

托福601分

—最新试题详解

王长喜

编著

周流溪 贾秀华

审校

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内 容 提 要

本书分为四个部分：第一部分是1989年5月至1991年5月的托福试题；第二部分是对托福试题进行详细地解释，并进行规律性的总结和归纳，从而找出试题类型、特点和对策，并指出应试时应注意的事项。在语法解释时，本书做到了详略得当，对于出题类型中的难点，进行详细地解释，并引用其它例证，提醒读者应注意这些难点和常考的类型；对于非难点则一带而过。关于词汇，与国内其它托福书籍相比，本书有其独到之处，不仅给出单词的汉语解释，更重要的是从词素分析来把握词汇在上下文中的恰当含义，使读者掌握英语单词词根、词缀，减轻了读者死记硬背单词的负担。本书对阅读理解部分分析清晰、逻辑性强，并总结出规律性，给出相应的对策。第三部分是历次托福考试的听力原文。第四部分是试题的标准答案。

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前 言

这是《托福 601 分》之一，它与《托福 601 分——听力》、《托福 601 分——语法》和《托福 601 分——阅读与理解》（未出）配套使用。这本详解部分力图在已有的托福学习用书之后，编出自己的特点，给读者更多切实的、有利于实战的具体的帮助。我们的努力，一方面在于收集最近的试题，使读者增强实践感；另一方面在于对题目作出详细讲解，指出托福考试的一般规律，使读者能抓住托福考试的技巧。

本书各套题是完整匹配的。全书重点是每次考试中 Section2 和 Sections3 两个部分，包括试题及其详解。为了方便学习，详解分为三块，第一块相当于原卷 Section2；第二块相当于原卷 Section3 的前 30 题；第三块相当于原卷 Section3 的后 30 题。原卷中各种做题的提示一律略去，只把做题的指令改简译为“填空题”、“改错题”、“选择近义词”和“回答问题”。此外，每次考试的听力部分我们也收入本书，并附有听力答案。

本书的解题不仅满足于指出正确答案，还说出选择正确答案的理由；对于错误的答案，也说出其不可用的道理。读者可以从我们直接或间接的提示中领悟解题的思路。就语法而言，本书的解释详尽得当，尤其反复指出中国学生感到困难或容易忽视的地方。

就词汇而言，本书在合适的场合（有时为了简化）只注出对读者有直接效用的词素意义。英语是印欧语系的一个成员，它的词汇里有大量来自别的印欧语言的词和词素。掌握英语的词缀词素对托福考试是很有帮助的。根据编者对 22 次托福试题的统计，其他托福指导书所列的托福词汇在实际托福考试中出现率为 4% 左右，即考生背会书上所列的 100 个单词，才有 3-5 个可能用得上。显然与其死记那些单词，不如学点构词法。当然最基本又最实用的办法是不断地做托福练习。另外，除了掌握词根、词缀之外了解美国文化背景和有关美国的政治、经济、历史、地理、文学艺术知识都是很有必要的。

基础深广，应付考试自有办法

本书由北京师范大学周流溪副教授审校中文部分、美籍英语专家 Marlin Core 和贾秀华审校英文部分。在成书过程中并曾得到石飞、陈文西、柳增亮、潘云沼、张荣海和周松梅等同志的帮助，在此表示衷心的感谢。

编者

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一. 1989 年 5 月托福试题

SECTION 1

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

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.

Sample Answer

Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

Example I

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

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) The shipping company is getting a new radio.
(B) The radio I ordered should be sent this week.
(C) The company accidentally.
(D) That company's radio is supposed to be cheaper this week.
2. (A) Laura put on makeup before the exam.
(B) Laura has to take the cake upstairs.
(C) Laura must take the test.
(D) Laura knows the flag of every nation.
3. (A) No one is going to the convention.
(B) To whom did you mention this?
(C) It will be brought to your attention.
(D) Have you any idea who will attend the convention?
4. (A) Susan and Ben were accepted at the state university.
(B) Ben applied to the state university because Susan was accepted there.
(C) Ben didn't want to go to the state university because Susan is there.
(D) Neither Susan nor Ben is interested in at-

