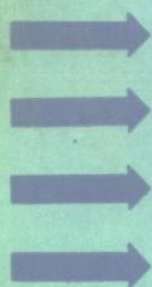


化学工业出版社



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托福高分捷径

文溪 乐言 主编

托福考试要旨
历届托福真题
全准解答

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H 31-44
W 107

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文溪 乐言 主编

化学工业出版社

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托福高分捷径

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前 言

近年来,参加托福考试的人数越来越多。面对众多的托福参考书,考生不能不感到疑惑:究竟哪一本更适合自己的,对考试更有指导意义呢?

本书介绍了托福考试的要点,使掌握了英语基本语法的考生在短期内即可领会托福考试之精髓,免除了考生需要翻阅大量参考资料的烦恼。

考生在准备托福考试时的首要任务就是做托福试题。本书收集了 1981 年至 1992 年的历届托福试题,其题目之全,为其它书籍所莫及。本书还附有历届托福试题的参考答案,更为考生提供了极大的方便。

张凯、林天洋、郑小东、吴华、赵思敏等几位老师承担了本书部分资料收集和编校任务。另外,在本书编写过程中,曾得到了杨华平、李哲、刘天成、王文勇等同志的热情帮助,在此表示感谢。

最后,预祝青年朋友们顺利通过托福考试,实现留学深造心愿!

编者

1992 年 10 月

目 录

前言

第一篇 概论	1
第一章 听力理解.....	1
第二章 语法结构和书面表达.....	3
第三章 词汇和阅读理解.....	4
第二篇 托福考试要点	7
第一章 词的正确运用.....	7
第二章 基本语法结构	20
第三篇 历届托福试题	56
1981 年 8 月托福试题	56
1981 年 11 月托福试题	79
1982 年 1 月托福试题	96
1982 年 8 月托福试题	112
1982 年 11 月托福试题	128
1983 年 1 月托福试题	145
1983 年 5 月托福试题	162
1983 年 8 月托福试题	179
1983 年 11 月托福试题	196
1984 年 5 月托福试题	208
1984 年 11 月托福试题	226
1985 年 5 月托福试题	243
1985 年 11 月托福试题	260
1986 年 1 月托福试题	278
1986 年 3 月托福试题	296

1986 年 5 月托福试题	314
1986 年 8 月托福试题	332
1986 年 10 月托福试题	350
1987 年 1 月托福试题	368
1987 年 5 月托福试题	386
1987 年 8 月托福试题	403
1987 年 10 月托福试题	421
1987 年 12 月托福试题	439
1988 年 1 月托福试题	457
1988 年 5 月托福试题	475
1988 年 10 月托福试题	493
1989 年 1 月托福试题	511
1989 年 5 月托福试题	529
1989 年 8 月托福试题	548
1989 年 10 月托福试题	566
1990 年 1 月托福试题	584
1990 年 5 月托福试题	602
1990 年 8 月托福试题	621
1990 年 10 月托福试题	641
1991 年 1 月托福试题	660
1991 年 5 月托福试题	678
1991 年 8 月托福试题	697
1991 年 10 月托福试题	717
1992 年 1 月托福试题	737
1992 年 5 月托福试题	757
1992 年 8 月托福试题	777
1992 年 10 月托福试题	797
第四篇 历届托福试题参考答案	815

第一篇 概 论

托福考试是由美国教育考试服务处(Educational Testing Service)主办的,用于考核非英语国家留学生英语水平及掌握语言的熟练程度,并得到了美国和加拿大高等学府的承认。在美国和加拿大,许多大学院校接受非英语国家留学生入学或授予奖学金、助学金时,常参考托福考试的成绩来考虑是否录取入学或授予奖学金。

托福考试采用“多项选择方法”,分为听力理解(Listening Comprehension)、语法结构和书面表达(Structure and Written Expression)、词汇和阅读理解(Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension)三部分,分别测试考生对英语听力的理解能力、对语法基本知识的掌握情况和书面表达能力、对词汇量的掌握程度和非专业性阅读材料的理解能力。

