

# TOEFL

1982 ~ 1994

## 全真托福听力试题

子博 一品 主编

吉林科学技术出版社

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出版 吉林科学技术出版社  
发行

850×1168 毫米 32 开本

15.75 印张

4 插页

402 000 字

1996 年 6 月第 1 版 1996 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

印数：1—10 000 册

定价：21.80 元

印刷 长春新华印刷厂 ISBN 7-5384-1602-1/H·47

【吉】新登字 03 号

# 前 言

托福考试中最难得高分的是听力部分，如何在有限的时间内有较大的提高？答案只有一个——做全真托福听力试题！

托福听力考试有其一定的范围和独特的命题规律。通过做全真托福听力试题，考生可熟悉美国英语的语音、语调，了解美国英语的词汇、语法特点及有关学校学习、生活方面的内容，并掌握听力考试的答题技巧。

通过对历届全真托福听力试题的反复练习，就会发现重复、交替或似曾相识的感觉，这对增加考生的临场经验，增强应考的信心起到事半功倍的作用。本书不仅适用于托福考生，对大学英语六级及EPT的考生也是最佳的听力资料，这两种考试听力部分的题型及难易程度与托福听力试题极为相近。

本书收集1982年以来历届托福听力试题40余套，每套题后有听力原文、参考答案及注释，并配有磁带20余盒。书前附托福计分表、后附答题纸。

尽善尽美是我们编写此书的目标，如有不足之处恳请读者指正。

编 者

1996年2月

# 托 福 计 分 表

## SECTION 1: 听 力

答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分
50	0	68	38	12	55	26	24	47
49	1	66	37	13	54	25	25	46
48	2	64	36	14	53	24	26	46
47	3	63	35	15	53	23	27	45
46	4	62	34	16	52	22	28	44
45	5	61	33	17	51	21	29	44
44	6	60	32	18	51	20	30	43
43	7	59	31	19	50	19	31	43
42	8	58	30	20	49	18	32	42
41	9	57	29	21	49	17	33	42
40	10	57	28	22	48	16	34	41
39	11	56	27	23	48	15	35	40

## SECTION 2: 语 法

答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分
40	0	68	31	9	55	22	18	45
39	1	65	30	10	53	21	19	44
38	2	64	29	11	52	20	20	43
37	3	63	28	12	51	19	21	43
36	4	61	27	13	50	18	22	42
35	5	59	26	14	49	17	23	42
34	6	58	25	15	48	16	24	41
33	7	57	24	16	47	15	25	40
32	8	56	23	17	46			

## SECTION 3: 词汇阅读

答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分	答对	答错	得分
60	0	67	47	13	56	34	26	48
59	1	66	46	14	56	33	27	47
58	2	65	45	15	55	32	28	47
57	3	64	44	16	54	31	29	46
56	4	63	43	17	54	30	30	45
55	5	62	42	18	53	29	31	45
54	6	61	41	19	52	28	32	44
53	7	61	40	20	52	27	33	43
52	8	60	39	21	51	26	34	43
51	9	59	38	22	50	25	35	42
50	10	58	37	23	49	24	36	41
49	11	58	36	24	49	23	37	40
48	12	57	35	25	48			

TOEFL 总分 = 三部份单项成绩之和  $\times \frac{10}{3}$

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# 1982 年 1 月托福听力试题

## SECTION 1 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

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 statement. The statements will be spoken just one time. They will not be written out for you, and you must listen carefully to understand what the speaker says.

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

#### Example I

#### Sample Answer

You will hear:

You will read:

- (A) John does better in his studies than James.
- (B) James is bigger than his brother John.
- (C) John has only one brother.
- (D) The teacher likes James better than John.

● (B) ● (D)

Sentence (A), "John does better in his studies than James," means most nearly the same as the statement "John is a better student than his brother James." Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

#### Example II

#### Sample Answer

You will hear:

You will read:

- (A) The traffic isn't bad today.
- (B) The trucks weigh a lot.
- (C) There are a lot of trucks on the highway.
- (D) The highway has been closed to heavy trucks.

(A) ● (C) ● (D)

Sentence (C), "There are a lot of trucks on the highway," is closest in meaning to the sentence "The truck traffic on this highway is so heavy I can barely see where I'm going." Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

- 1. (A) I decided to buy a new record.
- (B) I wanted to make a tape recording of the music.
- (C) The recording was not the one I wanted.
- (D) No records of that music exist.

