

TOEFL 阅读全真预测试题

(附难易度分析)

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前 言

TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) 考试是美国 ETS (Educational Testing Service) 所主办的具有国际权威性的考试。凡是想要去美国或其他英语国家留学的人, 绝大多数必须通过这一考试。优异的 TOEFL 成绩是获取大学奖学金的必备条件。近年来, 在华的外商投资企业及其代表机构, 甚至国内的高新技术企业, 也开始采用托福考试成绩作为招聘员工时衡量其英语语言能力的标准之一。由此可以看出, 考托福已成为一种时尚。但许多英语水平不错的考生参加考试后所取得的成绩却并不理想。然而, 从考分在 600 分以上的考生所反映的实际情况看, 考生除具备一定的英语语言水平外, 在备考期间, 特别是考前, 做大量的全真试题至关重要。道理非常简单: 因为, 只有多做真题, 方能获取“真经”。为此, 笔者编著了这套“TOEFL 最新备考丛书”, 按听力、语法和阅读分为三册。本套丛书具有以下几大特点:

一、最新全真试题。本套书的所有题目均选自 1995 年 8 月题型改革以来在北美和亚洲公布的全真试题, 并按照 TOEFL 考试分难易程度随机抽题的方式汇编成 16 套全真模拟试题, 无论从内容上还是形式上都更具有实战性。

二、排版规范清晰。在排版过程中, 删除了标准试题中那些没有实际作用而又重复出现的文字、符号和说明, 正题按托福考试真题的样式编排, 清晰耐看, 做题犹如实考, 身临其境。利于考生形成正确的考试思维, 积累应试经验。

三、磁带数码编辑。对于中国考生来说, 听力是 TOEFL 考试三大部分中感到最困难的部分, 也是失分较多的部分。在备考过程中, 多数考生没有足够的原人原声、原汁原味的磁带训练, 是

实考中失分的主要的、直接的原因。但通常的情形是，全真标准试题容易找，清晰原声磁带很难觅。为此，本套书的听力分册所配的 8 盒磁带全部采用数码技术编辑复制，标准纯正，响亮清晰。每道题之间停顿时间的长短也完全与 TOEFL 真题一样，这非常有利于考生熟悉美国英语的语音语调，攻克弱读和连读等难点，培养临场的实战感觉。

四、数据统计分析。本套书首次对每小题均标有难易度和北美、亚洲已考考生的答对率统计。难易度分为 E (= easy), M (= medium) 和 D (= difficult) 三个等级，答对率按百分比统计。这对于考生自我评价、自我定位、知己知彼、有的放矢极为有用。

以上四大特点表明，这套书对英语教师来讲也是不可多得的。

本套书特别适合作为 TOEFL 强化班的教材和 TOEFL 考生考前进行自我强化训练的材料，也可以作为大学四、六级及研究生英语训练的材料，还可以作为高校英语教师的教学参考资料。

需要指出的是，托福考试将实行计算机上机考试，这对于中国考生来讲是一个全新的挑战。上机考试已于 1998 年 7 月在北美施行。原计划 2000 年开始在中国大陆试行，后改为 2002 年施行。上机考试仍然包括托福考试原有的听力、语法和阅读三个部分。但听力部分试题的设计发生了重大变化，更加富有挑战性，更能考出真水平。为帮助中国考生迎接计算机上机考试，本套书将于 2001 年修订再版，丰富上机考试内容，并配以光盘辅导。敬请留意。

本书在文字录入、编辑排版和音带的收集制作过程中，得到了彭培凤和湖北教育学院创新工作室的李尚仁、乐三明、叶芳等同志的大力帮助，在此一并表示衷心感谢。

鉴于笔者收集的资料有限，疏漏与差错在所难免，还望读者斧正。

编著者

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Practice Test 1

Section 3

Reading Comprehension

Time: 55 minutes (including the reading of the directions)
Now set your clock for 55 minutes.

Directions: In this section you will read several passages. Each one is followed by several questions about it. For questions 1-50, you are to choose the **one** best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. 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 following a passage on the basis of what is **stated** or **implied** in that passage.

Read the following passage.

The railroad was not the first institution to impose regularity on society, or to draw attention to the importance of precise timekeeping. For as long as merchants have set out their wares at daybreak and communal festivities have been celebrated, people have been in rough agreement with their neighbors as to the time of day. The value of this tradition is today more apparent than ever. Were it not for public acceptance of a single yardstick of time, social life would be unbearably chaotic: the massive daily transfers of goods, services, and information would proceed in fits and starts; the very fabric of modern society would begin to unravel.

