

普兰蒂斯—霍尔

托福新解

安徽科学技术出版社

PRENTICE-HALL'S
PRACTICE TESTS
FOR THE
TOEFL

普兰蒂斯—霍尔

托福新解

【英汉对照本】

安徽科学技术出版社

Prentice-Hall's
Practice Tests
for the TOEFL®

Roberta Steinberg
Chamberlayne Junior College



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[英汉对照本]

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柴万里 韦振雄 译

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译 注 说 明

本书包括美国 Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1987年出版的 Practice Tests for the TOEFL 的全部内容。我们对试题部分中成片段的对话及短文, 以及一部分句子配置了汉译, 主要是为读者在答题后自我判卷时提供参考, 同时也为读者在学习理解时提供一些帮助——试题中一些短文及对话本身又是很好的语言学习材料。

译 者
1988年12月

Information About the TOEFL

The major purpose of the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) is to evaluate the English proficiency of people whose native language is not English. The test is made up of multiple-choice questions and is administered in a single session that lasts about three hours. Three times a year, a writing section is included that lasts an additional thirty minutes. (See the Composition Section of this book for further information.) Besides the Composition Section, there are three sections in a TOEFL test:

I. Listening Comprehension	50 questions	30-35 minutes
II. Structure and Written Expression	40 questions	25 minutes
III. Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary	60 questions	45 minutes

An additional hour and 10 minutes are required to check identification, go over the directions, fill out the answer sheet, and allow for tape testing. Occasionally tests include sample questions and are therefore longer than 110 minutes. TOEFL tests that include the Composition Section last 140 minutes. More than 2,300 colleges and universities in the United States and Canada, as well as in other countries where English is the language of instruction, require their applicants who are not native English speakers to take the TOEFL. Many other institutions, government agencies, and scholarship programs use this test.

Each institution that requires the TOEFL determines what is an acceptable score. This varies among institutions. A score of 600 is generally considered excellent, and a score below 400 is weak. Most American colleges and universities require a minimum score of 500. You should write directly to the program to which you are applying in order to ascertain its acceptable TOEFL score.

After you have taken the TOEFL, your score will be officially submitted by Educational Testing Service (ETS) to the institutions you designated to receive it. A personal copy will be sent to you, but most institutions will accept only the ETS official report.

Your TOEFL application is not an application for admission to an institution. You must submit all necessary application papers as requested.

If you are unable to obtain the official TOEFL Bulletin of Information, you may write directly to:

Test of English as a Foreign Language
CN 6151
Princeton, New Jersey 08541-6151
U.S.A.

To Obtain the Accompanying Tape

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Use the coupon in this book or write to Prentice-Hall College Division, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632, Attention: Betty Colt.

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Notes to the Student

The goal of this text is to familiarize you, the student, with the format, directions, difficulty level, and substance of actual TOEFL tests. After taking the four sample tests and reviewing the answers and explanations, you should know what is to be expected on a TOEFL test. There is no point in memorizing any of the questions and answers on the sample tests, since none of these questions will appear in the actual test. Rather, these tests will indicate your strengths in English as well as the weaknesses you need to overcome before taking an actual TOEFL test.

As you do each TOEFL test, time yourself strictly as instructed. Do an entire test at one sitting. Do not eat, drink, or leave the room during the test. These guidelines will create a testing atmosphere similar to the actual one and will help you use the allotted time effectively. The value of this book can be measured by comparing the score of your first TOEFL test with that of your final one.

The Composition Section

Beginning in July 1986, ETS added a composition section to the TOEFL. This section will be included three times a year. Check the Bulletin of Information to determine whether this section will be included on the date you plan to take the test. If it is included, you must write a composition. You will be given 30 minutes in which to write. Workspace will be provided for making notes and organizing your ideas before you begin to write. Use at least the first five to eight minutes for this task. You will write the composition on a separate, double-sided, lined sheet of paper. The sheet we have provided is smaller than the one in the actual exam. The writing task will provide an opportunity to do the kind of writing required in many college courses; you should be comfortable with the rhetorical styles of (1) comparing/contrasting two opposing points of view and defending a position in favor of one, and (2) describing and interpreting a chart or graph. At each administration, the composition task will be in one of these two forms. Regardless of which task is presented, you will be expected to address all parts of the writing question, to compose clearly in standard written English, to organize your ideas, and to support your ideas with examples of evidence. No topic will ever be reused. The compositions will be scored holistically, that is for overall effectiveness of the communication, rather than for separate analytical criteria such as structure, spelling, punctuation, or word usage. Writers will be rewarded for what is done well, rather than penalized for errors.

