

前 言

托福(Test of English as a Foreign Language)自 1963 年面世以来,一直是美国和加拿大等国各大学录取外国留学生,授与奖学金的最有权威性的考核方式,因此它已得到各国的认可,成为世界性考核英语水平的权威性测试手段。

随着我国经济的发展和国际交往的加强,特别是由于科学、技术文化等领域的国际交流的加强,赴美、加等国留学深造的学子要求在较短时间内提高自己的英语水平和应试能力,以便顺利地取得入学资格和奖学金。许多托福培训班就是在这种形势下应运而生了。

本书作者将多年从事托福应试培训的教学经验进行归纳总结,对托福试题的题型,题材和题旨等基本要素进行了剖析,从而使学员对试题的内容、层次、形式、特点和规律有所了解,更能主动地面对试题而少有盲目性和被动感。实践已证明,《全新托福教程》所展示的教学方法和内容在托福短期应试培训中是行之有效的。

《全新托福教程》的特点在于“全”和“新”。本书全部素材选自截止 1995 年 10 月的历届托福试题和美国托福考试中心提供的训练材料,包括改版后的最新材料,具有真实性和权威性。而作者对这些最新材料从全新的切入点进行的解析则是许多同类书籍和教材所不具有的。

由于托福考试的世界性和权威性,它已成为考核英语水平的公认的测量水准,因此,它的意义已超出了单纯为托福考试的应试目的。《全新托福教程》不仅服务于那些托福考试的应试学员,而且亦可作为一切英语专业的大、中专学生和各科研究生攻读英语的教材和准备各类水平测试的材料。它的应用范围远远超过托福考试培训本身。

我们希望《全新托福教程》能对应试学员和学习英语的朋友们有所裨益。但由于我们水平所限,书中疏漏和错误之处在所难免。我们真诚地希望使用本书的朋友们提出批评、指正。

编 者

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目 录

前言	I	
一、听力理解		
1. 听力理解分类例题	1	
2. 托福听力理解训练	29	
Practice Test I	29	
Practice Test II	42	
Practice Set 1	55	
Practice Set 2	60	
Practice Set 3	65	
Practice Set 4	69	
Practice Set 5	74	
Practice Set 6	78	
Practice Set 7	83	
Practice Set 8	87	
Practice Set 9	91	
Practice Set 10	95	
Practice Set 11	99	
Practice Set 12	103	
Practice Set 13	107	
Practice Set 14	111	
Practice Set 15	115	
二、语法结构和书面表达		
1. 语法结构分类例题	119	
2. 书面表达分类例题	136	
三、阅读理解		
阅读理解例题	162	
四、历届托福试题精选		186
Practice Test 1	186	
Practice Test 2	201	

Practice Test 3	218
Practice Test 4	235
Practice Test 5	251
Practice Test 6	266
Practice Test 7	282
Practice Test 8	298
Practice Test 9	314
Practice Test 10	330
Practice Test 11	346
Practice Test 12	362
Practice Test 13	377
Practice Test 14	393
Practice Test 15	409
Practice Test 16	425
Practice Test 17	441
Practice Test 18	457
Practice Test 19	473
Practice Test 20	489
Practice Test 21	505
Practice Test 22	521
Practice Test 23	537
Practice Test 24	554
Practice Test 25	570
Practice Test 26	586
Practice Test 27	602
Practice Test 28	618
Practice Test 29	636
Practice Test 30	653

一、听力理解

1. 听力理解分类例题

SECTION 1

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

In this part of the test, you have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand spoken English. There are three parts to this section, with special direction for each part. 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 sentence 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.

Example 1

Sample Answer
A B ● D

On the recording, you hear, "Please turn in the key to your room before you leave".

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 when you leave.
- (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 turn your room key before leaving," is closest in meaning to what the woman said.

Therefore, the correct answer is (C).

Now listen to another example.

Example 1

Sample Answer
A ● C D

On the recording, you hear, "What's Mary going to do tomorrow?"

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). Now we will begin Part A with question number one.

