托福听力 教程 附机考指南

刘宏 吴青 编著

北京大学出版社





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上``` 英语听说进阶系列

SUCCESS 2000 TOEFL

新世纪托福听力教程

——附机考指南

刘宏 吴青 编著

北京大学出版社

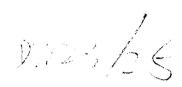
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内容简介

2000年5月将是TOEFL在中国的最后一次笔试。面对随后开始实施的TOEFL计算机考试,不少考生认为,这么多年来一直习惯了用笔在纸上答题,突然要在计算机上用鼠标来答题,肯定会不适应,因为许多人还没有接触过计算机。况且以往考生进行笔试时可以先看到可供选择的四个选择项,而改成计算机显然就不可能了,特别是听力部分。绝大多数TOEFL培训学校教给考生的制胜秘诀之一就是先看到可供选择的四个选择项,以便预测正确的选择项。面对机考,这个秘诀失灵了。此外,改成计算机考试后,TOEFL的报名费将大幅度上涨。还有一些考生认为,实行计算机考试后,中国人的TOEFL考分将大幅度下降,这样中国考生在申请留美奖学金的激烈竞争将处于十分不利的地位。

由于对以后实施的计算机考试这种新方法存有一定疑虑,而且 TOEFL 成绩的有效期是两年,有许多考生想通过搭乘笔试的末班车,考取个好成绩,然后"一劳永逸"地申请出国留学。

《新世纪托福听力教程》一书使命就是帮助你完成冲刺并有所突破。

《新世纪托福听力教程》由三部分构成:

TOEFL 听力简介 介绍托福听力部分的题型、题数、时间分配以及评分等。介绍 TOEFL 听力机考新题型并将机考与笔答做详细对比。

教程 教程由三个单元构成,每个单元对应一个考试形式,即:短对话(DIALOGS)、长对话(SHORT CONVERSATIONS)和演讲(MINI-TALKS)。

- 三个单元共有 26 课。每课由 5 部分构成:
- 1. PRACTICE FOCUS. 提出训练的重点
- 2. SAMPLE: 通过实例分析答题诀窍
- 3. TARGET PRACTICE: 通过实战掌握答题诀窍(配有磁带)
- 4. KEYS AND NOTES: 答案及说明
- 5. TRANSCRIPTS: 磁带的文字材料

每个单元后配有巩固练习(ACHIEVEMENT TEST)。巩固练习配有磁带、答案及磁带的文字材料。

- * 教程的例题和练习题全部选自 1985 年至今最新全真试题。
- * 巩固练习选自近年来的全真试题。

考前热身 最新全真试题 (配有磁带),供自测热身,以检查学习效果。

《新世纪托福听力教程》有姊妹篇《新世纪托福口语教程》,为 TSE 考试应试指南,请同时给予关注。

感谢北京实力外语学校

获取最新 TOEFL 考试信息与资料请查阅 ETS 国际互联网。

网址: http://www.toefl.org

托福考试(Test of English as Foreign Language—TOEFL)是美国 ETS 所主办的考试。凡是想要去美国或其他英语国家留学的人,都必须通过这项考试。优异的考试成绩是获取大学奖学金的必要保证。随着参加托福考试的人数日益增多,此项考试越来越得到人们的重视。在华的外商投资企业及代表机构也开始采用托福成绩作为招聘员工时衡量其英语语言能力的标准之一。因此,考托福已经成为一种时尚。但是,许多自认为水平不错的人参加考试后所取得的成绩却很不理想。特别是听力部分已经成为许多人难以对付的劲敌。当然,这主要是由于听力考试有其特殊的考试形式,参加考试的人首先需要熟悉这种形式。大多数人遇到的听力难点是无法提高听力的效率,在短期内提高成绩。有许多人抱怨听了不少磁带、读了许多参考书、做了许多样题、甚至把有些题都背下来了,可是一点长进都没有。