Example I**Sample Answer**

(A) (B) ● (D)

What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) In modern society we must make more time for our neighbors.
- (B) The traditions of society are timeless.
- (C) An accepted way of measuring time is essential for the smooth functioning of society.
- (D) Society judges people by the times at which they conduct certain activities.

The main idea of the passage is that societies need to agree about how time is to be measured in order to function smoothly. Therefore, you should choose (C).

Example II**Sample Answer**

(A) (B) (C) ●

In line 6, the phrase "this tradition" refers to

- (A) the practice of starting the business day at dawn
- (B) friendly relations between neighbors
- (C) the railroad's reliance on time schedules
- (D) people's agreement on the measurement of time

The phrase "this tradition" refers to the preceding clause, "people have been in rough agreement with their neighbors as to the time of day." Therefore, you should choose (D).

Now begin work on the questions.

Questions 1-9

- Another early Native American tribe in what is now the southwestern part of the United States was the Anasazi. By A.D. 800 the Anasazi Indians were constructing multistory pueblos — massive, stone apartment compounds. Each one was virtually a stone town, which is why the Spanish would later call them pueblos: the Spanish word for towns. These pueblos represent one of the Anasazis' supreme achievements. At least a dozen large stone houses took shape below the bluffs of Chaco Canyon in northwest New Mexico. They were built with masonry walls more than a meter thick and adjoining apartments to accommodate dozens, even hundreds, of families. The largest later named Pueblo Bonito (Pretty Town) by the Spanish, rose in five terraced stories contained more than 800 rooms, and could have housed a population of 1,000 or more.

- Besides living quarters, each pueblo included one or more kivas — circular underground chambers faced with stone. They functioned as sanctuaries where the elders met to plan festivals, perform ritual dances, settle pueblo affairs, and impart tribal lore to the younger generation. Some kivas were enormous. Of the 30 or so at Pueblo Bonito, two measured 20 meters across. They contained niches for ceremonial objects, a central fire pit, and holes in the floor for communicating with the spirits of tribal ancestors.
- Each pueblo represented an astonishing amount of well-organized labor. Using only stone and wood tools, and without benefit of wheels or draft animals, the builders quarried ton upon ton of sandstone from the canyon walls, cut it into small blocks, hauled the blocks to the construction site, and fitted them together with mud mortar. Roof beams of pine or fir had to be carried from logging areas in the mountain forests many kilometers away. Then, to connect the pueblos and to give access to the surrounding tableland, the architects laid out a system of public roads with stone staircases for ascending cliff faces. In time, the roads reached out to more than 80 satellite villages within a 60-kilometer radius.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
 - (A) The Anasazi pueblos
 - (B) Anasazi festivals of New Mexico
 - (C) The organization of the Anasazi tribe
 - (D) The use of Anasazi sanctuaries
2. The word "supreme" in line 7 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) most common
 - (B) most outstanding
 - (C) most expensive
 - (D) most convenient
3. The word "They" in line 10 refers to
 - (A) houses
 - (B) bluffs
 - (C) walls
 - (D) families
4. The author mentions that Pueblo Bonito had more than 800 rooms as an example of which of the following?
 - (A) How overcrowded the pueblos could be
 - (B) How many ceremonial areas it contained
 - (C) How much sandstone was needed to build it
 - (D) How big a pueblo could be
5. The word "settle" in line 19 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) sink
 - (B) decide
 - (C) clarify
 - (D) locate
6. It can be inferred from the passage that building a pueblo probably
 - (A) required many workers
 - (B) cost a lot of money
 - (C) involved the use of farm animals
 - (D) relied on sophisticated technology

7. The word "ascending" in line 35 is closest in meaning to
- (A) arriving at
 - (B) carving
 - (C) connecting
 - (D) climbing
8. It can be inferred from the passage that in addition to pueblos the Anasazis were skilled at building which of the following?
- (A) Roads
 - (B) Barns
 - (C) Monuments
 - (D) Water systems
9. The pueblos are considered one of the Anasazis' supreme achievements for all of the following reasons EXCEPT that they were
- (A) very large
 - (B) located in forests
 - (C) built with simple tools
 - (D) connected in a systematic way

Questions 10-20

- Accustomed though we are to speaking of the films made before 1927 as "silent," the film has never been, in the full sense of the word, silent From the very beginning, music was regarded as an indispensable accompaniment; when the
- Line (5) Lumière films were shown at the first public film exhibition in the United States in February 1896, they were accompanied by piano improvisations on popular tunes. At first, the music played bore no special relationship to the films; an accompaniment of any kind was sufficient. Within
- (10) a very short time, however; the incongruity of playing lively music to a solemn film became apparent, and film pianists began to take some care in matching their pieces to the mood of the film.

