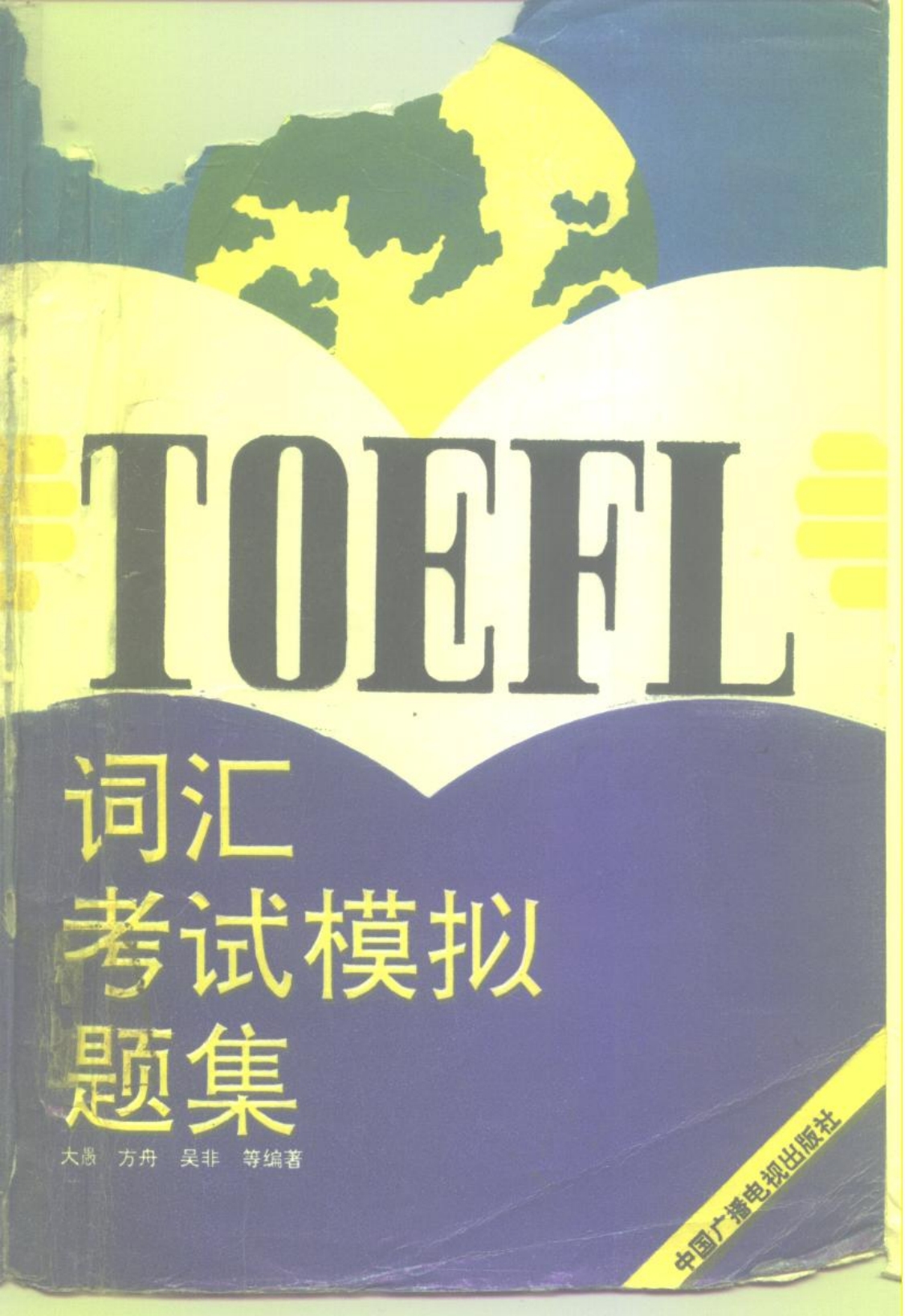




TOEFL

词汇 考试模拟 题集

大岗 方舟 吴非 等编著

中国广播电视出版社

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前 言

考生掌握英语词汇量的多少直接决定着 TOEFL 考试的分数，本书的目的即在于帮助准备参加出国留学考试者攻克词汇这一难关。

根据长期从事托福课程教学工作的经验，并参考美国大量最新的 TOEFL 模拟试题，我们精心编写了此书。书中共收有 50 余套试题，借助计算机，我们统计出了 TOEFL 考试中出现频率较高的单词，并将其纳入题目中。通过这些试题的强化练习，考生基本上能掌握 TOEFL 600 分通常所需的词汇。