1) 音的干扰

1. [He is looking for an ashtray. (88. 1)]
 - (A) He wants an ashtray.
 - (B) He's trying to find ash tree.
 - (C) He's looking for strays.
 - (D) He's going to look up the cash.
2. [She replaced the broken pane of glass. (90. 8)]
 - (A) She hurt herself.
 - (B) She fixed the window.
 - (C) She cut the grass.
 - (D) She broke the glass.
3. [The snack bar has fresh fruit, right? (90. 8)]
 - (A) Doesn't the snack bar sell fresh fruit?
 - (B) The fruit at the snack bar isn't fresh.
 - (C) Is the fruit at the snack bar ripe?
 - (D) The snack bar is to the right of the fruit stand.
4. [They asked us to stay. (87. 5)]
 - (A) We would have stayed if they had asked.
 - (B) They took out the weeds today.
 - (C) They wanted us to stay.
 - (D) They asked me on Wednesday.
5. [I couldn't find my umbrella this morning. (87. 5)]
 - (A) I felt fine until this morning.
 - (B) Today I didn't know where my umbrella was.
 - (C) This morning I couldn't find Bella.
 - (D) I found my umbrella easily.

2) 数字, 倍数

6. [Sara spends twice as much time on the computer as I do. (90. 1)]
 - (A) Sara taught me how to use the computer.
 - (B) Sara is spending too little time on computer projects.
 - (C) I use the computer half as much as Sara does.
 - (D) I have one computer and Sara has two.
7. [Twelve people came, but half left early. (90. 10)]
 - (A) Six people left before the end.
 - (B) Twelve people left early.
 - (C) Half a dozen people came on time.
 - (D) The people on the left didn't stay.
8. [I signed up for a month long course, but Kate signed up for one that's eight weeks long. (90. 10)]
 - (A) Katy is enrolled in eight courses.
 - (B) My course is half as long as Katy's.
 - (C) Katy's class ended eight weeks ago.
 - (D) My class lasts a month longer than Katy's.
9. [Grant wanted to find an apartment for 200 dollars a month, but discovered he had to pay twice that much. (87. 10)]
 - (A) Grant found two different apartments.
 - (B) Grant has already paid two month's rent.
 - (C) Grant is paying \$ 400 per month.
 - (D) Grant redoubled his efforts to find an apartment.

10. [This biography isn't half as well-written as the last one I read. (89.1)]
- (A) The last biography I read was much better than this one.
- (B) I've only written half of the bibliography.
- (C) I haven't ridden a bike in a long time.
- (D) The graph he drew is twice as good as the one I did.
11. [Off-campus apartments are twice as big and cost half as much as on-campus ones. (86.10)]
- (A) On-campus apartments are roomier than off-campus ones.
- (B) Twice as many students live off campus as on campus.
- (C) Off-campus apartments are bigger, but on-campus ones are cheaper.
- (D) It's more economical to live off campus than on campus.
- 3) 比较:
12. [No one in the world could find a harder worker than Lois. (90.1)]
- (A) Lois should work harder.
- (B) You should look for Lois.
- (C) Lois works very hard.
- (D) You are expecting too much of Lois.
13. [No one knows more about the subject than Polly. (89.1)]
- (A) No one has a nose as sore as Polly's
- (B) No one here knows much about the subject of politics.
- (C) She's well acquainted with the subject.
- (D) She doesn't know anybody here.
14. [No one could have been more helpful to me than Ann was. (88.1)]
- (A) Ann helped me a lot.
- (B) Even Ann felt helpless.
- (C) Ann wasn't helpful to anyone.
- (D) Other people helped Ann more than me.
15. [Nobody has more enthusiasm than she does. (84.5)]
- (A) Everyone has more enthusiasm than she does.
- (B) She's the most enthusiastic person I know.
- (C) She's no more enthusiastic than the others.
- (D) Nobody has any enthusiasm.
16. [My guests arrived sooner than I'd anticipated. (88.1)]
- (A) They anticipated that I'd be delayed.
- (B) They predicted that I'd guess the answer quickly.
- (C) I'd hoped to see them when they arrived.
- (D) I'd thought they would get here later.
17. [This car is incapable of passing most others on the road. (87.1)]
- (A) This car can carry a heavy load.
- (B) This car can pass most of the other cars.
- (C) This car went right past the inspector.
- (D) Most cars are faster than this one.
- 4) 虚拟语气:
18. [If you'd come on time you could have met my father. (88.1)]
- (A) You're too late to meet my father.
- (B) My father is never on time.
- (C) I'd hoped you could come in my father's car.
- (D) you can meet my father if you have time.
19. [I would change dormitories if I could. (88.5)]
- (A) I don't want to stay in my dormitory.
- (B) I could change to another room if I wanted to.

