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前 言

在每次托福考试之前,考生都需做大量的习题以应付考试。做题时的盲目性更使许多考生浪费了大量宝贵的时间。面对这一普遍存在的问题,我们邀请了几位从事托福教学研究的老师,一起研究编写了这本以讲解历年托福考题中最具代表性的题目为内容的读物。其目的有三:第一,示范性地告诉考生关于各类题型的解法及其在语言中属于哪种现象;第二,使学生通过对典型题目解析的了解,提高掌握该题型的能力;第三,通过大量的练习使考生熟练地运用已掌握的知识和解题的技巧。

本书从 1987 年到 1995 年间的所有托福真题中选出具有代表性的 1000 道来,并逐题加以讲解评析。它包括四个部分:语法、听力、词汇与阅读、作文。这 1000 题可以说是近年来托福考试中有较难理解或是有典型意义的题目。通过对这 1000 道题的练习,相信考生对托福考试的内容的掌握及应考的能力将会有较大的提高。

不管以后的考试如何变化,托福要检查的语言现象、规律、词汇的难度以及出题的总体思路是不会改变的。所以只要把其基本的语法点和语言现象的规律抓住,并具备一定的应变能力,任凭考试再变化也不用害怕。愿本书能为读者在上述方面的提高尽一份绵薄之力。

本书在编写过程中得到崔长青、张碧竹等专家的热情指导和帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。李军、黄韶燕、宋曼等参加了本书部分章节的编写工作。

由于作者的水平所限及时间仓促,书中错漏之处在所难免,恳请读者指正。

编 者

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第一章 听 力

听力是托福考试的难点,在考试中稍纵即逝。只有平时对托福听力的各类题型掌握得非常熟练的考生才有可能在考试中取得好成绩。本章将历年托福考试出现过的题目归纳为 15 个种类,精选出 100 道有代表性的题来,配以原文并加以分析。学生在学完这 100 道题之后,对各种类型的听力题可以做到驾轻就熟,从容应对。

这 15 个类型包括:句型转换题、否定句题、语调题、反意问句题、转折题、暗示题、虚拟条件题、感叹语气和倒装语气题、Part B 中的线索题、建议题、赞同题、计算题与比较题、Part C 出题的规律及其地点题、惯用法和成语题。以下 100 道题目是依次从以上 15 种类型中各挑选二三道组成的。这些题目是托福听力中具有典型意义的题型,它将为考生突破听力这一关助一臂之力。

(1) 录音原文:It feels good to be home again. (又回家了,真好呀。)

选择项:(A) It's a wood house.

(B) I'm glad to be home.

(C) It's a good day to stay home.

(D) I feel like going back to the house.

选择项中(B)和录音原文最相近,由形式主语 It 转换成 I 作主语的句子。答案:B(选自 1988 年 5 月真题第 7 题)

(2) 录音原文:The replacement part arrived in two months. (更换部件二个月内到。)

选择项:(A) He replaced the part two months ago.

(B) The two new parts arrived last month.

(C) The needed part will arri

(D) It took two months for the new part to come.

Choice (D)“要等二个月新零件才到”是录音原文的重述。主语 The replacement part 开头的句子转换成形式主语 It 开头的句子。答案:D(选自 1988 年 5 月真题第 16 题)

(3) 录音原文:It's misty this evening. (今晚薄雾笼罩。)

选择项:(A) He spent fifty dollars.

(B) He missed Tina.

(C) There's some fog tonight.

(D) I'll eat dinner with Eve.

Choice (C)是原句意义的重述。形式主语 It 转换成存在有 There's 开头句式。注意重点词 fog 和 misty。答案:C(选自 1988 年 5 月真题第 12 题)

(4) 录音原文:She is registered for three university courses.

(她注册上三门大学课程。)

选择项:(A) Her university offers forty-three courses.

(B) She enrolled in three classes.

(C) Of course she'll visit three cities.

(D) She never registered for the courses.

Choice (B)“她注册上三门课”,与原句意义最接近。注意 is registered for 和 enrolled in 的同义互换关系。利用同义词进行转换比比皆是,希考生留心。答案:B(选自 1988 年 10 月真题第 3 题)

(5) 录音原文:He found cooking a great pleasure. (他视烹调

为一种乐趣。)

选择项:(A) He found the treasure he was looking for.

(B) He really enjoyed cooking.

(C) He ate the grapes with pleasure.

always prepared large meals.