总之,无论是初次接触托福的人,还是苦读了一段时间而学习不得要领的人都需要一本具有指导性的托福教程。笔者在教了十余年托福听力之后,自认为有资格总结出这样一本教程,并把它奉献出来。《新世纪托福听力教程》是一本循序渐进、逐步提高听力成绩的教程。它将帮助你培养正确的听力习惯、有效地提高听力水平;它还要教会你一些参加测试的技巧,使你成为一名胸有成竹的应试者。总之,教程会使你在尽可能少的时间内,尽可能快地提高听力成绩。

这里特别要指出的是,在迎接新世纪的时候,托福考试将实行计算机上机考试。这对于参加考试的人是一个新的挑战。计算机上机考试已于 1998 年 7 月在北美开始施行。2000 年将在中国大陆推广。计算机上机考试仍保持托福考试原有的听力、结构和语法以及阅读三个部分。但是听力测试将更灵活、更富有挑战性。笔者有幸得到一些样题并进行过上机演练。在这本教程中,也为将来上机应试提出了许多建设性的建议。

本书将以修订版的方式配合上机考试在中国大陆的推行。修订本将以更大的篇幅,更详细地介绍一些实用的应付上机考试新题型的方法。但是希望考生首先要读好、用好这本书。因为这本书是对 TOEFL 考试近十年考题的总结,是解决常规题的关键所在。

欢迎考生继续关注今后的《新世纪托福听力教程(修订本)》,并祝各位考生在托福考试中取得优异成绩。

编 者 一九九九年元月于稻香园

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TOEFL 听力简介

一、题型、题数、时间分配、记分及考试技巧(附样题)

TOEFL 听力主要测试考生在北美高校环境中的听力理解能力,听力素材多取材于北美高校教学和生活场景,突出口语化词汇、俚语和句型。整个测试时间大约 30 分钟。

考试均在语音室内进行。首先,考生会得到印有选择项的答卷,随后,考生会通过录音机收听到三种不同的听力材料;即:简单的一问一答(DIALOG)、对话(CONVERSATION)和发言(MINI-TALK)。考生听完每一部分听力材料后,会听到一个或几个针对所听到的听力材料内容而做出提问,考生需要在十几秒钟内在四个选择项中找出正确的选项并在答题纸上将对应的选项涂黑。考生在听的过程中不能做记录,不能在印有选择项的答卷及答题纸上做记号。因此,为了保证答题速度与正确率,考生要对上述答题的过程十分熟悉。

TOEFL 听力考试因听力材料的不同分成三部分:PART A、PART B和 PART C。

PART A 为简单的一问一答,共有 30 个问答,30 个问题。PART B 为对话,共有 2 个对话,约 8 个问题。PART C 为发言,共有 3 个发言,约 12 个问题。整个听力考试,考生要完成 50 个问题。

本书推荐的答题步骤:

第一步:听懂素材;第二步:听清问题;第三步:通读选项;第四步:选出答案并在答题纸上 将对应的选项涂黑。

听力高分技巧

- 1. 考试前熟悉考试形式。
- 2. 考试前培养人机对话的感觉。*
- 3. 考试时合理安排时间。
- 4. 考试时集中注意力。(平时可多做针对性练习)
- 5. 考试时对没有把握的题,学会用排除法。
- 6. 考试时控制紧张情绪。
- 7. 考试前学会利用样题和真题有针对性的训练。
- * 适合于机考。参加考试的人可以自由调节声音音量的大小。

答对所有 50 个问题总得分为 680 分。分数因答错的题的数量的增加而降低。通常是每答错一题扣除 10 分,但根据不同的区分度,有时答错一题要扣除 20 分。把答错的题的数目控制在 5 个以内是比较现实的目标。

TOEFL 考试每年安排四次,通常为每年的一月、五月、八月和十月,1999年12月和2000年2月增加了两次考试。考生需要提前一个月报名。考场设在各大城市的高校。具体细节可

从下面的网址上找到: http://www.toefl.org。为帮助考生熟悉 TOEFL 考试形式,考试中心设计了样题,下面的样题也可通过考试中心的网址得到。

注意: 从 2000 年 5 月以后 TOEFL 考试要通过计算机进行。报名和考试安排十分灵活。需要了解题型及评分的变化,请阅读后面的"TOEFL 机考与现行的笔答考试的比较及对策"一节。

附样题:

Part A

Directions: In Part A, you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, you will hear a question about the conversation. The conversations and questions will not be repeated. After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. 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.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you will hear:

(woman) I don't like this painting very much.