- (C) I'm going home to change my clothes.
(D) I couldn't improve the dormitory.
20. [If I had known you could do it alone, I wouldn't have helped you. (88. 10)]
(A) I didn't know you could do it by yourself.
(B) I thought you were alone.
(C) I knew you didn't need help.
(D) I thought you could do it alone.
21. [If I had the money to spare, I'd be happy to lend it to you. (89. 5)]
(A) I'm pleased to be able to lend you the money.
(B) I've lent you all the money I had.
(C) I wish you could lend me some money.
(D) I'm sorry I can't lend you the money.
22. [If I had had an hour more I would have been able to rewrite my conclusion. (87. 10)]
(A) It only took me an hour to come to a conclusion.
(B) I didn't have a chance to revise the conclusion.
(C) Later on I concluded that I had been wrong.
(D) I started to rewrite the conclusion an hour ago.
23. [If it hadn't been for Micheal, we would have all been late. (86. 10)]
(A) We were all late but Michael.
(B) Michael was the only one who was late.
(C) Michael would have made us late.
(D) Michael kept us from being late.
24. [If I hadn't lost your address, I would have seen you immediately after I arrived. (84. 5)]
(A) I'll see you immediately after I arrive.
(B) I didn't know you were here when I came.
- (C) If I'd seen you when I arrived, I would have spoken to you sooner.
(D) If I'd known where you lived, I would have come to see you before now.
25. [If he only gave us the quizzes back! (90. 1)]
(A) He gave back only the quizzes.
(B) He gave only one quiz.
(C) We wish he would return our quizzes.
(D) We would like him to stop giving us quizzes.
26. [If only this rain would stop. (90. 10)]
(A) The train won't stop here.
(B) I'm tired of the rain.
(C) I won't feel the strain.
(D) Don't stop up the drain.
27. [I should have read the instructions more carefully. (88. 1)]
(A) I misread the instructions.
(B) The instructor warned me to drive more carefully.
(C) The instructions were written in red.
(D) My instructions were to bake the bread carefully.
28. [I wish the semester were over, but we've still got a month to go. (89. 10)]
(A) We should be gone within a month.
(B) I want the semester to end now.
(C) It takes us a long time to get to school.
(D) The semester ended a month ago.
29. [Carol works as a nurse, but she would rather teach. (90. 10)]
(A) Carol now works as a teacher.
(B) Carol wishes she were a teacher.
(C) Carol prefers to be a nurse.
(D) Carol used to be a nurse.

5) 否定句和双重否定:

30. [No one was unwilliy to climb the rocks. (88. 5)]
- (A) Nobody is going to climb the rocks.
(B) Everyone has to climb the rocks.
(C) Everyone agreed to climb the rocks.
(D) Nobody but Will climbed the rocks.
31. [I didn't discourage Pamela from doing her art project. (89. 1)]
- (A) I wanted Pamela to continue her project.
(B) Pamela was discouraged from working on her art project.
(C) It was an honor to be able to do the art project with Pamela.
(D) Pamela has a lot of courage to take on such a large project.
32. [There's no one who doesn't have an opinion about something. (89. 5)]
- (A) No one has an opinion on everything.
(B) No one's opinion is all-encompassing.
(C) Everyone has an opinion on something.
(D) Only one person is lacking an opinion on it.
33. [This kind of problem isn't completely unknown. (89. 10)]
- (A) That isn't totally new kind of problem.
(B) The solution to that problem isn't complete.
(C) NO one has ever solved that problem.
(D) I know nothing about that kind of problem.
34. [There is almost nobody on campus who doesn't know Irene. (90. 5)]
- (A) Very few people know Irene.
(B) Almost everybody knows Irene.
(C) Irene knows very little about the campus.
(D) Irene knows almost nobody on campus.
35. [I didn't expect that he wouldn't be in today. (86. 10)]
- (A) He didn't know I was here.
(B) I expected he wouldn't be here.
(C) I'm surprised he isn't here.
(D) He expected me to be here.
36. [Jack wasn't in any way unpleasant. (84. 5)]
- (A) Jack's way was more fun.
(B) Jack was quite nice.
(C) Jack wasn't pleased anyway.
(D) Jack wasn't at the play.
37. [Not one student in my class has studied painting before. (90. 8)]
- (A) The student finished her painting before class.
(B) Only one student in the class knows anything about painting.
(C) Nobody in the class has ever had any painting lessons.
(D) There are no students registered for the painting course.
38. [Cheryl rarely goes with her group to the Saturday night dance. (90. 10)]
- (A) Cheryl never goes to the dances alone.
(B) Cheryl usually doesn't travel with the dance troupe.
(C) Cheryl doesn't enjoy meeting with the troop leader.
(D) Cheryl seldom goes to the dances with the group.
39. [Nowhere else on earth has such beautiful scenery. (86. 10)]
- (A) Many places are beautiful.
(B) This scenery is magnificent.
(C) The stage is full of scenery.
(D) This soil is the richest I've seen.