Choice (B)“他真喜欢烹调。”是录音原文意义上的重述。注意重点词组 found sth. a great pleasure 和 enjoyed 的同义转换关系。释词是考题变换表达方式的常见形式。答案:B(选自 1988 年 10 月第 4 题)

(6) 录音原文: Barbara reads so much that she can talk intelligently about almost any topic. (Barbara 读书如此之多, 她可以就任何话题发表一番精辟见解。)

选择项: (A) Barbara is interesting to listen to because she reads a lot.

(B) Barbara talks a lot while she sews.

(C) Barbara seldom talks because she's always reading.

(D) Barbara has little to say about this topic.

Choice (A)“听 Barbara 说话是件趣事, 因为她读书多”是录音原文的重述。从 Barbara 本人和听众二种不同角度说明同一个问题。答案:A(选自 1989 年 5 月第 18 题)

(7) 录音原文: There is a tax on clothing in some states. (在有些州, 有服装税。)

选择项: (A) They said they're going by taxi.

(B) Their clothes are in terrible condition.

(C) In certain states clothes are subject to tax.

(D) There are some clothes hanging on the racks.

Choice (C)“在某些州, 服装要收税”与录音原文意思一样。subject to 意为“使隶属, 使遭遇...”。There is 句式 and 陈述句转换。答案:C(选自 1989 年 8 月真题第 2 题)

(8) 录音原文: Everyone wants to take professor Stanton's class (每个人都想选 Stanton 教授的课。)

选择项: (A) Professor Stanton's course

(B) Everyone has taken a class from Professor Stanton.

(C) Professor Stanton wants to teach another course.

(D) Students are required to enroll in Professor Stanton's class.

Choice (A)“Stanton 教授的课很受欢迎。”是录音原文的重述。分别从学生和教授开的课两种不同角度来写同一事实。答案：A(选自 1989 年 10 月真题第 5 题)

(9) 录音原文: What I don't understand is how she got all that information. (我不知道她怎么掌握了所有情况。)

选择项: (A) She doesn't understand all the forms she got.

(B) I don't know how she obtained her data.

(C) I can't figure out what all of her information means.

(D) What she needs is more comprehensive information.

Choice (B)“我不知道她如何掌握信息”，是录音原文的另一种说法。注意同义词 got 和 obtained 的转换。答案: B(选自 1988 年 5 月真题第 13 题)

(10) 录音原文: I seldom go to the beach. (我很少去海滩。)

选择项: (A) I saw them at the beach.

(B) I didn't know you were at the beach.

(C) I sell food at the beach every summer.

(D) I don't go to the beach very often.

Choice (D)“我不经常去海滩”，是原文的重述。本句是部分否定题型。注意部分否定词 seldom 和 not very often 的同意转换关系。答案: D(选自 1988 年 5 月真题第 18 题)

(11) 录音原文: Gary went to the dentist's about his broken tooth. (Gary 去牙医那儿看坏牙。)

选择项: (A) The roof of the dentist's office needed to be fixed.

(B) The dentists were both out of the office.

(C) Gary talked about the dentist's broken tooth.

(D) Gary had the dentist check his tooth.

Choice (D) “Gary 让牙医检查他的牙。”是最接近录音原文的选择项。have sb. do sth. 意为“让某人做某事”, 是托福听力常考句型。答案: D (选自 1989 年 10 月真题第 7 题)

(12) 录音原文: He lacks discipline in his study habits (在学习中, 他缺乏约束力。)

选择项: (A) His study habits are poor.

(B) He doesn't have a good place to study.

(C) His habit is to study late.

(D) He was disappointed with his studies.

Choice (A) “他学习习惯不好”和录音原文最接近。录音原文中的状语转换成选择项中的主语。答案: A (选自 1989 年 10 月真题第 13 题)

(13) 录音原文: The report is all ready to be typed. (报告一切就绪, 等着打字。)

选择项: (A) The report has just been typed.

(B) The report can be typed now.

(C) The report isn't ready to be typed yet.

(D) Part of the report is typed.

Choice (B) “现在能打报告了”是录音原文的重述。替换词分别是 be all ready 和 can。答案: B (选自 1989 年 10 月真题第 14 题)

(14) 录音原文: It's fun to sit in the students' section at the football game. (看足球赛时和学生们坐在一起真有意思。)

选择项: (A) One section of students is the best.

(B) The students are very fond of playing football.

(C) It's interesting to watch football practice.

(D) I enjoy sitting with the students at the game.