The composition will be scored on a scale of 1 to 6, with 6 being the highest. The score for the composition section will appear separately on the TOEFL score report. It will not be included in the computation of nor will it affect your overall TOEFL score.

The ETS scoring guidelines are as follows:

- 6 A 6 essay clearly demonstrates competence in writing on both the rhetorical and syntactic levels, though it may have occasional errors.
- 5 A 5 essay demonstrates competence in writing on both the rhetorical and syntactic levels, though it will have occasional errors.
- 4 An examinee who earns a 4 is minimally competent in writing on both the rhetorical and syntactic levels.
- 3 A 3 essay clearly demonstrates some developing competence in writing, but it is flawed on either the rhetorical or syntactic level.
- 2 A 2 essay suggests incompetence in writing.
- 1 A 1 essay demonstrates incompetence in writing.

After you write the compositions for all of the TOEFL tests in this book in the time allotted, it would be a good idea to have an English teacher read and discuss them with you.

Prentice-Hall's
Practice Tests
for the TOEFL®

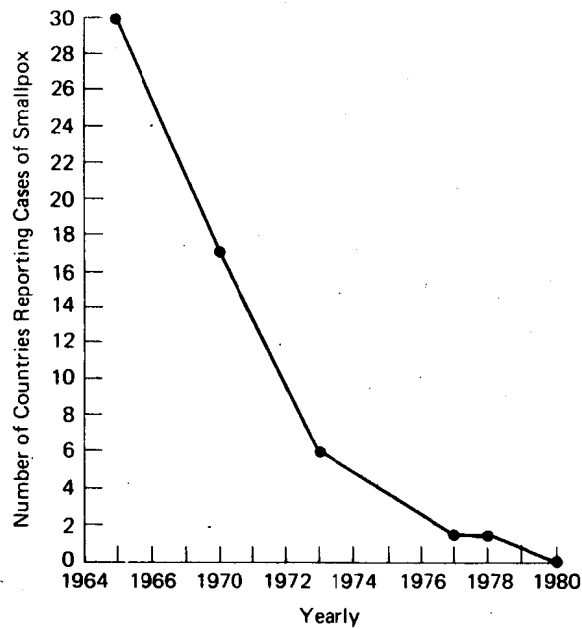
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Practice Test I
COMPOSITION SECTION
Time – 30 Minutes

The Decline of Smallpox

from information from The World Book Encyclopedia.



Directions: On the composition answer sheet, write a composition interpreting the data in the above graph.

You may make notations on this page.

Practice Test I

SECTION I 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 of this section, with special directions for each part.

Part A

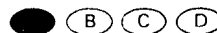
Directions: For each question in Part A, you will hear a short statement. The statements will be spoken just one time. They will not be written out for you, and you must listen carefully to understand what the speaker says.

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 have 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 1

You will hear:

- You will read:
- (A) Mike gestured to some people he knew.
 - (B) Mike spoke excitedly about his friends.
 - (C) Mike's friends saw him.
 - (D) Mike and his friends went swimming.



Sentence (A), "Mike gestured to some people he knew," means most nearly the same as the statement "Mike waved to his friends." Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. (A) He cut his sister's hair. | 4. (A) We took the gift with us. |
| (B) She cut his hair. | (B) We all contributed money toward the gift. |
| (C) He had his sister cut her own hair. | (C) We all brought the gift. |
| (D) She cut her hair. | (D) We went away with the gift. |
| 2. (A) He's thinking about getting paid in the future. | 5. (A) Joyce made Susan's lunch. |
| (B) He's eagerly awaiting getting his money. | (B) Joyce has to visit Susan at lunchtime. |
| (C) He's looking for where to get paid. | (C) Joyce is probably visiting Susan during lunch. |
| (D) He's looking for his money. | (D) Joyce and Susan had lunch together. |
| 3. (A) Tell me if you want some help. | 6. (A) She stopped to buy cigarettes. |
| (B) Do you know where I can get some help? | (B) She couldn't find any cigarettes to smoke. |
| (C) I don't think I can assist you. | (C) She stopped to smoke a cigarette. |
| (D) Do you think you could help me? | (D) She no longer smokes cigarettes. |

