

# 1992 全年 最新托福 试题详解

- 齐丹编 / 么建华校
- 湖南科学技术出版社



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齐丹编 么建华校

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1992全年托福试题详解

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## 前 言

1992年的托福考试与以往相比变动较多。继1991年10月的托福考题上加大了总体难度之后,1992年1月和5月的托福考试尽管增添了一些麻烦,但凭藉中国人善于考试的传统能力及对托福题型的仔细研讨,总结出了起作用的应考对策,平均得分保持了原有的高水平。这对于ETS这样的专门考试机构来说,不是一件令人愉快的事。为此,从1992年8月的托福考试开始,又采取了三项更为严苛的措施。一是将原先每年两次的命题英文作文(TWE)改为四次,每次托福考试都有;二是改变了每年四次托福考试中除1月外,其余三次的试卷归考生所有的惯例,今年8月和10月的试卷全部收走,并宣称今后托福试卷不再归考生所有了;三是自今年8月的托福考试开始,ETS把语法部分(Structure and Written Expression)和词汇与阅读理解部分(Vocabulary and Reading Comprehension)的积分标准提高,这是中国大陆托福考生一向拿高分的两个部分。

ETS的这三项新措施加大了中国大陆考生的考试难度。据粗略统计,北京的十七个托福考点,今年8月的平均托福成绩骤然下降了30—40分。

这样一来,研究分析最新托福试题对应考的意义就显得尤为重要,其资料价值也相应地提高了。

本书对1992年1月、5月、8月、11月的全部四套全真托福试题作了尽可能准确详细的分析解释,并尝试能给出其要点和规律,并配有四盒听力磁带,旨让考生们适应最新托福考试环境,以提高本书的实际使用价值,我们希望能使准备应考托福的考生们手头有一本参考意义较好的最新托福资料集子并对应考的准备工作有所帮助。

在本书的编写过程中,环境工程硕士魏志平先生提出了重要的编辑构想并参加了审校工作,在此表示诚挚的感谢。

编 者 1992年11月于北京.

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1992 年 1 月托福试题

TEST OF ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

(January, 1992. )

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## SECTION 1

### 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 to this section, with special directions for each part. Do not read ahead or turn the pages while the directions are being read. Do not take notes or write in your test book at any time.

#### Part A

Directions: For each question in Part A, you will hear a short sentence. Each sentence will be spoken just once. The sentences you hear will not be written out for you.

After you hear each sentence, read the four choices in your test book, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D), and decide which one is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard. 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. Fill in the space completely so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

Listen to an example

On the recording, you hear:

Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (D)

In your test book, you read:

- (A) Please lock your room when you leave.
- (B) Turn the key to the left to enter your room.
- (C) Please return your room key before leaving.
- (D) You must leave your room by four o'clock.

The woman said, "Please turn in the key to your room before you leave." Sentence (C), "Please return your room key before leaving," is closest in meaning to what the woman said. Therefore, the correct choice is (C).

Now listen to another example.

On the recording, you hear:

Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (D)

In your test book, you read:

- (A) Will Mary be traveling tomorrow?
- (B) What are Mary's plans for tomorrow?
- (C) who will be with Mary tomorrow?
- (D) Does Mary have to do it tomorrow?

The man said, "What's Mary going to do tomorrow?" Sentence (B), "What are Mary's plans for tomorrow?" is closest in meaning to what the man said. Therefore, the correct choice is (B).



- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1. (A) They reduced his rent.  
(B) They make a good pair.  
(C) He gave the opening speech.  
(D) We met his mother and father.
  2. (A) It took me a week to do the assignment.  
(B) My assignment was completed last week.  
(C) I'll do the assignments every week.  
(D) We can go after I've finished.
  3. (A) We only wanted your opinion.  
(B) You should be more thoughtful.  
(C) We didn't expect it to bother you.  
(D) It was unkind of you to think that way.
  4. (A) Please eat your dessert.  
(B) I'll take dessert if you do.  
(C) It's good to make the dessert ahead of time.  
(D) Let me help you serve dessert.
  5. (A) He was feeling hungry.  
(B) He was hiding his feelings.  
(C) He was getting discouraged.  
(D) He was making a presentation.
  6. (A) How smart you are to find the answer to that!  
(B) What interesting statues there are outside!  
(C) You sure aren't very good at figures!  
(D) Isn't that a clever puzzle!
  7. (A) Anne does her homework on the bus.  
(B) Anne saves money by riding her bike to work.  
(C) Anne is saving her money to buy a bike.  
(D) Anne rides the bus to the bike shop where she works.
  8. (A) My marks are just what I expected.  
(B) I didn't think my marks would be this good.  
(C) I don't want to worry about marks all the time.  
(D) I was hoping for better marks.