- (15) As movie theaters grew in number and importance, a violinist, and perhaps a cellist, would be added to the pianist in certain cases, and in the larger movie theaters small orchestras were formed. For a number of years the selection of music for each film program rested entirely in the hands of the conductor or leader of the orchestra, and very often the principal qualification for holding such a position was not skill or taste so much as the ownership of a large personal library of musical pieces. Since the conductor seldom saw the films until the night before they were to be shown (if, indeed, the conductor was lucky enough to see them then), the musical arrangement was normally improvised in the greatest hurry.

- To help meet this difficulty, film distributing companies started the practice of publishing suggestions for musical accompaniments. In 1909, for example, the Edison Company began issuing with their films such indications of mood as "pleasant" "sad," "lively." The suggestions became more explicit, and so emerged the musical cue sheet containing indications of mood, the titles of suitable pieces of music, and precise directions to show where one piece led into the next.

- Certain films had music especially composed for them. The most famous of these early special scores was that composed and arranged for D. W. Griffith's film *Birth of a Nation*, which was released in 1915.

10. The passage mainly discusses music that was
- (A) performed before the showing of a film
 - (B) played during silent films
 - (C) specifically composed for certain movie theaters
 - (D) recorded during film exhibitions

11. What can be inferred from the passage about the majority of films made after 1927 ?
(A) They were truly “silent.”
(B) They were accompanied by symphonic orchestras.
(C) They incorporated the sound of the actors’ voices.
(D) They corresponded to specific musical compositions.
12. The word “solemn” in line 11 is closest in meaning to
(A) simple
(B) serious
(C) short
(D) silent
13. It can be inferred that orchestra conductors who worked in movie theaters needed to
(A) be able to play many instruments
(B) have pleasant voices
(C) be familiar with a wide variety of music
(D) be able to compose original music
14. The word “them” in line 26 refers to
(A) years
(B) hands
(C) pieces
(D) films
15. According to the passage, what kind of business was the Edison Company?
(A) It produced electricity.
(B) It distributed films.
(C) It published musical arrangements.
(D) It made musical instruments.

16. It may be inferred from the passage that the first musical cue sheets appeared around
- (A) 1896
 - (B) 1909
 - (C) 1915
 - (D) 1927
17. Which of the following notations is most likely to have been included on a musical cue sheet of the early 1900's?
- (A) "Calm, peaceful"
 - (B) "Piano, violin"
 - (C) "Key of C major"
 - (D) "Directed by D. W. Griffith"
18. The word "composed" in line 39 is closest in meaning to
- (A) selected
 - (B) combined
 - (C) played
 - (D) created
19. The word "scores" in line 38 is closest in meaning to
- (A) totals
 - (B) successes
 - (C) musical compositions
 - (D) groups of musicians
20. The passage probably continues with a discussion of
- (A) famous composers of the early twentieth century
 - (B) other films directed by D. W. Griffith
 - (C) silent films by other directors
 - (D) the music in *Birth of a Nation*

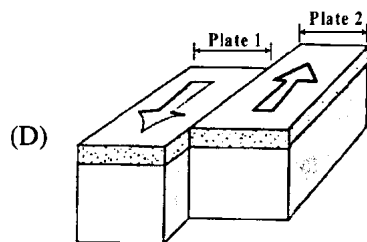
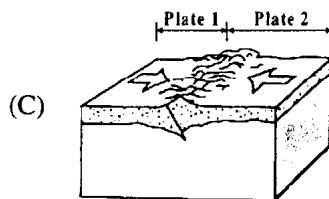
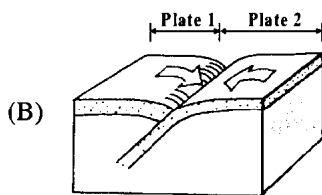
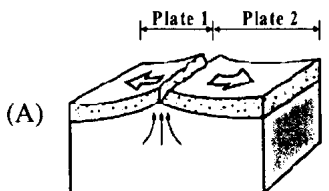
Questions 21-30

- The Earth comprises three principal layers: the dense, iron-rich core, the mantle made of silicate rocks that are semimolten at depth, and the thin, solid-surface crust. There are two kinds of crust, a lower and denser oceanic crust and an upper, lighter continental crust found over only about 40 percent of the Earth's surface. The rocks of the crust are of very different ages. Some continental rocks are over 3,000 million years old, while those of the ocean floor are less than 200 million years old. The crusts and the top, solid part of the mantle, totaling about 70 to 100 kilometers in thickness, at present appear to consist of about 15 rigid plates, 7 of which are very large. These plates move over the semimolten lower mantle to produce all of the major topographical features of the Earth. Active zones where intense deformation occurs are confined to the narrow, interconnecting boundaries of contact of the plates.