(man) Neither do I.

(narrator) What does the man mean?

In your test book, you will read:

- A. He doesn't like the painting either.
- B. He doesn't know how to paint.
- C. He doesn't have any paintings.
- D. He doesn't know what to do.

You learn from the conversation that neither the man nor the woman likes the painting. The best answer to the question, "What does the man mean?" is A, "He doesn't like the painting either." Therefore, the correct choice is A.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1. You will hear:

(man)Shall I lock up the computer lab now before I go home?
(woman)Don't bother. I'm not leaving for a while I can check it on my way out.
(narrator)What will the woman probably do?

You will read:

- A. Lock the computer lab later.
- B. Leave with the man.
- C. Buy a new lock for the computer lab.
- D. Show the man where the lab is.

2. You will hear:

(man) Do you mind if I turn the television off?

(woman) Well, I'm in the middle of watching a program.

(narrator)What does the woman imply?

You will read:

- A. The man should watch the program too.
- B. The man should leave the television on.
- C. The program will be over soon.
- D. She'll watch television later.

3. You will hear:

(woman) I heard the math requirements for graduation are being changed.

(man)Yes. And I may be short one course.

(narrator) What does the man mean?

You will read:

- A. He isn't sure what course to take.
- B. The math course is too short.
- C. He may not meet the graduation requirements.
- D. The graduation date has been changed.

Part B

Directions: In this part of the test you will hear longer conversations. After each conversation you will hear several questions. The conversations and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. 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.

Remember, you are not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

SAMPLE CONVERSATION AND PRACTICE QUESTIONS

(narrator) Questions 4 through 7. Listen to a conversation about a trip.

(man) Are you ready for "The Big Apple"?

(woman) Excuse me?

(man) You know, New York City. You are going to New York with us, aren't you? I wanted to show everybody around my old neighborhood.

(woman)Oh... sure! I wouldn't miss it especially when the tour guide is a native New Yorker. (man)I thought we could start at the Museum of Modern Art. Right now there's an exhibit on twentieth-century American painters.

(woman) Fine with me... but what were you saying about... a big apple?

(man) "The Big Apple." It's a nickname for New York. I think I heard once that it started with jazz musicians in the 20's.

(woman)Oh.

(man) Whenever they played a concert in a city, they called that city an "apple." In those days, New York was the biggest city in the country, so they called it "The Big Apple." (woman) Hey, I have an idea! Let's go to a jazz club while we're there. (man) Sounds good.

Questions:

4. You will hear:

(narrator)What is the man planning to see?

You will read:

- A. An art exhibit.
- B. A Broadway play.
- C. A modern dance production.
- D. An opera.

5. You will hear:

(narrator) What can be inferred about the man?

You will read:

- A. He is a jazz musician.
- B. He wants to join the woman's club.
- C. He is in his twenties.
- D. He was born in New York.

6. You will hear:

(narrator) What does the word "Apple" in the phrase "The Big Apple" refer to?

You will read:

- A. An instrument.
- B. A city.
- C. A theater.
- D. A concert.

7. You will hear:

(narrator) Who gave New York its nickname?

You will read:

- A. Painters.
- B. Tour guides.
- C. Musicians.
- D. Grocers.

Part C

Directions: In this part of the test you will hear several talks. After each talk, you will hear some questions. The talks and questions will not be repeated.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and choose the best answer. 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.

Here is an example.

On the recording, you will hear:

(narrator) Listen to an instructor talk to his class about a television program.

(man) I'd like to tell you about an interesting TV program that'll be shown this coming Thursday. It'll be on from 9 to 10 pm on Channel 4. It's part of a series called "Mysteries of Human Biology." The subject of the program is the human brain — how it functions and how it can malfunction. Topics that will be covered are dreams, memory, and depression. These topics are illustrated with outstanding computer animation that makes the explanations easy to follow. Make an effort to see this show. Since we've been studying the nervous system in class, I know you'll find it very helpful.