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- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
9. (A) Alcx called after we arrived.  
(B) Alex won't call before we arrive.  
(C) Will Alex phone before coming?  
(D) Didn't Alex say he'd come soon?
10. (A) A club member quoted the president.  
(B) Everyone in the club should sell at least ten tickets.  
(C) None of the members showed a talent for selling tickets.  
(D) Ten members have to sell tickets.
11. (A) We should figure out what to add to the report.  
(B) Let's ask them what they think about the report.  
(C) I believe the report ought to include this information.  
(D) These figures appear at the conclusion of the report.
12. (A) I always plan my work in advance.  
(B) I think it will be easy to write a thesis.  
(C) I'm going to rest after all that hard work.  
(D) It's my turn to give the final exam.
13. (A) I've mentioned her name previously.  
(B) I didn't forget to mention her name.  
(C) That isn't a man's name.  
(D) That name isn't familiar to me.
14. (A) No one plays at school.  
(B) They're coming to the theater now.  
(C) Nobody went to see the play.  
(D) There will be a game after school.
15. (A) Let me know as soon as possible.  
(B) You should have informed me earlier.  
(C) I should have sold it earlier.  
(D) You told me as soon as you could.
16. (A) I need to travel to do my research project.  
(B) My research project is finished.  
(C) I've made a lot of progress on research project.  
(D) It's time to start my research project.
17. (A) The show's cancellation was due to the poor performance.  
(B) The actors got some new equipment.  
(C) The audience stood up and applauded.  
(D) The actors remained on stage throughout the performane.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
18. (A) Doris bought her friend's painting.  
 (B) Doris' friend sold her a painting, too.  
 (C) Doris and her friend were both painting.  
 (D) Doris' friend bought her painting.
19. (A) He spends a lot of money.  
 (B) He loves nature.  
 (C) He has trouble keeping a job.  
 (D) He's very friendly.
20. (A) Let's have lunch together today.  
 (B) I'll eat my lunch a little later.  
 (C) I forgot my lunch today.  
 (D) I took a longer lunch break today.

### Part B

Directions: In Part B you will hear short conversations between two people. After each conversation, a third person will ask a question about what was said. You will hear each conversation and question about it only 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 heard. 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.

Listen to an example.

On the recording, you hear:

Sample Answer

☒ (A) ☐ (B) ☐ (C) ☐ (D)

In your test book, you 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).



- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
21. (A) Matthew wanted to leave in the morning.  
 (B) He's surprised that Matthew changed his mind.  
 (C) Matthew can plan the party himself.  
 (D) He wishes he'd thought of Matthew before.
22. (A) It would be better to call another time.  
 (B) There isn't much chance Pam would be home.  
 (C) Pam gets home late in the evening.  
 (D) She thought that the call had already been made.
23. (A) She has no objection to the man's using the machine.  
 (B) She doesn't believe the man needs the machine.
24. (A) She missed her friend  
 (B) She thinks she's catching cold.  
 (C) She likes tomato sauce everything she eats  
 (D) She has a lot of work
25. (A) He's late.  
 (B) He's taking a walk  
 (C) He's in a meeting.  
 (D) He's getting his haircut.
26. (A) He had to wait for an appointment.  
 (B) He had other things to do first.  
 (C) His foot had seemed all right.  
 (D) His injury had kept him at home.
27. (A) Compare her own papers to others.  
 (B) Watch out for the usual typing mistakes.  
 (C) Have someone else type her papers.  
 (D) Ask another person to check her work.
28. (A) She often stays up late to read.  
 (B) The man should spend more time studying.  
 (C) The man manages with surprisingly little sleep.  
 (D) She has no idea what will be on the test.
29. (A) they've already lost all the money.  
 (B) He doesn't know why the team always loses.  
 (C) Sports events are too expensive.  
 (D) This game won't be worth seeing.
30. (A) Sarah moved to a new address week ago.  
 (B) Sarah misses her family very much.  
 (C) They should pay Sarah a visit.  
 (D) They should stop seeing Sarah.
31. (A) Nancy has a new dress.  
 (B) Nancy needs a new dress.  
 (C) Nancy could make the woman a new dress.  
 (D) Nancy knows where to have dresses made.
32. (A) Hang some pictures.  
 (B) Rearrange the furniture.  
 (C) Buy some fine furniture.  
 (D) Use a different wall paint.