- tending the state university.
5. (A) Tommy was lucky to hit the target the first time.
 (B) The ball was hidden behind the window.
 (C) Tommy can't throw the ball very far.
 (D) Fortunately, the ball didn't break the window.
 6. (A) Did you make a copy of this?
 (B) You made the right copy, didn't you?
 (C) I think you asked for more than one copy.
 (D) I understand you'd like a single copy of this.
 7. (A) The posters make the room look cheerful.
 (B) The poster shows a room full of colorful chairs.
 (C) How many color posters are there in the room?
 (D) How does the room look now with so many chairs?
 8. (A) Mike's drink was cold.
 (B) Mike was coughing.
 - (C) Mike wasn't warm enough.
 - (D) My coffee wasn't as hot as Mike's.
 9. (A) Running this projector is very easy for me.
 (B) It isn't worth fixing this projector.
 (C) I can't recommend that projector.
 (D) It's very inexpensive to run this projector.
 10. (A) There's only a half hour before Fred arrives.
 (B) There aren't any flowers next to the bed.
 (C) We should make a banquet.
 (D) We need more flowers.
 11. (A) I purchased a car recently.
 (B) I knew the car was in the lot.
 (C) I really need a new car.
 (D) I always forget to clean my car.
 12. (A) Sandra arranged an exhibit for history week.
 (B) Sandra accidentally upset this week's history exhibit
 (C) Sandra sat beside the

historic display.

- (D) Sandra directed a play about local history.

13. (A) No one has an opinion on everything.
(B) No one opinion is all-encompassing.
(C) Everyone has an opinion on something.
(D) Only one person is lacking an opinion on it.

14. (A) I'm pleased to be able to lend you the money.
(B) I've lent you all the money I had.
(C) I wish you could lend me some money.
(D) I'm sorry I can't lend you the money.

15. (A) Someone was baking in the kitchen.
(B) There was paste on the kitchen table.
(C) We just came from the kitchen.
(D) There's a lot of room in the kitchen.

16. (A) We find Bob agreeable most of the time.
(B) We usually like Bob's guests.
(C) Bob isn't willing to join

the others.

- (D) Most of us wanted to walk along with Bob.

17. (A) I haven't studied physics with the professor's best lecture yet.
(B) This was the professor's best lecture yet.
(C) I've never heard the professor give a good lecture.
(D) The Professor isn't interested in physics.

18. (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.

19. (A) I don't think he'll come if he gets the job.
(B) I hope that he won't get the job.
(C) Someone else will probably get the job.
(D) I won't be surprised if he gets the job.

20. (A) How many are there?

- (B) What's the explanation?
 (C) Who's the accountant?
 (D) Did you count four of them?

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.

Sample Answer

● (B) ○ ○

You will hear:

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) She wants to know where the restaurant is.

(B) She's recommending a

good place to go for dinner.

(C) She thinks the man

- should go to France.
- (D) She's inviting the man to eat with her.
22. (A) Run in town.
(B) Look more carefully.
(C) Buy shoes from a catalog.
(D) Find an easier place to exercise.
23. (A) Saying goodbye to a friend.
(B) Buying a ticket for a sports event.
(C) Paying a bill at the bank.
(D) Arranging a plane trip.
24. (A) He didn't know how to begin to write a play.
(B) He hasn't liked plays very much in the past.
(C) He didn't want to talk about it right away.
(D) He wasn't sure what the first part was about.
25. (A) Dan received them.
(B) Gloria forgot about them.
(C) Dan mailed them.
(D) Gloria has sent for them.
26. (A) His room is quite small.
(B) He had to walk around the dormitory.
(C) It's hard to find a room in the dormitory.
(D) It's his turn to inspect the dormitory room.
27. (A) He should look in a different place.
(B) She can help him if necessary.
(C) He should stand on something.
(D) Perhaps he shouldn't have tea.
28. (A) They are going toward the lake.
(B) They have made a new trail.
(C) They have decided to sit outdoors.
(D) They are camping around the lake.
29. (A) Anyone can do it.
(B) No one can do it.
(C) Alex can probably do it.
(D) Alex probably shouldn't do it.
30. (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.