6) 倒装句:

40. [Only occasionally do I talk in my sleep. (88. 5)]

- (A) Once in a while I talk when I'm asleep.
- (B) I don't talk much when I'm sleepy.
- (C) On certain occasions I lecture on dreams.
- (D) I sometimes dream about giving a speech.

41. [Only if she gets a scholarship can Karen afford to go to college. (89. 8)]

- (A) Karen can afford to go to college.
- (B) Karen got only one scholarship.
- (C) Without a scholarship, Karen couldn't go to college.
- (D) If Karen can afford to go, she won't get a scholarship.

42. [Never before have I heard the professor give such an interesting physics lecture. (89. 5)]

- (A) I haven't studied physics with the professor.
- (B) This was the professor's best lecture yet.
- (C) I've never heard the professor give a good lecture.
- (D) The professor isn't interested in physics.

43. [No sooner had the storm started than all the lights went out. (90. 5)]

- (A) The lights should be coming back on soon.
- (B) You'll know the storm has started when the lights go off.
- (C) The lights went off just as the storm began.
- (D) I'd rather turn the lights off during the storm.

44. [Inside the envelope was a letter from Bob, a thank-you note from Myrna and a picture of all the teachers. (88. 10)]

- (A) Myrna thanked Bob for taking the picture.

(B) The school sent pictures to all of the teachers.

(C) The envelope contained two letters and a picture.

(D) Bob opened the envelope containing the letter and picture.

45. [Behind the lecture hall is a small parking lot. (90. 8)]

- (A) The lecture is all about parking.
- (B) There's no parking space near the lecture hall.
- (C) The lecture hall is in front of a parking lot.
- (D) There's a parking lot in front of the lecture hall.

46. [On the book shelf in the office is a dictionary for everyone's use. (89. 1)]

- (A) Anybody can use the dictionary in the office.
- (B) Is every one of those books a dictionary?
- (C) Does the office have any use for these books?
- (D) To practice diction by oneself is useful.

7) 感叹句

47. [What wonderful drawings you've done. (88. 1)]

- (A) Did you do these drawings?
- (B) How nice of you to do these!
- (C) Have you done them already?
- (D) You are quite an artist.

48. [What an exciting race! (88. 5)]

- (A) The race was extremely exciting.
- (B) What was exciting about the race?
- (C) What makes an exciting race?
- (D) I'd race to see something exciting.

49. [What a sunny room you have. (88. 10)]

- (A) This room is very bright.

