You see, I'm not sure whether I'll stay for a whole month.

W: Yes. The rates are higher though. It's \$ 50 a week, but only \$ 160 a month.

Q: How much will the man owe if he rents the room for three weeks?

(A) He will owe \$ 120. (B) He will owe \$ 50.

(C) He will owe \$ 150. (D) He will owe \$ 160. (C)

④ W: This car comes equipped with stereo.

M: I had to pay an additional \$ 260 to install mine.

Q: How much did the woman save in purchasing her car?

(A) Nothing. (B) \$ 160. (C) \$ 200. (D) \$ 260. (D)

(5) 用 How 提问主要有以下 4 种方式

① M: I was very much upset when the nurse told me the doctor had been called out.

W: Well, I understand he had to attend emergency at the hospital.

Q: How did the man react to the nurse's information?

(A) He was indifferent. (B) He was unperturbed.

- (C)He was annoyed. (D)He was pleased. (C)
②M: I hope you can understand my reasons for deciding to leave,
Mrs. Harrison.

W: Do I have to remind you that we have invested a lot of time and money
in your career here?

Q: How did Mrs. Harrison respond?

- (A)She was annoyed. (B)She was understanding.
(C)She was careless. (D)She was apologetic. (A)

- ③M: I can't stand this class!

W: Well, you might as well get used to it. It's required, and you have to
take it in order to graduate.

Q: How does the man feel the class?

- (A)He does not have to take it.
(B)He is used to it.
(C)He does not like it.
(D)He does not understand it. (C)

- ④W: Julia seems to be a very shy type of person.

M: Actually, she is not. She acts that way only with strangers.

Q: How well does the woman appear to know Julia?

- (A)She knows only slightly. (B)She doesn't know her.
(C)Julia is her daughter. (D)She is a close friend. (A)

2. Part A 的应试对策

(1)应具备良好的语音基础。良好的语音基础包括区分强读式和弱读式;分辨语流中音的省略、连读、同化、不完全爆破等现象。在准备托福听力理解时,还应特别注意:

①区分某些易混的元音;

例如: principle—— principal, slip—— sleep, ten—— tin—— teen, fill—— fail—— fulfill, etc.

②区分某些易混的辅音;

例如: close—— clothes, look—— nook, train—— drain, hire—— tire, etc.

③区分某些似乎相似的连读的音节,

例如: won't be here—— want to hear, until Tuesday—— have to stay, Johnsons' —— John's son, etc.

④注意区分某些同音异义词,有些是发音与拼写相同的同音异义词;

例如: pupil (小学生)—— pupil (瞳孔), sound (声音)—— sound (探测),—— sound (海峡)—— sound (健全的), etc.; 有些是发音相同,但拼写和意义均不同的同音异义词,例如: sew (缝纫)—— sow (播种), dear (亲爱的)—— deer (鹿), meat (肉)—— mete (边界)—— meet (遇见), right (正确的),

右边的)——write(写)——wright(工人)——rite(仪式), etc.

(2)词汇和短语。听力部分出现的大多是一般日常词汇和用语。但许多考生的词汇和短语是通过阅读获得的,而不是通过听觉把音和义联系起来的,致使许多考生的听力不如阅读能力。如果有的考生发音不准确,甚至和录音中的发音相差很大,这就更增加了听力的难度。所以,要提高听力,就必须经常地听,大量地听,连续认真模仿,才能缩小读与听之间的距离,进而消除看得懂而听不懂的现象。

(3)要熟悉托福听力的句型。听力理解部分的语法并不复杂,但不熟悉其中经常出现的句型就无法对4个选项作出正确的选择。有时考生认识句子中的每个单词,但对句意仍无法理解,很可能会作出错误的判断。例如:

W: The film last night is really terrible. What do you think of it?

M: I saw worse.

Q: What does the man mean?

照字面看,这位男士认为电影很糟。其实,他的意思是说:“我看过比这部更糟的电影。”即“这部电影还可以”。

(4)应具有一定的背景知识。听力理解部分的内容涉及日常生活,校园生活,美国的文化、历史、地理、人物、文学、艺术、旅游、科普等方面的常识。当听到自己熟悉的内容时,就会觉得很自然。因此,具有一定的背景知识,很有益于提高听力成绩。

(5)培养良好的心理素质。心理素质是一个人的思维能力及其敏捷程度,是分析、对比、推测、判断、辨析、联想、记忆等能力的综合。听力理解测试是一项复杂的心理活动过程,没有良好的心理素质很难取得良好的听力成绩。有的考生抓住了关键的词语,就能作出正确的判断;而有的考生不会分析关键之处,作出了错误的选择。因此,我们在训练听力过程中应有意识地培养良好的心理素质。

二、Part B (Longer Conversations) 和 Part C (Several Short Talks) 的命题方式和应试对策

1. Part B 和 Part C 的命题方式

Part B 是2段较长的对话,Part C 一般是3段谈话。每段对话或谈话的字数大约为120~200个,要求在1分钟或1分半钟内完成,还要看完4个选项,每题答题时间约为13秒。

Part B 与 Part C 部分的命题方式主要有以下7种:

(1)关于主题与中心思想的

- ① What is the main subject(topic) of the conversation?
- ② What are the man and the woman discussing?
- ③ What is the man describing?
- ④ What is the talk mainly about?
- ⑤ What is the main purpose of the talk?