我们力求使此书实用性强，不同于其他同类参考书。每套试题后除了有参考答案外，还有详尽的注解。基于 TOEFL 出题者拟题的特点和角度，对每一个生词，我们都列出了其同义词、反义词，以及一些与之形似、音似或意义相近的词，并区分它们之间的细微差别，讲明其在用法上的不同。这样，读者可纵横联系地学习、记忆单词，通过做有限的题目，掌握大量的词汇，并可从中学到答题的技巧，增强应变能力，以适应 TOEFL 正式考试。

一般的英语自学者也可通过做这些练习进行自我测试，强化词汇学习。

本书在编写过程中得到了 UCLA（美国加利福尼亚大学洛杉矶分校）与中国社会科学院合办的英语培训中心美方专家 Roxan · Sylvester 和 Dennis Johnson 等的大力支持和帮助，另外，严硕勤、李峻辉同志参加了审校工作，在此深表感谢。

由于我们水平有限，书中难免出现某些不妥之处，希望读者批评指正。

作 者

Test 1

Directions: In questions 1–30 each sentence has a word or phrase. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases. You are to choose the one word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined word or phrase.

1. Football fans are never indifferent to the outcome of the Super Bowl.
(A) similar (C) the same as
(B) unconcerned (D) careful
2. When World War Two ended, jubilant cries were shouted in the streets of New York.
(A) juicy (C) joyful
(B) loud (D) lenient
3. Abraham Lincoln was a unique and humble man.
(A) a fatigue (C) a singular
(B) a wise (D) an antique
4. Time and again, the world economy has proven to be elastic from great disasters.
(A) resilient (C) soft
(B) inflexible (D) capricious

5. Political dogmas can change as quickly as the weather.
(A) doctrine (C) institution
(B) system (D) dominion
6. Breast Cancer requires a radical masectomy operation.
(A) radioactive (C) drastic
(B) conservative (D) genial
7. Modelling is considered to be glamorous profession.
(A) clamorous (C) legitimate
(B) fascinating (D) exquisite
8. Human beings have always had a gregarious society.
(A) social (C) industrial
(B) agricultural (D) populated
9. Fragmentary evidence often leads researchers to the wrong conclusion.
(A) odorous (C) impertinent
(B) incomplete (D) fragile
10. Even in the summer months, San Francisco can be obscured by haze.
(A) rain (C) smoke
(B) fog (D) air-pollution
11. Prime Minister Chamberlain tried to appease the Axis pow-

ers before the outbreak of World War Two.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (A) assuage | (C) repel |
| (B) provoke | (D) extrude |

12. At this time, the Queen of England has yet to abdicate the throne to the Prince of Wales.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (A) abandon | (C) deliver |
| (B) promise | (D) inaugurate |

13. Most elementary biology classes dissect starfish as an introduction to anatomy.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| (A) experiment on | (C) analyze |
| (B) anatomize | (D) describe |

14. Supply side economic ideas have spread in popularity throughout the western world.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| (A) disseminated | (C) increased |
| (B) grown | (D) enlarged |

15. Isaac Stern manipulates his violin with exquisite beauty and grace.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (A) handles | (C) treats |
| (B) carries | (D) maintains |

16. A corporate taken-over is the forced merger of two or more companies.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (A) alternation | (C) disengagement |
| (B) combination | (D) dissolution |

17. In his later years, Howard Hughes became a recluse who shunned all companies.
(A) avoided (C) puzzled
(B) frightened (D) condemned
18. Scientists are trying to develop computers that will simulate the human thought process.
(A) substitute (C) project
(B) assume (D) reflect
19. Tenants do not own their own apartments, they merely occupy the dwellings.
(A) intellectuals (C) colonizers
(B) renters (D) contractors
20. In the case of a biased jury, the judge has no choice but to declare a mistrial.
(A) just (C) dependent
(B) legitimate (D) prejudiced
21. War torn Lebanon is in a state of great turmoil, as different factions struggle for power.
(A) tension (C) abuse
(B) decline (D) chaos
22. Vengeance is the sign of a weaker man, because a stronger man will forgive.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| (A) Revenge | (C) Abhorence |
| (B) Hostility | (D) Condemnation |