第一章 听力理解

托福考试的第一部分(Section 1)是听力理解,目的在于测试考生对英语听力的理解能力。听力理解部分分为三组,共50道题。考试时间为40分钟。

一、第一组(Part A)有20道题。每题由考生听一个短句的录音。句子的录音只播放一遍,试卷上并无此内容,仅有以(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)标码的四个选项。考生必须从中选出一个与录音中句子意思最接近的句子,并在答卷(answer sheet)上用铅笔将答案涂黑。

例 考生听到:“Question number 1. Mary called on Susan.”并在试卷上看到下面四个选项:

1. (A) Mary telephoned Susan.
- (B) Mary ate with Susan.
- (C) Mary visited Susan.
- (D) Mary shouted at Susan.

选项(C)“Mary visited Susan.”与原句“Mary called on Susan.”意义最为接近,故为正确答案。考生应立即在答卷上用铅笔将答案涂黑,如下所示:

1. (A) ☐ (B) ☒ (C) ☐ (D) ☐

二、第二组(Part B)有15道题。每题由考生先听一段简短的男女二人对话录音,然后听到第三者就他们的对话内容提出一个问题。对话和提问的录音都只播放一遍,试卷上并无此内容,仅有以(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)标码的四个选项。考生必须从中选出一个

问题的正确答案,并在答卷上用铅笔将答案涂黑。

例 考生听到:“Question number 22.”

(Man) “Martha certainly has strange illnesses. They come and go as quickly as anything else I know of.”

(Woman) “Yes. She’s sick when there’s work to be done, but well when there’s a party.”

(Third voice) “How does the woman feel about Martha’s illnesses?”

并在试卷上看到下面四个选项:

22. (A) Martha’s illnesses are serious.
(B) Martha’s illnesses are pretended.
(C) Martha’s illnesses are brief but real.
(D) Martha’s illnesses occur only when there is a party.

根据对话,Martha 每当工作时就声称自己有病,而当参加舞会时却对此只字不提。由此推出,选项(B)为最佳答案。考生应立即在答卷上用铅笔将答案涂黑,如下所示:

22. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

三、第三组(Part C)有 15 道题。考生听一段短文或会话录音,然后陆续听到几个问题。这些问题都是根据该段短文或会话的内容提出的。考生听到每个问题后,必须在试卷上的四个选项中选出一个正确答案,并在答卷上用铅笔将答案涂黑。

例 考生听到:“Question 36 through 38 are based on the following talk about Alaska.”

“Alaska belonged to Russia until the United States purchased the territory just after the Civil War. Influences of the Russian period are to be seen in Southeast, Southwest, and Central Alaska today. You drive to quiet, peaceful communities on the Kenai Peninsula, or fly to Kodiak or Sitka, and step back into a simpler, less hurried time. Strolling through the grounds of a Russian Orthodox church is like stepping back into nineteenth-century Russia, but you’re still in the United States. What an incredible buy, you realize. Russia sold us this magnificent land for only two cents an acre.”

“Anchorage, the commercial hub and home for nearly half of the state’s 400,000 residents, is one of the youngest major cities in the United States. Anchorage today is an ‘air crossroads’ to more than 1.5 million passengers who shuttle each year over the Pole between Europe and the Far East or who fly on direct flights to Alaska from West Coast and Midwest cities. You don’t know quite what to expect when your jet lands at Anchorage. The name sounds nautical, but driving into town you realize you’ve entered a familiar, modern city. Here, Alaskans have pushed a hole in the frontier and made an exciting urban oasis. Your surprise makes it all the more exciting.”

紧接着,考生听到第一个问题:“Question number 36. Russian influence is obvious in Alaska in all of the regions named except which one?”并在试卷上看到下面四个选项:

- 36. (A) The Southeast.
- (B) The Northwest.
- (C) The Southwest.
- (D) The central part of the country.