- 2. (A) Joanne worked in graduate school.
- (B) Joanne finished graduate school quickly.
- (C) Right after graduate school, Joanne started to work.
- (D) Right after work, Joanne went to graduate school.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

3. (A) Has he been to the library?  
(B) He needs a library card.  
(C) The librarian hasn't gotten there.  
(D) Doesn't the library have his card?
4. (A) I didn't know where you lived, so I didn't visit you.  
(B) I couldn't find your dress.  
(C) I had no idea you were visiting.  
(D) I looked up your address, but you weren't at home.
5. (A) He gradually learned to cook.  
(B) He can cook small meals.  
(C) He taught children how to cook.  
(D) He knows very little about cooking.
6. (A) A committee selected the class representative.  
(B) The committee gave her a present.  
(C) She has chosen us to be on the committee.  
(D) She will represent us on the committee.
7. (A) We have plenty of time to read the newspapers.  
(B) We won't be able to look at all the papers.  
(C) We don't have enough paper.  
(D) We will have to check the time in the newspaper.
8. (A) I think that suit is too informal.  
(B) I think you should wear a warmer coat today.  
(C) I don't think that coat is appropriate for the weather.  
(D) I don't think that suit should be worn with that coat.
9. (A) We went to the party after finishing the test.  
(B) We'll go to the party if we finish on time.  
(C) We have to go to a party after class.  
(D) We're going to have a party when the test is over.
10. (A) Peter and I still have to buy our books.  
(B) Peter doesn't have his books, but I have mine.  
(C) Neither Peter nor I have studied yet.  
(D) The books I bought were not for Peter.
11. (A) She is probably eating lunch with Linda.  
(B) She has to make Linda's lunch for her.  
(C) She must go to see Linda before lunch.  
(D) She left her lunch at Linda's.
12. (A) The assignment is boring.  
(B) The class was canceled.  
(C) Dr. Johnson phoned the class members.  
(D) Dr. Johnson is taking over this week.
13. (A) He has not done well this semester because he was sick.  
(B) He is planning to take a semester off and work on a ship.  
(C) The scholarship was based on his course work this semester.  
(D) His grades are not good enough for him to receive financial aid.

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14. (A) Jim did some schoolwork at home.  
 (B) Jim cleaned up the living room.  
 (C) Jim rearranged the books in his study.  
 (D) Jim picked out a book with a red cover.
15. (A) She stopped to drink some coffee.  
 (B) She couldn't find any coffee to drink.  
 (C) She no longer drinks coffee.  
 (D) She dislikes coffee but still drinks it.
16. (A) The doctor called her up long ago.  
 (B) Dr. Calder proceeded with the project.  
 (C) Dr. Calder decided to give up the project.  
 (D) The doctor rejected the gift.
17. (A) Ted pointed out where the key was.  
 (B) Ted doesn't want to be appointed.  
 (C) Ted is usually a punctual person.  
 (D) Ted doesn't know he has an appointment.
18. (A) Do you have a good view, Jane?  
 (B) Can you show me where Jane is?  
 (C) Are you watching Jane?  
 (D) May I have this seat, Jane?
19. (A) He didn't give her the money.  
 (B) He didn't understand her.  
 (C) He didn't trust her.  
 (D) He didn't answer her question.
20. (A) He doesn't think he's overweight.  
 (B) He thinks about his weight too much.  
 (C) He is trying to gain weight.  
 (D) He isn't overweight anymore.

## Part B

**Directions:** In Part B you will hear short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The question will be spoken just one time. 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 blacken the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Look at Example 1

You will hear:

Sample Answer

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

You will read: (A) Read a book.  
 (B) Write a composition.  
 (C) Talk about a problem.  
 (D) Listen to the radio.

From the conversation you know that the assignment is to listen to a radio program and be ready to talk about it. The best answer, then, is (D). "Listen to the radio." Therefore, you should choose answer (D).

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21. (A) Bring some food to the table.  
(B) Help herself to some food.  
(C) Use the phone on the table.  
(D) Help herself to the table.
22. (A) The man.  
(B) The woman.  
(C) A friend.  
(D) A secretary.
23. (A) Take a different train.  
(B) Go shopping at the new store.  
(C) Find a new repair shop.  
(D) Buy a different car.
24. (A) Join her friend.  
(B) Stay inside.  
(C) Sketch the tree.  
(D) Look for a job.
25. (A) He was very brave.  
(B) He's a guide in the forest.  
(C) He heated the metal.  
(D) He's quite proud of his medal.
26. (A) On the second floor.  
(B) At a men's store.  
(C) In the women's department.  
(D) In a department store.
27. (A) There is too little food.  
(B) There are too few gloves.  
(C) They've been open too short a time.  
(D) There are too few employees.
28. (A) Edna received money from a relative.  
(B) Edna was generous to a relative.  
(C) Edna was relatively generous.  
(D) Edna found some money.
29. (A) He wrote it last semester.  
(B) He'll finish it in a few minutes.  
(C) He never does assignments early.  
(D) He isn't going to write it.
30. (A) Too many people are smoking.  
(B) The breeze is so strong.  
(C) The window is bent.  
(D) The room is full of stuff.
31. (A) She made it herself.  
(B) She had a tailor make it.  
(C) She bought it a long time ago.  
(D) She had an old one re-made.
32. (A) At the post office.  
(B) At his home address.  
(C) At his mountain cabin.  
(D) At his aunt's address.
33. (A) Not everyone from England likes to read all the time.  
(B) People who teach English like things besides books.  
(C) The English like to read a lot and listen to music.  
(D) English teachers usually like to read a lot.
34. (A) That Liz doesn't know them well.  
(B) That he's the one to phone Liz.  
(C) That she will phone Liz if he doesn't.  
(D) That she doesn't know Liz's phone number.
35. (A) She couldn't make up her mind.  
(B) She doesn't have time for a job.  
(C) She'd like to have a company of her own.  
(D) She has a mind of her own.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