Choice (D) “我看球赛时喜欢和学生们坐在一起”, 是录音原文的重述。形式主语 It 开头的句子和陈述句的转换。答案: D (选自 1990 年 1 月真题第 14 题)

(15) 录音原文: To pay to see that movie would be foolish when you can see it on television for nothing. (要是不花钱从电视上就能看上的话, 花钱去看那部影片是愚蠢之至。)

选择项: (A) If you can see the movie on television, why pay for it?

(B) Would it be foolish to watch that movie on television?

(C) Why did you pay to see a movie on television?

(D) When you saw that movie on television, was it silly?

Choice (A) “如果在电视上能看上, 为什么要花钱去看呢?” 是原句的另一种说法。陈述句式与反问句式的转换。答案: A (选自 1990 年 1 月真题第 18 题)

(16) 录音原文: Lorraine's family was pleased by her thoughtful gift. (Lorraine 家对她考虑周全的礼物感到高兴。)

选择项: (A) Lorraine gave her family a gift they liked.

(B) Her family thinks their gift will please Lorraine.

(C) Lorraine's family gave her a gift that pleased

her.

(D) Lorraine thought about giving her family a gift.

Choice (A)“Lorraine 给了她家里一个他们喜欢的礼物”,和原句意思一样。分别从 Lorraine 和她家的角度写出两个互换句。
答案:A(选自 1990 年 5 月真题第 20 题)

(17) 录音原文:Jane wants to buy that painting? (Jane 真的想买那幅画?)

选择项:(A) Jane walked right by the painting.

(B) Does Jane really wish to purchase that painting?

(C) Jane once bought that painting.

(D) Does Jane want me to purchase her painting?

Choice (B)“Jane 真的想买那幅画?”是录音原文的重述。录音原文是用升调的陈述句,表示疑问。答案:B(选自 1991 年 1 月真题第 11 题)

(18) 录音原文:Man:I don't know why professor Klein's phone number isn't listed in the directory?

Woman:But it is.

Question:What does the woman say about Professor Klein's number?

(男人:我不知道为什么 Klein 教授的电话在电话簿中查不到。

女人:可就在里面。

问题:女人说 Klien 教授的电话在哪儿?)

选择项:(A) She's not sure where it has been put.

(B) It has been changed recently.

(C) She agrees that it should have been published.

(D) It can be found in the telephone book.

Choice (D)“能在电话簿中找到”,是女人所表达的意思。女人的话用高降调,表示充分肯定。答案:D(选自 1988 年 5 月真题第 24 题)

(19) 录音原文: Man: Would you like to take a break and get a soda?

Woman: Would I ever?

Question: What does the woman mean?

(男人: 你想休息一下, 喝口汽水吗?)

女人: 太想了!

问题: 女人的话是什么意思?)

选择项: (A) She'd rather take a break later.

(B) She likes the suggestion.

(C) she never drinks soda.

(D) She doesn't think he's serious.

Choice (B)“她喜欢这个建议”,是女人所表达的意思。女人用高降调表示充分肯定,非常想喝。答案:B(选自 1989 年 1 月真题第 30 题)

(20) 录音原文: Woman: I don't imagine you'd have time to help me with this.

Man: As it happens, I would.

Question: What does the man mean?

(女人: 我真想不到你会有时间来帮助我。

男人: 碰巧, 我会的。

问题: 男人的话是什么意思?)

选择项: (A) He would like to know what happened.

(B) He can help the woman.

(C) Because of what happened, he has no time.

(D) He would have helped if he had had the time.

Choice (B)“他能帮助这个女人”,是男人所表达的意思。男人用降调表示肯定。答案:B(选自 1989 年 1 月真题第 33 题)

(21) 录音原文: Woman: Are you still planning to go to the concert?

Man: You bet I am.

Question: What does the man say about the concert?

(女人: 你仍计划去看音乐会吗?)

男人: 当然。

问题: 男人说音乐会什么了?)

选择项: (A) He'll go if the woman goes too.

(B) He doubts he'll be able to go.

(C) He's too tired to go.

(D) He's eager to go.

Choice (D)“他渴望着去”,是男人所表达的意思。男人用高降调表示充分肯定的语气。答案:D(选自 1989 年 5 月真题第 30 题)

(22) 录音原文: Man: We've sure been having a lot of rain lately.

Woman: Haven't we ever?

Question: What do we learn from the woman's response?

(男人: 我们最近确实遇上了多雨天。

女人: 从来没有这么多过。

问题: 从女人的回答中我们得知了什么?)