短文中提到:“Influences of the Russian period are to be seen in Southeast, Southwest, and Central Alaska today.”因此正确答案为(B)。

第二个问题:“Question number 37. How much did the United States pay for Alaska?”并在试卷上看到下面四个选项:

- 37. (A) A hundred dollars an acre.
- (B) Five hundred dollars an acre.
- (C) Two cents an acre.
- (D) Ten dollars an acre.

短文中提到:“Russian sold us this magnificent land for only two cents an acre.”因此正确答案为(C)。

第三个问题:“Question number 38. According to the lecture, approximately how many residents are there in Anchorage?”并在试卷上看到下面四个选项:

- 38. (A) 200,000.
- (B) 300,000.
- (C) 100,000.
- (D) 400,000.

短文中提到:“Anchorage, the commercial hub and home for nearly half of the state's 400,000 residents, is one of the youngest major cities in the United States.”因此正确答案为(A)。

考生做完每一道题,应立即在答卷上用铅笔将答案涂黑,如下所示:

- 36. (A) ● (C) ○
- 37. (A) ○ (B) ● (D) ○
- 38. ● (B) ○ (C) ○

第二章 语法结构和书面表达

托福考试的第二部分(Section I)是语法结构和书面表达,目的在于测试考生对语法基本知识的掌握和书面表达能力。语法结构和书面表达部分分为二组,共40道题。

8. That room is spacious enough to be a good place for the party.

- (A) attractive
- (B) convenient
- (C) colorful
- (D) large

四个选项都能使句子有意义。决定其中哪一个选项能使句子保留原意的最好方法是知道划线词“spacious”的意思。“spacious”和“large”同义,故考生应选答案(D),并在答卷上用铅笔将答案涂黑,如下所示:

8. Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ ●

二、第二组(Part B)有30道题。在每个阅读材料之后都有若干个问题。这些问题都是根据该阅读材料的内容提出的。阅读材料可能只由一个句子组成,也可能由数段文章组成。对于每一个问题,考生应在文章陈述或暗示内容的基础上去选择正确的答案。

例

Questions 31-32

When the power of Carthage was at its height, a Punic admiral named Hanno reputedly made a voyage down the West African coast. He appears to have sailed to within 8° of the equator and to have established settlements on the way. An account attributed to Hanno says that he took thirty thousand settlers with him on his expedition. About the time that Hanno was exploring the African coast, a fellow countryman, Himilco, was traveling northward to explore the remoter shores of Europe. He may have been in search of the Tartessian source of tin. The account of his voyage is nebulously preserved in the works of ancient authors. The *Ora Maritima* of Avienus attributed a horrendous description of the Atlantic to him.

31. Hanno and Himilco both

- (A) explored the African coast.
- (B) took thousands of settlers with them on their expeditions.
- (C) came from the same country.
- (D) were in search of the Tartessian source of tin.

32. Himilco's account of his voyage was recorded in the writings of

- (A) Hanno.
- (B) Avienus.
- (C) an unknown Carthaginian sailor.
- (D) a Punic admiral.

先快速浏览全文,理解内容梗概。然后阅读每个问题,但并不必阅读其下面的四个选项。再有选择性地阅读文章,从而得知第31题的答案出自第4句,第32题的答案出

自第 6、7 句。第 31 题的正确答案为(C),第 32 题为(B)。考生应在答卷上用铅笔将答案涂黑,如下所示:

31. ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

32. ☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

第二篇 托福考试要点

第一章 词的正确运用

1. accept, except. accept 为动词, except 为介词。

WRONG: They *excepted* my invitation to dinner.

RIGHT: They *accepted* my invitation to dinner.

WRONG: Everyone attended the meeting *accept* the secretary.

RIGHT: Everyone attended the meeting *except* the secretary.

2. advice, advise. advice 为名词, advise 为动词。

WRONG: His *advise* was very useful.

RIGHT: His *advice* was very useful.

WRONG: I was *adviced* to purchase an economical car.

RIGHT: I was *advised* to purchase an economical car.

3. affect, effect. affect 为动词, 意为“to influence”; effect 可为动词, 意为“to cause to happen”, 亦可为名词, 意为“the result”。

WRONG: Pollution *effects* everyone.