## Part C

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear several short talks and conversations. After each talk or conversation, you will be asked some questions. The talks and questions will be spoken just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully to understand what the 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 blacken 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:

Sample Answer

- You will read: (A) By plane.  
(B) By ship.  
(C) By train.  
(D) By bus.

(A) ● (B) (C) (D)

The best answer to the question "How did people generally arrive at Ellis Island?" is (B), "By ship." Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Now look at the next example.

You will hear:

Sample Answer

- You will read: (A) New immigrants.  
(B) International traders.  
(C) Fishermen.  
(D) Tourists.

(A) (B) (C) ● (D)

The best answer to the question "Who visits Ellis Island today?" is (D), "Tourists." Therefore, you should choose answer (D).

36. (A) The bookstore.

(B) The telephone company.

(C) A map of the town.

(D) A shoe repair shop.

39. (A) Right down the street.

(B) Next to a bookstore.

(C) About four blocks away.

(D) Across town.

37. (A) She seems to be in a hurry to leave.

(B) She seems to be curious about him.

(C) She seems to be happy to assist him.

(D) She seems to be unfamiliar with the town.

40. (A) They had to be repeated.

(B) They were easy for the man to remember.

(C) The woman made a mistake.

(D) The woman took them from a book.

38. (A) A guidebook.

(B) A police report.

(C) The newspaper.

(D) The telephone company.

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41. (A) To debate philosophies of childbearing.  
 (B) To propose an educational award.  
 (C) To analyze a writing system.  
 (D) To discuss an individual's achievements.
42. (A) As intelligent.  
 (B) As typical.  
 (C) As tall.  
 (D) As old.
43. (A) Teach it to his daughter.  
 (B) Learn other languages.  
 (C) Write in his native language.  
 (D) Become a Cherokee leader.
44. (A) As a mixture of several languages.  
 (B) As a spoken language exclusively.  
 (C) As an extremely difficult language to learn.  
 (D) As similar in structure to English.
45. (A) With amazement.  
 (B) With understanding.  
 (C) With disbelief.  
 (D) With disapproval.
46. (A) A United States historian.  
 (B) A member of his own family.  
 (C) A Cherokee language teacher.  
 (D) A leader of the Cherokees.
47. (A) In churchyards.  
 (B) All over the United States.  
 (C) Only in cold climates.  
 (D) Only in the center of the country.
48. (A) Some of the leaves look like flower petals.  
 (B) They make very good wind-breaks.  
 (C) The bark of the tree is white.  
 (D) They bloom twice in the spring.
49. (A) They insulate the flower buds.  
 (B) They have a religious significance.  
 (C) They protect other leaves from the cold.  
 (D) They are the sign of a long spring.
50. (A) It is green and white.  
 (B) It has four petals.  
 (C) It is very small.  
 (D) It appears late in the spring.

DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.  
 WAIT FOR INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE SUPERVISOR.



## 原文(1982年1月)

### Part A

1. I wanted to record the music.
2. Joanne finished graduate school and got a job immediately.
3. He has to get a library card, doesn't he?
4. If I've known your address, I would have visited you.
5. Little by little, he learned to cook.
6. She's been chosen to represent our class on the committee.
7. We haven't got enough time to check all these papers.
8. You think that coat is suitable to wear on such a hot day?
9. When we finish the exam, we're having a party.
10. I haven't bought my books yet, and neither has Peter.
11. She must have gone to Linda for lunch.
12. Dr. Johnson's class has been called off for the rest of the week, the assignment is on the board.
13. Even if he does well on his course this semester there's no way he'll get a scholarship.
14. Jim read a book and did some studying in the living room.
15. My sister stopped drinking coffee.
16. Dr. Calder has worked on the project too long to give up.
17. It's not like Ted to be late for an appointment, so I don't know what's keeping him.
18. Can you see Jane?
19. She responded so quickly that he didn't catch her reply.
20. To think, he used to be over weight.