Here is an example.

You will hear:

(narrator)What is the main purpose of the program?

In your test book, you will read:

- A. To demonstrate the latest use of computer graphics.
- B. To discuss the possibility of an economic depression.
- C. To explain the workings of the brain.
- D. To dramatize a famous mystery story.

The best answer to the question, "What is the main purpose of the program?" is C, "To explain the workings of the brain." Therefore, the correct choice is C.

Here is another example.

You will hear:

(narrator) Why does the speaker recommend watching the program?

In your test book, you will read:

- A. It is required of all science majors.
- B. It will never be shown again.
- C. It can help viewers improve their memory skills.
- D. It will help with course work.

The best answer to the question, "Why does the speaker recommend watching the program?" is D, "It will help with course work." Therefore, the correct choice is D.

Remember, you are not allowed to take notes or write in your test book.

EXAMPLE OF A TALK AND PRACTICE QUESTIONS

(narrator)Questions 8 through 10. Listen to a talk about animal behavior.

(woman) Today's discussion is about a common animal reaction—the yawn. The dictionary defines a yawn as "an involuntary reaction to fatigue or boredom." That's certainly true for human yawns, but not necessarily for animal yawns. The same action can have quite different meanings in different species.

For example, some animals yawn to intimidate intruders on their territory. Fish and lizards are examples of this. Hippos use yawns when they want to settle a quarrel. Observers have seen two hippos yawn at each other for as long as two hours before they stop quarreling.

As for social animals like baboons or lions—they yawn to establish the pecking order within social groups, and lions often yawn to calm social tensions. Sometimes these animals yawn for a

strictly physiological reason—that is, to increase oxygen levels. And curiously enough, when they yawn for a physical reason like that, they do what humans do—they try to stifle the yawn by looking away or by covering their mouths.

Questions:

8. You will hear:

(narrator)What is the speaker's main point?

You will read:

- A. Animals yawn for a number of reasons.
- B. Yawning results only from fatigue or boredom.
- C. Human yawns are the same as those of other animals.
- D. Only social animals yawn.

9. You will hear:

(narrator) According to the speaker, when are hippos likely to yawn?

You will read:

- A. When they are swimming.
- B. When they are quarreling.
- C. When they are socializing.
- D. When they are eating.

10. You will hear:

(narrator) What physiological reason for yawning is mentioned?

You will read:

- A. To exercise the jaw muscles.
- B. To eliminate fatigue.
- C. To get greater strength for attacking.
- D. To gain more oxygen.

Answer Key for Practice Questions Section 1—Listening Comprehension

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. D

二、TOEFL上机考试与现行的笔答考试的比较及对策

从 2000 年 5 月 TOEFL 在中国最后一次笔答考试后将开始采用上机考试,即考试要在计算机上进行。专门为上机考试设计的题型将更准确地考察考生的真实水平。

上机考试由四部分构成: 听力理解、语法结构、阅读理解和写作。

在听力部分机考比较突出的变化如下:(机考与笔答考试听力部分的详细对比参见表一及表二)

- 1. 测试中增加了计算机画面,作为听力素材的补充和提示。
- 2. 听力的选材与问题设计更突出现实场景,考察考生的实际能力。
- 3. 考生可以控制答题的速度。
- 4. 考生可以控制听力素材的音量。
- 5. 考生完成这部分考试后可以立刻得到考试成绩。

当然,考生更可以根据需要来选择参加考试的时间。考试中心可随时接受报名,安排考试。这里特别要指出的是听力问题的设计发生了革命性的变化。听力部分仍然由三部分构成: PART A 为简单的一问一答(DIALOGS)。PART B 为对话(SHORT CONVERSATIONS)。PART C 为课堂讨论(ACADEMIC DISCUSSIONS)和课堂教学节选(MINILECTURES)。但是问题的数量有所减少(特别是 PART A),因为除了常规的问题(MULTIPLECHOICE QUESTIONS)外,计算机可以根据考生的自身水平随机抽出相应的问题(MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS BASED ON EXAMINEE'S PERFORMANCE)。也就是说,考生如果答对了某一难度的题,相同难度的题将不再出现,而下一道题的难度会提高。考生如果答错了某一难度的题,下一道题的难度会降低。这样一来,在完成常规题的同时,水平高的考生会回答难度系数较高的题。结果是两个考生也许做错的题的数量相同,但所做的题的难度系数高的,得分也高。这就要求考生认真对待每一题,不能碰运气、瞎猜。