RIGHT: Pollution *affects* everyone.

WRONG: Your tears do not *effect* me.

RIGHT: Your tears do not *affect* me.

WRONG: What is the *affect* of that drug?

RIGHT: What is the *effect* of that drug?

4. almost, most. most 为形容词, almost 为副词。

WRONG: *Most* everyone has a desire to succeed.

RIGHT: *Almost* everyone has a desire to succeed.

WRONG: The student was *most* finished when the bell rang.

RIGHT: The student was *almost* finished when the bell rang.

WRONG: The children ate *most* all of the pie.

RIGHT: The children ate *almost* all of the pie.

or

The children ate *most* of the pie.

5. already, all ready. *already* 意为“before the time specified”, *all ready* 意为“completely prepared”。

WRONG: The movie had *all ready* begun by the time we arrived.

RIGHT: The movie had *already* begun by the time we arrived.

WRONG: Are you *already* to go?

RIGHT: Are you *all ready* to go?

6. altogether, all together. *altogether* 意为“thoroughly”, *all together* 意为“in a group”。

WRONG: *All together* confused, he asked me to explain the word again.

RIGHT: *Altogether* confused, he asked me to explain the word again.

WRONG: The passengers stood *altogether* in the station.

RIGHT: The passengers stood *all together* in the station.

7. amount, number. *amount* 和不可数名词连用, *number* 和可数名词连用。

WRONG: He checked out a large *amount* of books from the library.

RIGHT: He checked out a large *number* of books from the library.

WRONG: I was amazed by the *amount* of people present.

RIGHT: I was amazed by the *number* of people present.

WRONG: Elephants can consume a large *number* of food.

RIGHT: Elephants can consume a large *amount* of food.

8. anywhere, somewhere, everywhere. 词尾不加 s。

WRONG: We can talk *anywheres*.

RIGHT: We can talk *anywhere*.

WRONG: I lost my umbrella *somewheres* in the store.

RIGHT: I lost my umbrella *somewhere* in the store.

9. about, around. *around* 后接地点, *about* 意为“approximately”。

WRONG: The mail arrived *around* ten o'clock.

RIGHT: The mail arrived *about* ten o'clock.

WRONG: He is *around* six feet tall.

RIGHT: He is *about* six feet tall.

10. because, because of. *because* 为从句连词, 后接从句; *because of* 为介词, 后接名词或名词短语。

WRONG: The game was canceled *because of* it was raining.

RIGHT: The game was canceled *because of* the rain.

WRONG: We could not see because the poor lighting.

RIGHT: We could not see *because* the lighting was poor.

WRONG: He can move the furniture easily because of he is strong.

RIGHT: He can move the furniture easily *because of* his strength.

11. *beside*, *besides*, *beside* 意为“next to”, *besides* 意为“in addition to”。

WRONG: *Beside* Tommy, Helen and I attended the concert.

RIGHT: *Besides* Tommy, Helen and I attended the concert.

WRONG: He was sitting *besides* the pretty girl.

RIGHT: He was sitting *beside* the pretty girl.

WRONG: We visited California *beside* Oregon.

RIGHT: We visited California *besides* Oregon.

or

We visited California. *Besides*, we visited Oregon.

12. *between*, *among*. *between* 和两个人或两件事连用, *among* 和三个或三个以上人或三件或三件以上事连用。

WRONG: The law was debated *between* the senators, the representatives, and the judges.

RIGHT: The law was debated *among* the senators, the representatives, and the judges.

WRONG: There is a dispute *between* the local union members.

RIGHT: There is a dispute *among* the local union members.

WRONG: You must choose *among* the two plans.

RIGHT: You must choose *between* the two plans.

13. *but*, *hardly*, *scarcely*. 含有否定之意, 不能和其它否定词连用。

WRONG: I couldn't *hardly* see him in the dark.

RIGHT: I *could hardly* see him in the dark.

WRONG: She didn't earn *but* thirty dollars last week.