- (B) You can have my son's room.
(C) You have a lot of room here.
(D) Your room isn't half as nice as mine.
50. [What a wonderful story! (89. 1)]
(A) The story is very enjoyable.
(B) I wonder which story it is.
(C) Is that one of the stories?
(D) Is it a wonderful story?
51. [How busy you've been the last few days. (89. 5)]
(A) You shouldn't be that busy now.
(B) You've had a lot to do recently.
(C) How long do you expect to be so busy?
(D) How have you been doing recently?
52. [How cheerful the room looks with so many colorful posters! (89. 5)]
(A) The posters make the room look cheerful.
(B) The poster shows a room full of colorful chairs.
(C) How many color posters are there in the room?
(D) How does the room look now with so many chairs?
53. [How old this tree looks! (87. 10)]
(A) How can you identify that tree?
(B) Who's the oldest of the three?
(C) Hold the tray so I can see it.
(D) This tree is probably very old.
54. [How I used to love history! (87. 1)]
(A) How do you like the history course?
(B) Why did I ever study history?
(C) At one time I really enjoyed history.
(D) He used to study history with me.
- 8) 次序
55. [Once the professor approves your topic, you can begin writing your paper. (88. 10)]
(A) Begin writing your paper at once.
(B) Write on any point you can prove.
(C) Improve your writing before you start your paper.
(D) Consult the professor about your topic before you start writing.
56. [She never wakes up before her alarm goes off. (89. 8)]
(A) She never hears her alarm clock ringing.
(B) Her alarm clock doesn't ring when it should.
(C) She doesn't know where her alarm clock is.
(D) She always sleeps until the alarm clock wakes her.
57. [Ellen seems quite cold until you get to know her. (87. 10)]
(A) Ellen is probably sick.
(B) Ellen enjoys winter weather.
(C) Ellen is really a warm person.
(D) Ellen is younger than she appears to be.
58. [The train fare is reduced after five. (87. 5)]
(A) The train fare is higher before five o'clock.
(B) The train is usually on Track 5.
(C) The train fare is five dollars.
(D) Train 5 stops at the fair.
- 9) 主动/被动关系:
59. [The group was studied by the psychologist. (88. 1)]
(A) The psychologist was studied by the group.
(B) The psychologist studied the group.
(C) Many students take psychology courses.
(D) The students were put into groups by psychologist.

60. [I wasn't given a copy of the catalog. (89. 80)]
- (A) I wasn't asking for the catalog.
- (B) The catalogs have been poorly copied.
- (C) I wouldn't give away my copy of the catalog.
- (D) No one gave me a catalog.
61. [The professor introduced himself to the two new students. (89. 8)]
- (A) The professor introduced the students to each other.
- (B) The two students were presented to the class.
- (C) The students met the professor.
- (D) The professor was introduced by a colleague.
62. [The students completely filled the classroom. (87. 5)]
- (A) The students failed to complete the course.
- (B) They fulfilled the course requirements.
- (C) The room was full of students.
- (D) They all passed the exam in that class.
63. [The committee appointed Dave chairman. (86. 10)]
- (A) Dave appointed the chairman.
- (B) Dave was chosen to be the chairman.
- (C) The chairman pointed to Dave.
- (D) The chairman made an appointment with Dave.
64. [These buildings were planned by Thomas Jefferson. (89. 5)]
- (A) Jefferson came here to think.
- (B) Jefferson's house is near this place.
- (C) Jefferson designed the buildings.
- (D) Jefferson was brought to this building.
65. [Dean Williams was invited by the president to address the faculty. (90. 1)]
- (A) Dean Williams asked the president to speak to the faculty.
- (B) The president asked Dean Williams to speak to the faculty.
- (C) Dean Williams and the president were invited to the faculty meeting.
- (D) The faculty must notify the president of a change of address.
- 10) 因果, 让步关系
66. [He raised his hand because he was puzzled by the professor's explanation. (88. 1)]
- (A) He was feeling tired.
- (B) He needed to get some exercise.
- (C) He disagreed with the professor.
- (D) He wanted to ask a question.
67. [Micheal's success in business has made him a millionaire. (88. 5)]
- (A) Micheal's money helped him succeed.
- (B) Micheal made a succinct statement about his wealth.
- (C) Micheal's business has an excess of stock.
- (D) Micheal's wealth is a result of his success at work.
68. [We haven't enough flour to make bread. (89. 5)]
- (A) There's only a half hour before Fred arrives.
- (B) There aren't any flowers next to the bed.
- (C) We should make a bouquet.
- (D) We need more flour.
69. [Barbara reads so much that she can talk intelligently. (89. 5)]
- (A) Barbara is interesting to listen to because