GO ON TO NEXT PAGE 

- 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1 • 1
7. (A) I didn't know where you lived, so I didn't visit you.
(B) I knew your address, so I visited you.
(C) I didn't know your dress size, so I didn't visit you.
(D) I went to your address, but you weren't at home.
 8. (A) Thirty guests came.
(B) Thirteen guests came.
(C) Half of the sixty guests were greeted.
(D) More guests came than were expected.
 9. (A) Michael's house has stones thrown on it.
(B) Michael lives close to the library.
(C) Michael can throw stones at the library from his house.
(D) There's a stone path from Michael's house to the library.
 10. (A) I do better in biology.
(B) I do better in chemistry.
(C) Chemistry is harder.
(D) Biology is as easy as chemistry.
 11. (A) Take care of me when you come.
(B) Respect me.
(C) Come visit me.
(D) Pay attention to me.
 12. (A) Dr. Springer had a cough.
(B) Dr. Springer rolled up his cuffs.
(C) It was a spontaneous comment.
(D) Dr. Springer made the cuff links.
 13. (A) The game was finished.
(B) The game was tied when time ran out.
(C) The game was over on time.
(D) The game started late.
 14. (A) Karen bumped into her advisor.
(B) Karen collided with her advisor.
(C) Karen and her advisor were running to catch the subway.
(D) Karen missed the subway.
 15. (A) Last July the house was sold.
(B) The house has been for sale since July.
(C) They went to the market in July.
(D) They marked down their house last July.
 16. (A) They have thirty children.
(B) They put their children with thirty others.
(C) They postponed having a family.
(D) They lost contact with their children until they were in their thirties.
 17. (A) The rehearsal was perfect.
(B) The rehearsal was called off.
(C) The lights went off during the rehearsal.
(D) The rehearsal took place without a director.
 18. (A) Two hundred eleven passengers called about the flight.
(B) Flight 211 was canceled.
(C) Flight 211 was announced.
(D) The flight was delayed.
 19. (A) She stretched the evening gown and repaired it.
(B) She's a designer as well as a seamstress.
(C) The evening gown needs to be sketched.
(D) She had someone plan and sew the evening gown.
 20. (A) Judy had an accident at the supermarket.
(B) Judy unintentionally forgot her purse at the supermarket.
(C) Judy left her purse at the accident.
(D) Judy left the supermarket after the accident.

GO ON TO NEXT PAGE 



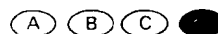
Part B

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 have 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.

Example I

You will hear:

- You will read:
- (A) They're married.
 - (B) They're brother and sister.
 - (C) They're Presidential speechwriters.
 - (D) They're acquaintances.



From the conversation you know that these two people are probably friends; they speak in a familiar tone, but not with intimate knowledge of the other. The best answer, then, is (D), "They're acquaintances." Therefore, you should choose answer (D).

Example II

You will hear:

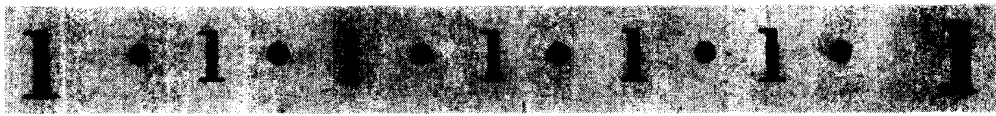
- You will read:
- (A) I can hardly see the refrigerator.
 - (B) I'm so full I don't need to see what's in the refrigerator.
 - (C) There's a lot of food in the refrigerator.
 - (D) I can tell the refrigerator is bare.



Sentence (C), "There's a lot of food in the refrigerator," is closest in meaning to the sentence "The refrigerator is so full I can barely see all the food." Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

- | | |
|---|--|
| 21. (A) To a cafeteria. | 24. (A) Eat before the film. |
| (B) To a health spa. | (B) Eat after the film. |
| (C) To the beach. | (C) Grab something to eat at the movie. |
| (D) To a pharmacy. | (D) Finish her bite of food. |
| 22. (A) Help herself to some food in the kitchen. | 25. (A) He bought a new red car. |
| (B) Call the office. | (B) He went out of business. |
| (C) Help the man check the phone. | (C) He closed for the day. |
| (D) Get to the office. | (D) He sold Kathy a new red car at full price. |
| 23. (A) Looking for the right floor. | |
| (B) Buying a present. | |
| (C) Giving directions. | |
| (D) Returning a gift. | |