23. Aggregate supply and demand are two fundamental economic terms.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (A) Extensive | (C) Composite |
| (B) Essential | (D) Sufficient |

24. Many parental groups advocate against lower drinking ages.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| (A) recommend | (B) hurry |
| (B) protest | (D) rebel |

25. One hundred years ago, communication lag between countries was measured in days or even months, but now due to modern technology the lag has been reduced to seconds.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| (A) inconvenience | (C) interval |
| (B) delay | (D) progress |

26. A full moon's illumination will highlight the San Francisco skyline against the night sky.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (A) discern | (C) illustrate |
| (B) brighten | (D) project |

27. By a perverse streak of fate, both John and Robert Kennedy were shot down by assassins.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| (A) performance | (C) result |
| (B) stream | (D) vein |

28. One purpose of the United Nations is to succor countries suffering from great disasters.
 (A) protect (C) prevent
 (B) help (D) frustrate
29. When diluting a chemical solution, always add water to the solution and not vice versa.
 (A) thinning (C) blending
 (B) stirring (D) polluting
30. Daily, the New York Times prints an elaborate, beguiling crossword puzzle.
 (A) a suspicious (C) a graceful
 (B) a complex (D) a delicate

试 题 答 案

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 7. B | 13. B | 19. B | 25. B |
| 2. C | 8. A | 14. A | 20. D | 26. B |
| 3. C | 9. B | 15. A | 21. D | 27. D |
| 4. A | 10. B | 16. B | 22. A | 28. B |
| 5. A | 11. A | 17. A | 23. C | 29. A |
| 6. C | 12. A | 18. D | 24. A | 30. B |

试 题 详 解

1. indifferent adj. 不关心的, 不感兴趣的
 - (A) similar adj. 类似的
 - (B) unconcerned [ˈʌn-kən'sə:nd] adj. 漠不关心的, 不感兴趣的
 - (C) the same as 与……一样
 - (D) careful adj. 仔细的
2. jubilant [ˈdʒu:bilənt] adj. 欢呼的, 兴高采烈的
 - (A) juicy adj. 多液汁的
 - (B) loud adj. 响亮的
 - (C) joyful adj. 快乐的, 高兴的
 - (D) lenient adj. 宽大的, 宽厚的
3. unique adj. 独一无二的
 - (A) fatigue n. 疲劳
 - (B) wise adj. 聪明的
 - (C) singular adj. 独一无二的
 - (D) antique [æn'ti:k] adj. 古时的
4. elastic adj. 弹性的
 - (A) resilient adj. 有弹性的, 恢复活力的
 - (B) inflexible [ˈɪn'fleksəbl] adj. 僵硬的, 固定的
 - (C) soft adj. 软的
 - (D) capricious [kə'prɪʃəs] adj. 反复无常的
Syns: changeable, erratic, fickle, freakish, inconsistent,
inconstant, uncertain
5. dogma [ˈdɒgmə] n. 教义, 教理, 教条

- (A) doctrine n. 教义, 教条, 主义
Syns: dogma, teaching, tenet
- (B) system n. 系统, 体系
Syns: entity, integral, integrate, sum, totality, whole
- (C) institution n. 制度, 惯例
- (D) dominion [də'minjən] n. 统治, 管辖
6. radical adj. 激进的
- (A) radioactive ['reidiəu'æktiv] adj. 放射性的
- (B) conservative adj. 保守的
- (C) drastic adj. 激烈的, 猛烈的
- (D) genial adj. 温和的
7. glamorous adj. 富有魔力的, 迷人的
- (A) clamorous adj. 吵闹的, 扰嚷的
Syns: noisy, vociferous, obstreperous
- (B) fascinating ['fæsineitiŋ] adj. 迷人的
- (C) legitimate adj. 合法的
Syns: lawful
- (D) exquisite ['ekskwizit] adj. 精致的, 优雅的
Syns: accurate, fastidious, excellent
8. gregarious [gre'geəriəs] adj. 群集的, 爱交际的
Syn: social
- (A) social adj. 合群的, 爱交际的
- (B) agricultural adj. 农业的
- (C) industrial adj. 工业的
- (D) populated adj. 人口聚居的
9. fragmentary adj. 不完全的
Syn: dividual
- (A) odorous adj. 香的