31. (A) It is typical December weather for this region.
 (B) It won't really snow until December.
 (C) Such a large amount of snow is unusual for this month.
 (D) There has never been much snow down South.
32. (A) He believes Mark was the wrong person.
 (B) He wants to know who is telling the truth.
 (C) He finds the decision unbelievable.
 (D) He thought there wouldn't be any awards.
33. (A) The store doesn't have it now, but will soon.
 (B) It is no longer available
- (C) It has been reprinted four times.
 (D) The information in the book is not up-to-date.
34. (A) It's uncomfortable because of the wind.
 (B) It isn't as warm as the man had thought it would be.
 (C) The man expected it to be windy.
 (D) The wind hasn't made it any cooler.
35. (A) He already knows what Ted will say.
 (B) He doesn't have time to look at the gift.
 (C) He can't imagine what his friends got for him.
 (D) He is anxious to see Ted's reaction to the gift.

Part C

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear short talks and conversations. After each of them, you will be asked some questions. You will hear the talks and conversations and the questions about them just one time. They will not be written out for you. Therefore, you must listen carefully to understand what each speaker says.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in you

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.

Answer all questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in the talk or conversation.

Listen to this sample talk.

You will hear:

Now look at the following example.

Sample Answer

☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

You will hear:

You will read: (A) They are impossible to guide.

(B) They may go up in flames.

(C) They tend to leak gas.

(D) They are cheaply made.

The best answer to the question "Why are gas balloons considered dangerous?" is (B), "They may go up in flames." Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Now look at the next example.

Sample Answer

☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

You will hear:

You will read: (A) Watch for changes in weather.

(B) Watch their altitude.

(C) Check for weak spots in their balloons.

(D) Test the strength of the ropes.

The best answer to the question "According to the speaker, what must balloon pilots be careful to do?" is (A), "Watch for changes in weather." Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

36. (A) A sales representative.

(B) A store manager.

- (C) A committee chairperson.
(D) A class president.
37. (A) To determine who will graduate this year.
(B) To discuss the seating arrangement.
(C) To choose the chairperson of the ceremonies.
(D) To begin planning the graduation ceremonies.
38. (A) Their names, phones, and job preference.
(B) The names and addresses of their guests.
(C) The names of the committees they worked on last year.
(D) Their dormitory name, address and phone number.
39. (A) Only students who have time for the work.
(B) All the students who are at the meeting.
(C) Only students who have a telephone.
(D) All the students who worked on the project last year.
40. (A) In an hour.
(B) Next week.
- (C) In one month.
(D) Next year.
41. (A) Food packaging.
(B) Varieties of fish.
(C) A new snack food.
(D) An artificial food flavoring.
42. (A) Its variety of colors.
(B) Its unusual texture.
(C) The way it is sold.
(D) Its main ingredient.
43. (A) To preserve it longer.
(B) To give it a particular taste.
(C) To make it smoother.
(D) To increase the fermentation.
44. (A) Its low purchase price.
(B) Its wide availability.
(C) Its good nutritional value.
(D) Its higher content.
45. (A) Its bland flavoring is healthful.
(B) It can be stored a long time without spoiling.
(C) It goes well with fish dishes.
(D) A high grade of fish is used in its preparation.

46. (A) In a few weeks.
(B) In two or three months.
(C) In about two years.
(D) In about ten years
47. (A) Count money.
(B) Read and write.
(C) Draw moving objects.
(D) Hunt and farm.
48. (A) Teachers came to children's homes.
(B) Children acquired the information they needed by direct experience.
(C) Children taught one another in small supervised groups.
(D) Parents instructed their children in the "three R's"
49. (A) A new dependence on people far away and the use of money.
(B) The introduction of a new alphabet and numerical system.
(C) Outmoded methods of farming and ineffective means of transportation.
(D) Larger family units and greater financial hardships.
50. (A) The various means of survival taught by parents in contemporary society.
(B) The importance of history instruction in the first schools.
(C) The increasingly complex skills subsequently taught in schools.
(D) The problems involved in the construction of new schools.

SECTION 2

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time --25 minutes

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

Directions: questions 1-15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. 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.

Sample Answer

● (B) ● ●

Example I

Vegetables are an excellent source _____ vitamins.

- (A) of
- (B) has
- (C) where
- (D) that

The sentence should read, "Vegetables are an excellent source of vitamins." Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

Sample Answer

(A) (B) ● (D)