### Part B

21. W: Excuse me, would you mind if I use your phone?  
M: Help yourself, it's on the table over there.  
Q: What did the man tell the woman to do?
22. W: Did you have your friend type your term paper.  
M: I did it myself.  
Q: Who typed the paper?
23. M: My car is in the repair shop again.  
W: Maybe you should consider trading it in for a new one.  
Q: What does the woman think the man should do?
24. M: It's such a nice warm day, I think I'll go write my report under a tree.  
W: I'd like to join you but I find it hard to work outside.  
Q: What is the woman going to do?
25. M: Peter was given a medal for helping to put out the forest fire.  
W: He certainly showed a lot of courage.  
Q: What did the woman say about Peter?

26. W: I'd like to buy a new coat.  
M: The women's department is up on the second floor, madam.  
Q: Where does this conversation take place?
27. M: The cafeteria is short handed so we'll have to wait in line.  
W: I know they asked me to work today.  
Q: Why is there a line?
28. W: You know, Edna has come into a lot of money recently.  
M: Yes, I heard that her relatives were generous to her.  
Q: What can be said about Edna?
29. W: Bill, have you finished the research paper for anthropology?  
M: Not yet, I always seem to put things off until the last minute.  
Q: What did the man mean?
30. W: This room is so stuffy I can hardly breathe.  
M: I think they should ban smoking here, don't you?  
Q: Why is the woman complaining?
31. M: Did you make your suit, it's very elegant.  
W: I couldn't have done all this tailoring, I had it made.  
Q: How did the woman get her suit?
32. W: Do you have an address where I can write to you.  
M: No, I'll be hiking in the mountains most of the time but if you write to me at my aunt's house she'll hold my mail until I get there.  
Q: Where should the woman write to her friend?
33. W: Professor Williams helped me so much that I'm thinking of buying him a book of poetry.  
M: I think you should get him a record, just because he's an English teacher doesn't mean all he does is read.  
Q: What does the man mean?
34. M: How about phoning Liz and asking her to join us for dinner?  
W: I think you should phone her, she hardly knows who I am.  
Q: What does the woman mean?
35. M: Would you like to own your own business?  
W: I wouldn't mind a bit.  
Q: What did the woman mean?



## Part C

Questions 36 through 40 refer to the following dialogue.

- M: "Excuse me, I wonder if you could tell me how to find a place I can have my shoes fixed. I'm new in town."
- W: "Well of course you can always look in the yellow pages in the back of the telephone book under 'Shoe Repair.' But I think there's a good shop not far from here. Take the first street to the left and walk about three blocks. I can't remember the name of the shop, but you run into it. It's near the police station. By the way, do you know about the 'Town Guide'? It has all kinds of useful information. I think you'll find it in any book store."
- M: "Thanks a lot, you've been very helpful and I'll look for that 'Town Guide' next time I'm in a book store. Let's see, you said the repair shop was three blocks on the right?"
- W: "No, first street on the left then three blocks."
- M: "Thanks again."

36. What is the man looking for?
37. What can best be said about the way the woman speaks to the man?
38. Which sources of information about the town does the woman recommend?
39. Where is the shoe shop?
40. What can best be said about the instructions given here?

Questions 41 through 46 refer to the following talk.

Today I would like to continue our discussion about native American leaders. Sequoia, the Cherokee Indian who died in 1843, was one of the most remarkable people in United States history. He had a fine mind and an inquisitive nature. After learning how to read and write English, he wanted to do the same with his native Cherokee language. But his language had no written form, so he began to develop a means of writing. He borrowed a series of 86 symbols or characters from several other languages and used them to represent syllables of his own language. Although his people did not approve of his efforts at first, he kept trying. Then with his six-year-old daughter he gave a demonstration to Cherokee leaders. By writing a message that his daughter could read and understand and answer, he was able to convince his people that the writing system would work. Soon, thousands of Cherokee people were able to read and write their own language. Thanks to the efforts of one man, Sequoia.

41. What is the speaker's purpose?
42. How does the speaker describe Sequoia?
43. After learning English, what did Sequoia want to do?
44. According to the speaker, how would the Cherokee language have been characterized prior to Sequoia's work.
45. How was Sequoia's work received by the Cherokee leaders at first?
46. Who was Sequoia's first student?

Questions 47 through 50 are based on the following botany lecture.

An unmistakable sign of spring is the blossoming Dogwood tree. They are native to most parts of the United States. If you drive into the country early in the spring you will see masses of the beautiful white flowers in the woods. Yet, what you are looking at is not a flower at all, but four special leaves that grow in the shape of a cross and are white instead of green. These leaves protect the budding flower from the cold winds of early spring. The real flowers are in the center and are barely noticeable.

47. Where do Dogwoods usually grow?