- (B) incomplete adj. 不完全的
- (C) impertinent adj. 不恰当的
- (D) fragile adj. 脆的

Syns: brittle, weak

10. haze n. 烟雾

Syns: fog, mist

- (A) rain n. 雨
- (B) fog n. 烟雾
- (C) smoke n. 烟
- (D) air-pollution n. 空气污染

11. appease vt. 对……让步, 姑息, 平息

- (A) assuage vt. 缓和, 平息 (愤怒等)

Syns: mitigate, appease, satisfy

- (B) provoke vt. 激怒
- (C) repel vt. 击退
- (D) extrude vt. 逐击

12. abdicate vt. 退位, 放弃 (职位, 权力等)

Syns: abandon, relinquish, resign, demit

- (A) abandon vt. 放弃

Syns: quit, remit, renounce

- (B) promise vt. 允诺

Syns: agree, engage, undertake

- (C) deliver vt. 移交
- (D) inaugurate vt. 就职

13. dissect vt. 解剖

- (A) experiment on 做实验
- (B) anatomize [ə'nætəmaiz] vt. 解剖
- (C) analyze vt. 分析

- (D) describe vt. 描写
14. spread vt. 传播
- (A) disseminate [di'semineit] vt. 传播
Syns: scatter, diffuse
- (B) grow vt. 生长
- (C) increase vt. 增加
- (D) enlarge vt. 扩大
15. manipulate vt. 熟练地使用, 操纵
- (A) handle vt. 运用, 操纵
- (B) carry vt. 运送
- (C) treat vt. 处理
- (D) maintain vt. 维修
16. merger n. (企业等的) 合并
- (A) alternation n. 交替, 轮流
Syns: interchange, rotation
- (B) combination n. 联合, 合并
- (C) disengagement n. 解开
- (D) dissolution n. 溶解, 分解
17. shun vt. 回避
- (A) avoid vt. 回避
- (B) frighten vt. 吓唬
- (C) puzzle vt. 使为难
- (D) condemn vt. 谴责
18. simulate vt. 模仿
- (A) substitute vt. 用……代替
- (B) assume vt. 假定
- (C) project vt. 设计
- (D) reflect vt. 反映

19. tenant n. 房客, 租户
(A) intellectual n. 知识分子
(B) renter n. 租赁人, 租户
(C) colonizer ['kɒlənaɪzə] n. 殖民者
(D) contractor n. 订约人, 承包人
20. biased adj. 有偏见的
(A) just adj. 正义的
(B) legitimate adj. 合法的
(C) dependent adj. 依靠的
(D) prejudiced adj. 有偏见的
21. turmoil n. 骚动, 混乱
(A) tension n. 紧张
Syns: tightness, force, strain
(B) decline n. 衰落
(C) abuse n. 滥用
Syns: misuse, misusage, ill-use, mishandling
(D) chaos n. 混乱
Syns: abyss, void, chasm
22. vengeance n. 报复
(A) revenge n. 报复
(B) hostility n. 敌视
(C) abhorrence n. 憎恶
Syns: detestation, despisal, abomination, hatred, antipathy, disgust
(D) condemnation n. 谴责
Syns: disapprobation, reprehension, disapproval, blame, frown
23. aggregate adj. 聚集的, 合计的

- (A) extensive adj. 广大的
 - (B) essential adj. 本质的
 - (C) composite adj. 合成的, 混成的
 - (D) sufficient adj. 足够的
24. advocate (ˌædvəˈkeɪt) vt. 提倡
- (A) recommend (ˈrekəˈmend) vt. 建议, 劝告
 - (B) protest vt. 反对
 - (C) hurry vt. 催促
 - (D) rebel vt. 对抗
25. lag n. 落后, 延迟
- (A) inconvenience n. 不方便
 - (B) delay n. 延迟
 - (C) interval n. 间歇
 - (D) progress n. 进步
26. highlight vt. 投上强烈的光, 使突出
- (A) discern vt. 辨出
- Syns: distinguish, discover, perceive, see
- (B) brighten vt. 使发亮
 - (C) illustrate vt. 阐明
 - (D) project vt. 设计
27. streak n. 性格特色
- (A) performance n. 完成, 表演
 - (B) stream n. 溪流
 - (C) result n. 结果
 - (D) vein n. 性情
28. succor vt. 援助
- (A) protect vt. 保护
 - (B) help vt. 帮助