选择项: (A) They have arrived late.

(B) She agrees with the man.

(C) They are uncertain about the weather.

(D) She didn't think the man was ever late.

Choice (B)“她同意男人的看法”,是女人所表达的意思。答案:B(选自 1990 年 1 月真题第 31 题)

23) 录音原文: Man: Now, they've soundproofed this room.
It's sure a lot easier to work in here.

Woman: You said it!

Question: What does the woman mean?

(男人: 现在, 他们已把这间屋子隔了音。在这里工作容易多了。

女人: 你可说对了!

问题: 女人的话是什么意思?)

选择项: (A) The man tends to repeat himself a lot.

(B) The room was fixed at the man's request.

(C) She also finds it easier to work there now.

(D) The man talks about working instead of doing it.

Choice (C) “她也发现在那儿工作更容易了”, 女人用降调表示肯定和同意。答案: C (选自 1991 年 1 月真题第 31 题)

(24) 录音原文: Woman: Bill thinks you shouldn't use your good knife to fix that.

Man: Why should he care? It's not his knife.

Question: What does the man mean?

(女人: Bill 认为你不应该用你的好刀去修那个东西。

男人: 他凭什么管? 也不是他的刀。

问题: 男人的话是什么意思?)

选择项: (A) Bill doesn't take good care of knives.

(B) This matter doesn't concern Bill.

(C) He wants to find a better tool.

(D) He wants Bill to fix the knife.

Choice (B) “这事和 Bill 没关系”, 是男人所表达的意思。男人用反问句表示反对。答案: B (选自 1991 年 1 月真题第 32 题)

(25) 录音原文: Presidential elections are held every four years in the United States, aren't they?

(总统选举在美国每四年举行一次, 是吗?)

选择项: (A) It's been four years since the last presidential election, hasn't it?

(B) Aren't they going to hold elections for the United States President?

(C) Don't United States presidential elections take place every four years?

(D) Has the United States had more than four presidents?

Choice (C) “美国总统选举是不是每四年举行一次?”是录音原文的重述。录音原文中反意问句表示询问对方, 以求证实。答案: C(选自 1988 年 5 月真题第 8 题)

(26) 录音原文: Kate works part-time to pay her college tuition, doesn't she? (Kate 部分时间工作用以付学费, 是不是?)

选择项: (A) I think Kate has to work to pay for her studies.

(B) Kate doesn't work part-time.

(C) Kate doesn't have any time to work because of her studies.

(D) I wonder if Kate got to work on time.

Choice (A) “我认为 Kate 必须工作用以支付学费”是录音原文的解释义。反意问句同陈述句的转换。答案: A(选自 1988 年 10 月真题第 6 题)

(27) 录音原文: Your pen needs a refill, doesn't it? (你的钢笔需要再灌满墨水了, 是吗?)

选择项: (A) Don't you need a refill for your pen?

(B) Your order for a dozen pencils has been filled.

(C) Ben needs another bill from you.

(D) Don't you want to get your friend a new pen?

Choice (A) “你难道不是又要灌墨水了吗?” 是录音原文的重述。反意问句和反问句相转换。答案: A (选自 1989 年 10 月真题第 4 题)

(28) 录音原文: Framed posters make interesting decorations, don't you think? (镶边的招贴画是很有意思的装饰品, 你说的是吗?)

选择项: (A) You don't find poster interesting, do you?

(B) I believe framed posters are good for decorating.

(C) Collecting posters is an interesting hobby.

(D) I'm not interested in framing posters, are you?

Choice (B) “我相信镶边的招贴画是很好的装饰品。”是录音原文的解释义。“don't you think?”常置于句尾或句首,表示询问对方的意见或态度。答案: B (选自 1990 年 1 月真题第 10 题)

(29) 录音原文: I'm supposed to turn south at the corner, right? (我应该在街角朝南拐, 对吗?)

选择项: (A) I must turn right at the corner.

(B) Am I taking the right courses this term?

(C) Shouldn't I turn south at the corner?

(D) I suppose I used the wrong term.

Choice (C) “我是不是应在街角朝南拐?”反意问句和反问句转换。答案: C (选自 1990 年 10 月真题第 15 题)

(30) 录音原文: I don't need to tell you to come alone, do I? (我不需要告诉你单独来, 是吗?)

选择项: (A) You didn't tell me that you'd be alone, did you?

(B) You know you should come by yourself, don't