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1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

33. (A) She wants a copy of the article.  
(B) It doesn't matter to her.  
(C) The article is much too difficult to understand.  
(D) The man shouldn't have any trouble with the copier.
34. (A) It isn't placed right.  
(B) There isn't enough time to clear it off.  
(C) A new desk has been ordered to replace it.  
(D) It has needed reorganizing for quite a while.
35. (A) They'd received a broken tape.  
(B) The woman knew how to repair the tape recorder.  
(C) The tape recorder couldn't be fixed.  
(D) They'd have to order more tapes.

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**Part C**

**Directions:** In this part of the test, you will hear longer conversations and talks, after each conversation or talk, you will be asked some questions. You will hear the conversations and talks and the questions about them only one time. They will not be written out for you.

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 heard. 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 the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied by the speakers in the talk or conversation.

Here is example.

On the recording, you hear:

Now listen to a sample question.

Sample Answer

☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

In your test book, you 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 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).

Now listen to another sample question.

Sample Answer

☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

In your test book, you 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.

WAIT

- 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
36. (A) Whether or not snowflakes can be analyzed.  
(B) How snowflakes are formed.  
(C) What causes a snowstorm.  
(D) Where the largest snowflakes can be found.
37. (A) She has never seen snow before.  
(B) She is conducting research on snow.  
(C) She wants to make artificial snow.  
(D) She has been reading about snow.
38. (A) One.  
(B) Two.  
(C) Three.  
(D) Four.
39. (A) The shape of dust particles in the air.  
(B) The relative humidity.  
(C) The temperature of the air.  
(D) The geography of the area.
40. (A) Inspect snowflakes more carefully.  
(B) Make a copy of the article.  
(C) Write for more information.  
(D) Draw diagrams of the different shapes.
41. (A) To encourage people to participate in a club activity.  
(B) To introduce a new kind of bicycle.  
(C) To inform beginning cyclists about New Jersey's traffic laws.  
(D) To warn tourists about bicycling on the roadways.
42. (A) Its large number of bicycle clubs.  
(B) Its geographic variety.  
(C) Its network of superhighways.  
(D) Its mild climate.
43. (A) Some of them are inaccessible to beginning cyclists.  
(B) Some of them commemorate the development of the bicycle.  
(C) They are nice places to visit on bicycle tours.  
(D) They help to make New Jersey a wealthy state.
44. (A) Repair their bicycles.  
(B) Go on a bicycle tour.  
(C) Take a test about road safety.  
(D) Participate in a bicycle race.
45. (A) To save money on equipment.  
(B) To instruct newcomers about bicycle maintenance.  
(C) To ensure that everyone knows about the historical sites.  
(D) To help keep participants from getting lost.
46. (A) Sightseeing.  
(B) Lying on the beach.  
(C) Taking photographs of the beaches.  
(D) Scuba diving.

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1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

47. (A) He was on a field trip.  
(B) He was vacationing in Florida.  
(C) He was studying most of the time.  
(D) He was vacationing at home.
48. (A) Biology.  
(B) Photography.  
(C) Swimming.  
(D) Painting.
49. (A) Oceanic snails.  
(B) Large green jellyfish.  
(C) Different planktonic plants.  
(D) Sunken treasure chests.
50. (A) They are microscopic.  
(B) They move very quickly.  
(C) They are transparent.  
(D) They are rarely found near the surface.