- There are three main types of zones of contact: spreading contacts where plates move apart, converging contacts where plates move towards each other, and transform contacts where plates slide past each other. New oceanic crust is formed along one or more margins of each plate by material issuing from deeper Avers of the Earth s crust, for example, by volcanic eruptions of lava at midocean ridge. If at such a spreading contact the two plates support continents, a rift is formed that will gradually widen and become flooded by the sea. The Atlantic Ocean formed like this as the American and Afro-European plates moved in opposite directions. At the same time at margins of converging plates, the oceanic crust is being reabsorbed by being subducted into the mantle and remelted beneath the ocean trenches. When two pliers carrying continents collide, the continental blocks, too light to be drawn down, continue to float and therefore buckle to form a mountain chain along the length of the margin of the plates.

21. The word “comprises” in line 1 is closest in meaning to
- (A) adapts to
 - (B) benefits from
 - (C) consists of
 - (D) focuses on
22. According to the passage, on approximately what percent of the Earth’s surface is the continental crust found?
- (A) 15
 - (B) 40
 - (C) 70
 - (D) 100
23. The word “which” in line 12 refers to
- (A) crusts
 - (B) kilometers
 - (C) plates
 - (D) continents
24. The word “intense” in line 14 is closest in meaning to
- (A) surface
 - (B) sudden
 - (C) rare
 - (D) extreme
25. What does the second paragraph of the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) The major mountain chains of the Earth
 - (B) Processes that create the Earth’s surface features
 - (C) The composition of the ocean floors
 - (D) The rates at which continents move

26. Which of the following drawings best represents a transform contact (lines 17-20) ?



27. The word “margins” in line 21 is closest in meaning to

- (A) edges
- (B) peaks
- (C) interiors
- (D) distances

28. The word "support" in line 24 is closest in meaning to
- (A) separate
 - (B) create
 - (C) reduce
 - (D) hold
29. According to the passage, mountain ranges are formed when
- (A) the crust is remelted
 - (B) two plates separate
 - (C) a rift is flooded
 - (D) continental plates collide
30. Where in the passage does the author describe how oceans are formed?
- (A) Lines 3-6
 - (B) Lines 9-12
 - (C) Lines 23-26
 - (D) Lines 26-30

Questions 31-39

- Coincident with concerns about the accelerating loss of species and habitats has been a growing appreciation of the importance of biological diversity, the number of species in a particular ecosystem, to the health of the Earth and human well-being. Much has been written about the diversity of terrestrial organisms, particularly the exceptionally rich life associated with tropical rain-forest habitats. Relatively little has been said, however, about diversity of life in the sea even though coral reef systems are comparable to rain forests in terms of richness of life.

- An alien exploring Earth would probably give priority to the planet's dominant, most-distinctive feature — the ocean. Humans have a bias toward land that sometimes gets in the way of truly examining global issues. Seen from far away, it is easy to realize that landmasses occupy only one-third of

- the Earth's surface. Given that two-thirds of the Earth's surface is water and that marine life lives at all levels of the ocean, the total three-dimensional living space of the ocean is perhaps 100 times greater than that of land and contains more than 90 percent of all life on Earth even though the ocean has fewer distinct species.

- (20) The fact that half of the known species are thought to inhabit the world's rain forests does not seem surprising, considering the huge numbers of insects that comprise the bulk of the species. One scientist found many different species of ants in just one tree from a rain forest. While every species is different from every other species, their genetic makeup constrains them to be insects and to share similar characteristics with 750,000 species of insects. If basic, broad categories such as phyla and classes are given more emphasis than differentiating between species, then the greatest diversity of life is unquestionably the sea. Nearly every major type of plant and animal has some representation there.
- (25) To appreciate fully the diversity and abundance of life in the sea, it helps to think small. Every spoonful of ocean water contains life, on the order of 100 to 100,000 bacterial cells plus assorted microscopic plants and animals, including larvae of organisms ranging from sponges and corals to starfish and clams and much more.

31 What is the main point of the passage?

- (A) Humans are destroying thousands of species.
(B) There are thousands of insect species.
(C) The sea is even richer in life than the rain forests.
(D) Coral reefs are similar to rain forests.

32. The word "appreciation" in line 2 is closest in meaning to

- (A) ignorance
(B) recognition
(C) tolerance
(D) forgiveness