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26. (A) Guard her apartment for her.
(B) Move to the new high rise downtown.
(C) Be on the lookout for an apartment for her.
(D) Show her an apartment in the high rise.
27. (A) She imagined herself skiing.
(B) She went on a skiing trip.
(C) She looked at Rob's pictures with the man.
(D) She took some pictures of herself skiing.
28. (A) At an airport.
(B) At a movie theater.
(C) In a supermarket.
(D) At a hotel.
29. (A) She made it herself.
(B) She had an old one remade.
(C) She bought it from the tailor.
(D) She borrowed an old skirt and jacket.
30. (A) That David is the best student in the class.
(B) That David didn't pass the final.
(C) That David is going to be a movie star.
(D) That David flunked the exam.
31. (A) For the woman to like his friends.
(B) To have a party.
(C) To arrange everything.
(D) To take care of his friends.
32. (A) Finish the book.
(B) Wait for the due date.
(C) Find the book.
(D) Pay the library penalty.
33. (A) Registration.
(B) When the line breaks.
(C) How long the line is.
(D) People who don't wait their turn.
34. (A) Missed her friends.
(B) Worked over the weekend.
(C) Made up a story.
(D) Timed her job.
35. (A) Not every composer likes only music.
(B) Composers like things other than music.
(C) Composers like to listen to music a lot.
(D) Composers usually like records.

GO ON TO 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 have 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:

You will read: (A) In the early 1900s.

(B) In the late 1800s.

(C) In the 1960s.

(D) In the late eighteenth century.

(A) ☒ (B) ☐ (C) ☐ (D) ☐

The best answer to the question "When did the making of motion pictures begin?" is (B), "In the late 1800s." Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Now look at the next example.

You will hear:

You will read: (A) Thousands of film books are in print.

(B) Many universities offer degree programs in film.

(C) Many more colleges offer film courses.

(D) Scholarly attention has focused on films throughout the century.

(A) ☐ (B) ☐ (C) ☐ (D) ☒

The best answer to the question "Which of the following was not mentioned as an indication that films are a major art form?" is (D) "Scholarly attention has focused on films throughout the century." Therefore, you should choose (D).

36. (A) The police station.

(B) A drugstore.

(C) A place to wash his clothes.

(D) A map of the town.

38. (A) A guidebook.

(B) A police report.

(C) Anything at a drugstore.

(D) A washing machine.

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

(B) She seems to be nervous with the man.

(C) She seems to be happy to assist the man.

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

39. (A) Next door.

(B) Next to a drugstore.

(C) About four blocks away.

(D) Across town.

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40. (A) They had to be repeated.
(B) The woman made a mistake.
(C) They were easy for the man to remember.
(D) The woman found them in the guidebook.
41. (A) Because of their growing in high temperatures.
(B) Because of their ease in growing.
(C) Because of their exotic beauty.
(D) Because of their price.
42. (A) The new varieties are half the size of tropical orchids.
(B) The new varieties will sell for 30 to 50 percent less than tropical orchids.
(C) The new varieties take from four to seven years to bloom.
(D) The new varieties come in the same colors as the tropical ones.
43. (A) Because of their rarity.
(B) Because of the length of their blooming period.
(C) Because of their high temperature requirements.
(D) Because of their price.
44. (A) Lavender.
(B) White.
(C) Pink.
(D) Yellow.
45. (A) In the average home.
(B) In near-tropical conditions.
(C) With rubber trees.
(D) Only in Florida.
46. (A) Sugar or honey.
(B) Sugar combined with iodine.
(C) Brown or powdered sugar.
(D) Iodine alone.
47. (A) They were impressed.
(B) They suggested seven more years of research.
(C) They thought Dr. Knutson was crazy.
(D) They thought it would be effective.
48. (A) Blindness.
(B) Wounds and burns.
(C) Iodized lacerations.
(D) Wounds of old folks.
49. (A) Ordinary table sugar is cheap and plentiful.
(B) It's an old folk remedy.
(C) Two thousand patients have been cured.
(D) It is a slightly changed version of the old remedy.
50. (A) The best things in life are sweet.
(B) Doctors should sometimes consider traditional treatments.
(C) Don't put stock in old folk remedies.
(D) There's no reason to go to a hospital.

THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION OF THE TEST

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