- she reads a lot.
- (B) Barbara talks a lot while she sews.
- (C) Barbara seldom talks because she's always reading.
- (D) Barbara has little to say about this topic.
70. [Max felt sick and stayed home from school. (90. 10)]
- (A) Max felt homesick at the new school.
- (B) Max missed school because he was sick.
- (C) Max got sick at school and went home.
- (D) Max was sick of school and stayed home.
71. [Don failed physics and had to take it over. (90. 5)]
- (A) He failed to take physics for two semesters.
- (B) He took physics twice and failed both times.
- (C) He failed physics because he didn't take it seriously.
- (D) He took physics again because he failed the first time.
72. [The car wouldn't start, so we took the bus. (84. 5)]
- (A) We started to look for the bus.
- (B) We would rather drive than go by bus.
- (C) We went by bus because the car wasn't working.
- (D) We drove so we wouldn't have to take the bus.
73. [Her little shops had great success, although she didn't have much business experience. (84. 5)]
- (A) Her shop is too small to be very successful.
- (B) Her business experience will help her to succeed.
- (C) She never ran a shop before, but she's doing well anyway.

(D) She was busy buying what she needed for her new job.

11) 语气、重音:

74. [You want to play cards? (88. 1)]
- (A) Do you want to play here?
- (B) Is it cards you want to play?
- (C) You want to buy greeting cards?
- (D) Do you have cards to play with?
75. [You like pizza? But it has cheese on it. (88. 10)]
- (A) I thought that you wouldn't like pizza because of the cheese.
- (B) I know that you like pizza with nothing but cheese on it.
- (C) Please put some more cheese on my pizza.
- (D) Would you care for a piece of pizza with extra cheese on it?
76. [You mean you paid only ten dollars for that huge stack of books? (89. 10)]
- (A) You shouldn't have bought so many books.
- (B) You paid a lot of money for those books.
- (C) You got a lot of books for your money.
- (D) You didn't understand the price of the books.
77. [When will you ever learn! (90. 1)]
- (A) These things take time to learn.
- (B) Will you study any more?
- (C) Why do you keep on making the same mistakes?
- (D) It will be a good learning experience for you.

78. [To spend so much money on something he didn't even need! (87. 10)]
- (A) He has money to spend on several important things.
- (B) He spent money unwisely.
- (C) He didn't want to spend money on anything.
- (D) He didn't need much money.
79. [Am I hired. (87. 1)]
- (A) Am I third?
- (B) Have I been hired.
- (C) I'm exhausted.
- (D) I tried very hard.
80. [You ate a whole pizza? (86. 10)]
- (A) Who ate it all?
- (B) What kind of pizza was it?
- (C) Did you really eat that much?
- (D) Did you all wait for the pizza?
- 12) 事实:
81. [There's not a single cloud in the sky this afternoon. (90. 8)]
- (A) It has been cloudy since noon.
- (B) It's a sunny day today.
- (C) It's not at all crowded inside.
- (D) I thought it would rain this afternoon.
82. [Pat dropped the letter in the mail box. (90. 10)]
- (A) Pat read the letter.
- (B) Pat mailed a box.
- (C) Pat mailed the letter.
- (D) Pat dropped the box.
83. [I didn't know that both reports are due today. (90. 1)]
- (A) I had no idea which report was due.
- (B) I thought only one report was due.
- (C) I didn't know they were both reporters.
- (D) I don't report what I do every day.
84. [He is planning a graduation party for his sister on the twentieth of next month. (90. 5)]
- (A) I will take twenty minutes to get to the party.
- (B) His sister will turn twenty next month.
- (C) There were twenty people at the party.
- (D) Next month on the twentieth is the party.
85. [Everyone wants to take Professor Stanton's class. (89. 10)]
- (A) Professor Stanton's course is very popular.
- (B) Everyone has taken a class from Professor Stanton.
- (C) Professor Stanton wants to teach another course.
- (D) Students are required to enroll in Professor Stanton's class.
86. [Bob wanted to be a doctor, but he became a teacher instead. (89. 1)]
- (A) Bob became a doctor.
- (B) Bob came in with the teacher.
- (C) Bob went to see two doctors.
- (D) Bob is a teacher.
87. [I thought I was late, but my watch was ten minutes late. (89. 8)]
- (A) I was actually on time.
- (B) I was ten minutes late.
- (C) I wasn't late because I ran all the way.
- (D) I walked for ten minutes.
88. [He found cooking a great pleasure. (88. 10)]
- (A) He found the treasure he was looking for.
- (B) He really enjoyed cooking.
- (C) He ate the grapes with pleasure.
- (D) He always prepared large meals.

school.