THIS IS THE END OF SECTION 1. LISTENING COMPREHENSION.  
STOP WORK ON SECTION 1

DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.  
THE SUPERVISOR WILL TELL YOU WHEN TO BEGIN WORK ON SECTION 2.



2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

## SECTION 2 STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time-25 minutes

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

**Directions:** Questions 1-15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. 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. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

**Example 1**

..... are found in virtually every country in the world.

- (A) Swamps and marshes which
- (B) When swamps and marshes
- (C) Swamps and marshes
- (D) Now that swamps and marshes

The sentence should read, "Swamps and marshes are found in virtually every country in the world." Therefore, you should choose answer (C)

**Sample Answer**

☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

**Example 1**

Milk is pasteurized by heating it for thirty minutes as about 63° centigrade, rapidly cooling it, and then .....it at a ten perature below 10° Centigrade.

- (A) to store
- (B) store
- (C) be stord
- (D) storing

**Sample Answer**

☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

The sentence should read, "Milk is pasteurized by heating it for thirty minutes at about 63° Centigrade, rapidly cooling it, and then storing it at a temperature below 10° Centigrade." Therefore, you should choose answer (D).

Now begin work on the questions.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. The skyscraper, ....., is an architectural form that originated in the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) is a tall commercial structure</li> <li>(B) a tall commercial structure</li> <li>(C) a tall commercial structure which</li> <li>(D) of which a tall commercial structure</li> </ul> | <p>2. .... were stones piled at intervals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) The earliest road markers</li> <li>(B) The earliest road markers, which</li> <li>(C) Road markers were the earliest</li> <li>(D) Until the earliest road markers</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

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2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

3. Some procedures used for laboratory analysis of archaeological specimens are ..... procedures conducted in crime laboratories.  
 (A) resemble  
 (B) similar to  
 (C) same as  
 (D) alike
4. The windmill, which has been used for hundreds of years to pump water and grind grains, ..... redesigned to produce electricity.  
 (A) it is now being  
 (B) it now can  
 (C) is now being  
 (D) now being
5. In 1938, when Benny Goodman's orchestra presented a concert at the prestigious Carnegie Hall, ..... was clear that jazz had at last been fully accepted.  
 (A) there  
 (B) which  
 (C) and  
 (D) it
6. .... a continuous mass of water on the Earth's surface, all continents are islands in the strictest sense of the word.  
 (A) The form of the oceans  
 (B) Since the oceans form  
 (C) To form the oceans  
 (D) That the oceans form
7. The spiral threads of a spider's web have a sticky substance on them ..... insects.  
 (A) traps  
 (B) trap its  
 (C) which traps  
 (D) which it traps
8. .... in 1635, the Boston Latin School is the oldest public school in the United States.  
 (A) Founded  
 (B) Founding  
 (C) To found  
 (D) Having founded
9. According to anthropologists, the earliest ancestors of humans that stood upright resembled chimpanze ..... with sloping foreheads and protruding brows.  
 (A) facially  
 (B) their faces  
 (C) having facial  
 (D) they had faces
10. The kettledrum produces different tones depending on whether ....., with sticks that have felt or sponge heads.  
 (A) to strike  
 (B) when struck  
 (C) it is struck  
 (D) striking it
11. .... in the latter part of the fifteen century as a substitute for richly embroidered tapestries.  
 (A) Wallpaper that originated  
 (B) The origination of wallpaper  
 (C) Originated the wallpaper  
 (D) Wallpaper originated
12. .... was the first fully successful transatlantic cable finally laid.  
 (A) Not until 1866  
 (B) Until 1866, just  
 (C) Until 1866  
 (D) In 1866, not until
13. Many of the Zuni people in the south-western United States earn their livelihoods and achieve ..... as professional artists.  
 (A) considered them popular  
 (B) considerably popular  
 (C) considering their popularity  
 (D) considerable popularity

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