RIGHT: She earned but thirty dollars last week.

WRONG: He doesn't spend *scarcely* any money on clothes.

RIGHT: He *spends scarcely* any money on clothes.

14. *different from* (而不用 *different than*)。

WRONG: The result was much *different than* what I expected.

RIGHT: The result was much *different from* what I expected.

15. *do*, *make*.

WRONG: They did a peaceful agreement.

RIGHT: They *made* a peaceful agreement.
 WRONG: I never do fun of other *peopel*.
 RIGHT: I never *make* fun of other people.
 WRONG: It's time to do the sandwiches.
 RIGHT: It's time *to make* the sandwiches.
 WRONG: Rarely does he do a mistake.
 RIGHT: Rarely does he *make* a mistake.
 WRONG: I'll do the arrangements for the party.
 RIGHT: I'll *make* the arrangements for the party.
 WRONG: Will you make me a small favor?
 RIGHT: Will you *do* me a small favor?
 WRONG: Before she left the house, she *did* her bed.
 RIGHT: Before she left the house, she *made* her bed.
 WRONG: The president did an interesting speech, didn't he?
 RIGHT: The president *made* an interesting speech, didn't he?
 WRONG: My father refuses to make business with dishonest people.
 RIGHT: My father refuses to *do* business with dishonest people.
 WRONG: The teacher did the examination difficult.
 RIGHT: The teacher *made* the examination difficult.
 16. equally + 形容词 或 equally as + 形容词 + as (而不用 equally as + 形容词)。
 WRONG: The second lesson was equally as difficult as the third.
 RIGHT: The second and the third lessons were *equally difficult*.

or

The second lesson was *as difficult as* the third.

WRONG: Jim and his brother-in-law are equally as tall.
 RIGHT: Jim and his brother-in-law are *equally tall*.

or

Jim is *as tall as* his brother-in-law.

17. expect, suppose, think. suppose 和 think 后不能接不定式, expect 后不能接名词从句。

WRONG: He thinks to return in May.
 RIGHT: He *expects* to return in May.

or

He *thinks* (or *supposes*) that he will return in May.

WRONG: I suppose to see you tomorrow.

RIGHT: I *expect* to see you tomorrow.

or

I *suppose*(or *think*) that I will see you tomorrow.

WRONG: I expect that he is busy now.

RIGHT: I *think*(or *suppose*)that he is busy now.

18. farther, further. farther 指距离, further 用于表达附加时间、程度或数量等。

WRONG: Chicago is further north than Fort Worth.

RIGHT: Chicago is *farther* north than Fort Worth.

WRONG: I can give you farther in formation about this later.

RIGHT: I can give you *further* information about this later.

WRONG: How much further did he run than she did?

RIGHT: How much *farther* did he run than she did?

19. few, a few. few 有否定含义,意为“not many”;a few 有肯定含义,意为“some”。

WRONG: He was so tired that he stopped playing for few minutes.

RIGHT: He was so tired that he stopped playing for *a few* minutes.

WRONG: There were a few chairs left,so I had to stand up.

RIGHT: There were *few* chairs left,so I had to stand up.

WRONG: The meeting was canceled because a few members attended.

RIGHT: The meeting was canceled because *few* members attended.

WRONG: Most people in Mexico speak Spanish, but few speak English.

RIGHT: Most people in Mexico speak Spanish, but *a few* speak English.

20. fewer, less. fewer 用于比较可数名词, less 用于比较不可数名词。

WRONG: The class consists of less than fifteen students.

RIGHT: The class consists of *fewer* than fifteen students.

WRONG: He spends fewer time on his studies than on his golf game.

RIGHT: He spends *less* time on his studies than on his golf game.

WRONG: It is true that less girls than boys become engineers.

RIGHT: It is true that *fewer* girls than boys become engin-

eers.

21. had better, would better. 后接不带 to 的不定式短语。

WRONG: You had better to pay attention to the details.

RIGHT: You *had better pay* attention to the details.

WRONG: I had better not to play tennis this afternoon.