89. [This is the last phase of the projects. (88. 1)]
- (A) There won't be any more projects.
 - (B) There won't be any objections.
 - (C) The project is almost finished.
 - (D) The face will soon be completed.
90. [The replacement part arrived in two months. (88. 5)]
- (A) He replaced the part two months ago.
 - (B) The two new parts arrived last month.
 - (C) The needed part will arrive in two months.
 - (D) It took two months for the new part to come.
- 13) 短语, 句型:
91. [He'll turn his back on me if I ask for money. (90. 10)]
- (A) When I need money, he won't help.
 - (B) He wouldn't give me back the money when I asked for it.
 - (C) I will return the money he asked for.
 - (D) He turned toward me and gave the four dollars back.
92. [That beautiful floor lamp really caught my eye. (88. 10)]
- (A) It hurt me to look at the lamp.
 - (B) I hurt myself on the lamp.
 - (C) The lamp attracted my attention.
 - (D) I bought the lamp.
93. [In writing ability, Margaret's head and shoulders above the rest of her class. (88. 10)]
- (A) Margaret is by far the best writer in her class.
 - (B) Margaret's headache kept her out of class.
 - (C) Margaret finds writing a restful activity.
 - (D) Margaret is taller than all the others at
94. [I really need to brush up on my math. (90. 5)]
- (A) I have to rush to my math class.
 - (B) I need to improve my math skills.
 - (C) I have to buy a new bath mat.
 - (D) I need to brush off the mattress.
95. [Gloria has been knocking herself out on that project. (90. 5)]
- (A) Gloria knocked on the door before entering the room.
 - (B) Gloria has been postponing work on the program.
 - (C) Gloria has been working very hard on the task.
 - (D) Gloria hit her head on the shelf.
96. [Doctor Brown is someone all of the students look up to. (88. 5)]
- (A) All of the students respect Doctor Brown.
 - (B) Doctor Brown is taller than his students.
 - (C) Students are constantly looking for Doctor Brown.
 - (D) Someone saw Doctor Brown upstairs with his students.
97. [Cathy and Elizabeth work side by side in the chemistry lab. (88. 5)]
- (A) They work in adjacent rooms.
 - (B) They work next to each other in the lab.
 - (C) They take turns doing the work.
 - (D) They work on different sides of the room.
98. [How do you account for it? (89. 10)]
- (A) How many are there?
 - (B) What's the explanation?
 - (C) Who's the accountant?
 - (D) Did you count four of them?

99. [That's the last thing I needed. (89. 8)]

- (A) I needed exactly that thing.
- (B) I got the thing at last.
- (C) I certainly didn't need that.
- (D) That thing won't last.

walkway.

- (B) It's too far to walk to the park.
- (C) I think he was working today in the park.
- (D) He wanted to weigh himself after his walk.

100. [To think he wanted to walk all the way to the park! (88. 10)]

- (A) He wanted to park his car near the

Park 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.

Example 1

Sample Answer
● B C D

On the recording, you hear:

- (W) I don't like the painting very much.
- (M) Neither do I.
- (Q) What does the man mean?

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).

Now we will begin part B with the first conversation.

1) 数字

1. ((M) How many years of science did you have in high school?

(W) I had only one year each of biology and chemistry. I wish I'd had more.

(Q) How many science courses did the woman take in high school? (88. 1)]

(A) One

(B) Two

(C) Three

(D) More than three.

2. ((W) All of your classmates seem so enthusiastic about running in the race.

(M) But in the end only three of them actually took part.

(Q) What does the man say about his classmates? (90.5)]

(A) They watched end of the race.

(B) Only three of them didn't finish the race.

(C) Most of them didn't run.

(D) They participated in the last three races.

3. [(W) I heard you received the top grade on all five exams this semester.

(M) Only four I'm afraid.

(Q) What does the man mean? (88.10)]

(A) He's afraid to take exams.