同时,在出题形式上,沿用了单选题(MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS),即四个选择项中只有一个正确答案,同时增加了多选题(QUESTIONS WHERE THE EXAMINEES MUST SELECT TWO CHOICES, USUALLY OUT OF FOUR),即四个选择项中有两个正确答案。此外,针对计算机的特点,设计了排序题(QUESTIONS THAT REQUIRE EXAMINEE TO MATCH OR ORDER OBJECTS OR TEXT),即将所给出的几个选择项按一定顺序排列和识图题(QUESTIONS THAT REQUIRE THE EXAMINEE TO SELECT A VISUAL OR PART OF A VISUAL),即根据所听到的材料来判断正确的图像等。

如何准备上机考试呢?

第一点 通过机考指南、机考样题光盘了解、熟悉机考的题型。(机考指南、机考样题光盘可以向考试中心索取或通过国际互联网查询。

ETS 的网址是: http://www.toefl.org。

第二点 针对机考题型的变化调整应试策略。考生需要用计算机进行模拟训练。

第三点 考生应该充分利用可能得到的所有的笔答考试的真题。要知道,机考的听力素材和问题就是在这些考过的题的基础上设计出来的。需要考察的语言点全在这些题里,典型的生

活和学习场景也体现在这些题里。还应该说明的是,虽然题型有一定改进,但大多数题还是常规题。

针对机考听力部分的对策:

1. 注意掌握好时间

笔答考试要求考生在 12 秒内用铅笔在答题纸上将正确的选择项涂黑,机考没有限制每一题的用时,所以考生可以灵活掌握答题的速度,但是考生应注意计算机上的用时提示(屏幕左下角有用时提示),听力部分总用时包括听听力材料的时间控制在 40 到 60 分钟之间。因此,考生要尽可能快地完成每一道题。

2. 注意出题方式

笔答考试的出题方式只要求在四个选择项中选出一个正确的选择项。而机考有四种不同的出题方式,不同的出题方式要求不同的解答,如,要求从四个选择项中选出两个正确的选择项,如果考生只选了一个,答案就得不到承认,就不能做下一道题。因此不要在这个环节上浪费时间。

3. 注意提高预测答案的能力

笔答考试时考生可以在听听力材料之前或听听力材料的同时通读四个可供选择的选择项。而机考时考生只有在听完听力材料之后才有可能通读四个可供选择的选择项,这就要求考生在听听力材料的过程中具备预测答案的能力。

4. 注意提高答题的成功率

计算机可以根据考生的自身水平随机抽出相应的问题。考生应明白,完成一道题正确与否会影响到下一道题的难度系数。除了出对所有考生都一样的常规题外,计算机还会尝试着给出不同难度、不同形式的题,测试不同的语言点。千万不要误导了计算机,要知道,只有计算机给了你难度系数高的题,才能得高分。

对于没有把握的问题,考生可以用排除法,尽可能排除错误的选项及出题人设计的干扰项。

如果发现时间就要用完了,要在有限的时间内尽可能多地回答问题。千万不要随机选择选项。有的考生在时间不多的情况下将所有答案都选成"A",这种做法是绝对错误的。

5. 注意选择舒适的音量

考生在考试正式开始前可选择舒适的音量,并在考试的过程中随机调整听力材料的音量。

6. 注意充分利用屏幕上的提示

考生在听听力材料的同时应该注意看屏幕上的图像。这些图像提供了听力材料的背景、场景,帮助考生判断听力材料的内容,至少可以帮助考生区分清楚听力材料中不同的说话者。

在 PART C 部分听 MINI-LECTURES 时,屏幕上的图像有时是与讲话的中心内容密切相关的,是考生理解讲话的重要提示。