(B) He only took the fourth exam.

(C) He didn't get the highest score on one exam.

(D) He isn't the only one who was graduated.

2) 情景,地点,职业,人物关系

4. [(M) I'm looking for the Simpson's apartment. Am I on the right floor?

(W) No, they live on the second floor. You can take the stairs up.

(Q) Where will the man find the Simpsons? (88.1)]

(A) Two doors down.

(B) On the floor above.

(C) To the right

(D) Next to the friend.

5. [(M) Excuse me, I'd like to send some flowers to my friend.

(W) Let's see. These fresh carnations are very nice.

(Q) Where does this conversation most likely take place? (88.5)]

(A) In a garden.

(B) In the woods.

(C) At a florist shop.

(D) At a post office.

6. [(M) I have an appointment to see Dr. Grabam for a physical examination.

(W) Please have a seat. She is in surgery right now.

(Q) Where does this conversation probably take place? (89.8)]

(A) In a doctor's office.

(B) In an operating room.

(C) In a professor's office.

(D) In a gymnasium.

7. [(M) Do you want the same cut as last time?

(W) The same on top, but I like it a little longer over the ear and at the back.

(Q) Where does this conversation probably take place? (90.1)]

(A) At a hairdresser's

(B) At a tailor's

(C) At a butcher's

(D) At a photographer's

8. [(M) Are men's suits on the seventh floor?

(W) No, they are here, on six. Seventh is housewares.

(Q) Where does this conversation probably take place? (90.5)]

(A) In a courthouse

(B) In a warehouse.

(C) In a department store.

(D) In a fashion designer's studio.

9. [(W) Can you make me a cabinet, four feet high and three feet wide?

(M) Sure. How many shelves do you need?

(Q) What most probably is the man's occupation? (90.10)]

(A) Grocer.

(B) Taxicab driver.

(C) Carpenter.

(D) Shoemaker.

10. ((M1) This chair is already falling apart, and I'm supposed to leave this room in good condition at the end of the year.

((M2) I think Mr. Adams should look at it.

((Q) What does Mr. Adams probably do? (86. 10))

(A) He's a doctor.

(B) He's a chairperson.

(C) He's a carpenter.

(D) He's a travel agent.

11. ((W) Hello, I'm Ellen Parker, and I'm running for the Senate.

((M) I've heard what you have to do on TV, and I'll be happy to vote for you.

((Q) Who is Ellen Parker? (86. 10))

(A) A television star.

(B) A runner.

(C) A minister.

(D) A politician.

3) 情景:正在做什么

12. ((W) Why are you so late?

((M) I had to stop and cash a check.

((Q) What was the man doing? (88. 5))

(A) Checking on something.

(B) Stopping at a traffic light.

(C) Getting some money.

(D) Buying a plate.

13. ((W) Did you get cut off?

((M) No, they asked me to hang up and try again later.

((Q) What has the woman been doing. (89. 1))

(A) Eating in a cafeteria.

(B) Buying something in a store.

(C) Talking on the telephone.

(D) Getting money at a bank.

14. ((W) I'll make your flight reservations by phone now and then write out the ticket for you.

((M) That's fine. Can you please tell me the departure time again?

((Q) What's the man doing. (89. 5))

(A) Saying goodbye to a friend.

(B) Buying a ticket for a sports event.

(C) Paying a bill at the bank.

(D) Arranging a plane trip.

15. ((W) A policeman saw you go through that red light.

((M) It was yellow. Anyway he turned left at the last corner.

((Q) What will the driver probably do now? (90. 1))

(A) Continue to drive.

(B) Pay a traffic ticket.

(C) Let the passenger out.

(D) Park at the corner.

16. ((W) Could you tell me something about the apartment you're renting?

((M) Well, it's two hundred eighty-five dollars a month including heat.

((Q) What does the woman want to do? (90. 8))

(A) Borrow some money

(B) Buy a heater.

(C) Get some information

(D) Pay the rent.

4) 情景:将要做什么

17. ((M) Can you help me put these things away?

((W) In a minute. I'm almost through with this chapter.

((Q) What will the woman do? (88. 1))

(A) Finish putting her book away.

(B) Stop what she is doing.

(C) Finish her work elsewhere.